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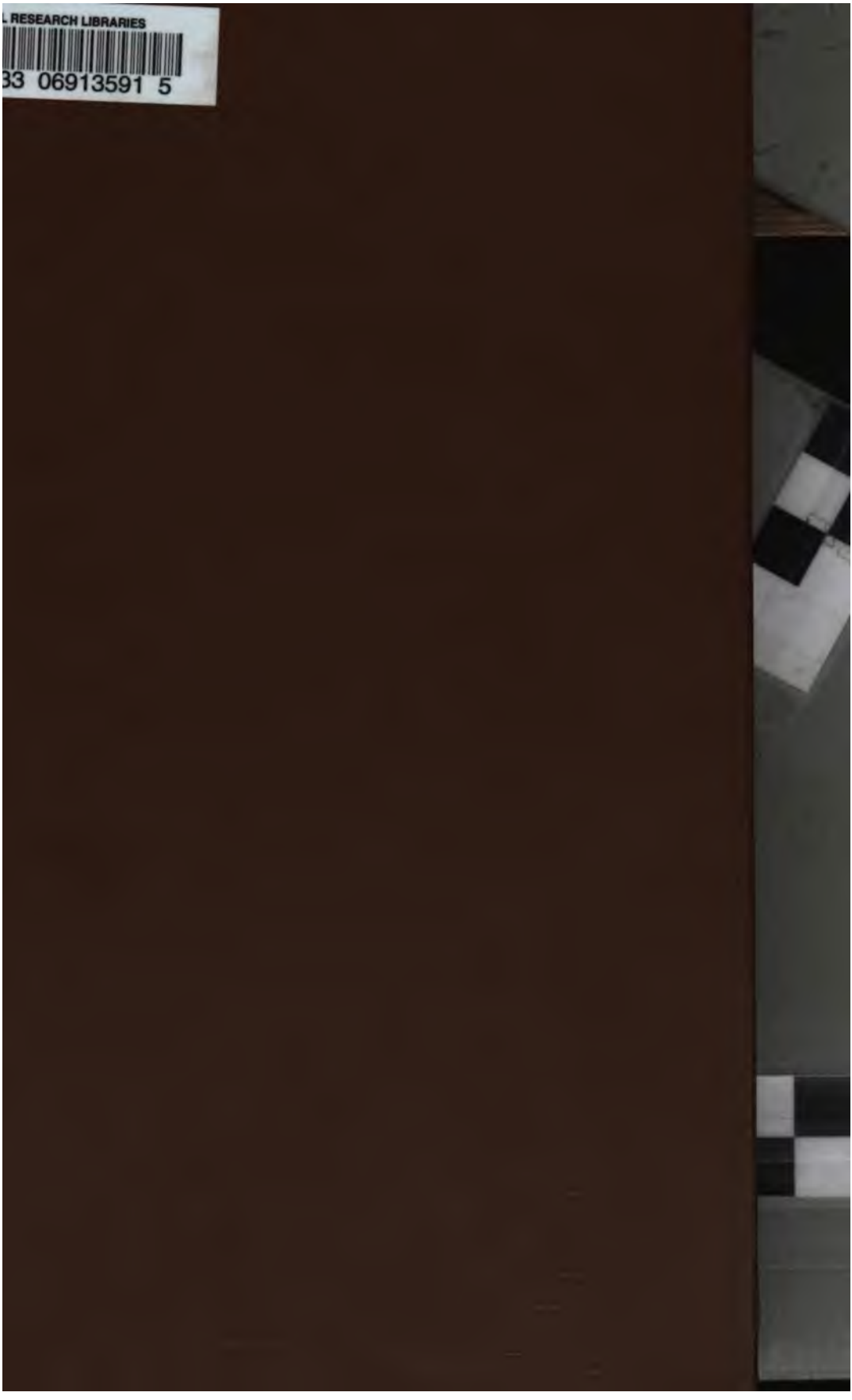
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THE

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For JANUARY 1799.

I. *Imitations of Ancient and Modern Drawings*, from the Reſtoration of the Arts in Italy to the preſent Time. Together with a chronological Account of the Artiſts, and Strictures on their Works. In Engliſh and French. By C. M. Metz. Atlas Folio. pp. 14. Containing one hundred and nine Plates, from ancient and modern Maſters. 9l. 9s. *Metz.*

EXTRACTS.

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING THE ORIGINALITY OF DRAWINGS.

"IN this work I have principally confined myſelf to the Italian ſchools; although men of genius in the imitative arts were not confined to Italy; as, about the time of Raphael, there flouriſhed in Germany, Albert Durer and Aldegraff; in Holland, Lucas van Leyden; in France, John de Mabuſe: but as I wiſh to ſhow the progreſs of the art from its revival by Cimabue; the Italian ſchools, at leaſt during the ſixteenth century, furniſh ſufficient examples for the purpoſe." *P. 1.*

"The Emperor Charles the Fifth was the firſt that prefixed to his drawings a mark or ſtamp; a cuſtom that has been ſince followed by many collectors, and which is ſometimes no inconſiderable teſtimony of the authenticity and value of the drawing. When theſe marks are placed indiſcriminately by the collectors on all their drawings, they are of no further importance than to ſhow through whoſe hands they have paſſed; but when we meet with the ſtamp of Richardſon, Sir Peter Lelly (Lely), and ſome others, there is great probability that the drawing is the work of the maſter whoſe name is prefixed to it. Perhaps the ſtamp of the Emperor Charles the Fifth is, of all others, moſt to be depended on; for, as in his time there were but few collectors, the trick of forging drawings was, of courſe, not ſo common as it has been ſince. To this we may add, that during the reign of that monarch, the arts in Italy were in their full perfection; and, for a prince of his taſte and power, it was eaſy to procure the works of the artiſts then actually exiſting. The ingenious artiſt, and indefatigable collector, Richardſon, has beſtowed infinite pains in putting his drawings in the beſt order, and illuſtrating them with many uſeful remarks; and it is very ſeldom we meet one of them that has a wrong name prefixed to it.

"I ſhall now proceed to a few obſervations, by which the originality of a drawing may be aſcertained with a tolerable degree of certainty. I have already obſerved, that a certain ſpirit and freedom of handling, is a mark of originality; but more mechanical appearances ſometimes greatly aſſiſt our judgment. For inſtance, when a drawing, exactly in all its parts, reſembles the picture for which it is deſigned, or ſome print engraved from it, it is then, almoſt to a certainty, a copy; for, however carefully an artiſt may examine and finiſh his ſketch, it is very impro-

improbable that ſome new idea ſhould not occur to him, in the courſe of his work, that will produce variations in the picture. Hence, the print engraved from the picture, will differ from the drawing. When a drawing, called Titian, Tintoret, Paul Veroneſe, or Rubens, is highly finiſhed, it is next to a certainty that it is the work of an engraver for a print; as thoſe maſters were never known to make highly finiſhed drawings. When the ſhade or waſh tamely follows the outline, the waſh at leaſt is not genuine; for, in the ſhading, new ideas occur, and an artiſt will not be reſtrained by his outlines, and both in the ſhading and heightening will be found variations. When a compoſition of many figures is entirely without alterations, when not a ſingle pentimento can be traced, the drawing then muſt have other ſtrong marks of originality, to be conſidered as genuine; for the rapidity of our ideas will not allow of correctneſs, and when the group is formed, it is often neceſſary to correct the parts; this it is that forms thoſe alterations, which are the greateſt marks of originality. It muſt be obſerved, that by copies are not only meant the highly finiſhed drawings of engravers, but before prints became ſo common throughout Europe, it was the common practice of travelling artiſts to make ſketches from the beſt pictures, by way of memorandums, or for their improvement; and as this was uſual, ſometimes, with men conſiderably advanced in the art, it muſt follow that copies may poſſeſs ſpirit and freedom without being originals; but when they are the works of men of experience, and much practice in the art, they generally partake a little of their own manner, as may be ſeen in a number of them by Vandyke: and that very freedom of handling, without any variations, muſt prove them to be copies.

"Thoſe where nothing but a ſervile and laborious imitation is aimed at, are eaſily diſtinguiſhed.

"A picture or finiſhed drawing may be correctly copied; but there is a ſpirit and rapidity of execution in a ſlight ſketch, which no copyiſt can imitate. We are not always to judge of a drawing by its merits; every maſter had his beginning, his ſecond, and his laſt manner; the ſecond of which is generally the beſt. The works of an artiſt may likewiſe be influenced by his humour, his health, his circumſtances, &c.; but if the drawing has marks of originality, and it appears in the ſtyle of Raphael, we are not to reject it becauſe it is an indifferent one. Titian proceeded ſo ſlowly and progreſſively, that we muſt follow him ſtep by ſtep. The drawing of the Nativity, contained in this work, ſeems ſomething beyond the firſt, and that of the Chaſe appears of his beſt, or middle manner, the firſt having a degree of freedom beyond his early works; in the ſecond we ſee a rapidity of execution, no longer impeded by ſtudy or doubt. The ſubject is likewiſe to be conſidered. Raphael was beyond all others in his Madonas; but in battles was inferior to Giulio Romano; this will appear by comparing the Battle of Conſtantine, in this work, with the picture, or the print engraved by P. Aquila. When we have a tolerable knowledge of the hand of an artiſt, we ſhould endeavour to be acquainted with his three principal manners. Painters that have formed their ſtudies upon the works of others, have often varied their ſtyle; nevertheleſs, ſomething of a manner will appear; it is on that general reſemblance we muſt fix the criterion.

"It becomes eaſy to diſtinguiſh the author of a drawing when the ſtyle is never varied; ſuch as Rubens, Rembrandt, Batiſta Franco, Giulio Romano, the two Zuccheros, and ſome others; they had acquired an early manner, which they never quitted. Care ſhould be taken that the ſpecimens, on which we form our taſte, conſiſt in original drawings; for, like a bad taſte in drawing, we find it more difficult to eradicate wrong ideas, than acquire true judgment. The examination of prints is likewiſe of ſervice, when we are at a loſs to aſcertain the maſter of a drawing; for, though we may not find exactly the ſame compoſition, the chance is greatly in our favour, that we may diſcover ſomething by the ſame hand, which, upon compariſon, will be found to poſſeſs a ſimilarity of ſtyle, and frequently enable us to trace the author of a drawing unknown, or with a wrong name affixed to it." *P.* 3.

II. *Travels through the States of North America, and the Province of Upper and Lower Canada*, during the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797. By ISAAC WELD, Junior. 4to. pp. 464. 1l. 10s. *Stockdale.*

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VIEW of the natural Rock Bridge in Virginia.
Map of the Northern States of America.
Plan of the City of Waſhington.
View of the Patowmac River, from Mount Vernon.
——— *Mount Vernon, the Seat of General Waſhington.*
American Stage Waggon.
View of the Cohoz Fall.
Map of Upper and Lower Canada.
Plan of the City of Quebec.
View of Cape Diamond, from Wolfe's Cove, near Quebec.
Canadian Calaſh or Marche-donc.
An Eye Sketch of the Falls of Niagara.
View of the Horſe-ſhoe Fall of Niagara.
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Letter XXXVIII. Long Iſland—Dutch Inhabitants ſuſpicious of Strangers—New York agreeable to Strangers—Concluſion.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"AT a period when war was ſpreading deſolation over the faireſt parts of Europe, when anarchy ſeemed to be extending its frightful progreſs from nation to nation, and when the ſtorms that were gathering over his native country (Ireland) in particular, rendered it impoſſible to ſay how ſoon any one of its inhabitants might be forced to ſeek for refuge in a foreign land; the author of the following pages was induced to croſs the Atlantic, for the purpoſe

purpoſe of examining with his own eyes into the truth of the various accounts which had been given of the flouriſhing and happy condition of the United States of America, and of aſcertaining whether, in caſe of future emergency, any part of thoſe territories might be looked forward to, as an eligible and agreeable place of abode. Arrived in America, he travelled pretty generally through the ſtates of Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, New Jerſey, and New York; he afterwards paſſed into the Canadas, deſirous of obtaining equal information as to the ſtate of thoſe provinces, and of determining from his own immediate obſervations, how far the preſent condition of the inhabitants of the Britiſh dominions in America might be inferior, or otherwiſe, to that of the people of the States, who had now indeed thrown off the yoke, but were formerly common members of the ſame extenſive empire." *P.* iii.

"If it ſhall appear to any one, that he has ſpoken with too much aſperity of American men and American manners, the author begs that ſuch language may not be aſcribed to haſty prejudice, and a blind partiality for every thing that is European. He croſſed the Atlantic ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed in favour of the people and the country, which he was about to viſit; and if he returned with ſentiments of a different tendency, they reſulted ſolely from a cool and diſpaſſionate obſervation of what chance preſented to his view when abroad." *P.* iv.

EXTRACTS.

CELEBRATED ROCK BRIDGE.

"AFTER remaining a conſiderable time in Bottetourt county, I again croſſed Fluvanna river into the county of Rockbridge, ſo called from the remarkable natural bridge of rock that is in it. This bridge ſtands about ten miles from Fluvanna river, and nearly the ſame diſtance from the Blue Ridge. It extends acroſs a deep cleft in a mountain, which, by ſome great convulſion of nature, has been ſplit aſunder from top to bottom, and it ſeems to have been left there purpoſely to afford a paſſage from one ſide of the chaſm to the other. The cleft or chaſm is about two miles long, and is in ſome places upwards of three hundred feet deep; the depth varies according to the height of the mountain, being deepeſt where the mountain is moſt lofty. The breadth of the chaſm alſo varies in different places; but in every part it is uniformly wider at top than towards the bottom. That the two ſides of the chaſm were once united appears very evident, not only from projecting rocks on the one ſide correſponding with ſuitable cavities on the other, but alſo from the different ſtrata of earth, ſand, clay, &c. being exactly ſimilar from top to bottom on both ſides; but by what great agent they were ſeparated, whether by fire or by water, remains hidden amongſt thoſe arcana of nature which we vainly endeavour to develope.

"The arch conſiſts of a ſolid maſs of ſtone, or of ſeveral ſtones cemented ſo ſtrongly together, that they appear but as one. This maſs, it is to be ſuppoſed, at the time that the hill was rent aſunder, was drawn acroſs the fiſſure from adhering cloſely to one ſide, and being looſened from its bed of earth at the oppoſite one. It ſeems as probable, I think, that the maſs of ſtone forming the arch was thus forcibly plucked from one ſide, and drawn acroſs the fiſſure, as that the hill ſhould have remained diſunited at this one ſpot from top to bottom, and that a paſſage ſhould afterwards have been forced through it by water. The road leading to the bridge runs through a thick wood, and up a hill, having aſcended which, nearly to the top, you pauſe for a moment at finding a ſudden diſcontinuance of the trees at one ſide; but the amazement which fills the mind is great indeed, when, on going a few paces towards the part which appears thus open, you find yourſelf on the brink of a tremendous precipice. You involuntarily draw back, ſtare around, then again come forward to ſatisfy yourſelf that what you have ſeen is real, and not the illuſions of fancy. You now perceive, that you are upon the top of the bridge, to the very edge of which, on one ſide, you may approach with ſafety, and look down into the abyſs, being protected from falling by a parapet of fixed rocks. The walls, as it were, of the bridge at this ſide are ſo perpendicular, that a perſon leaning over the parapet of rock might let fall a plummet from the hand to the very bottom of the chaſm. On the oppoſite ſide

this

this is not the caſe, nor is there any parapet; but from the edge of the road, which runs over the bridge, is a gradual ſlope to the brink of the chaſm, upon which it is ſomewhat dangerous to venture. This ſlope is thickly covered with large trees, principally cedars and pines. The oppoſite ſide was alſo well furniſhed with trees formerly, but all thoſe that grew near the edge of the bridge have been cut down by different people, for the ſake of ſeeing them tumble to the bottom. Before the trees were deſtroyed in this manner, you might have paſſed over the bridge without having had any idea of being upon it; for the breadth of it is no leſs than eighty feet. The road runs nearly in the middle, and is frequented daily by waggons.

"At the diſtance of a few yards from the bridge, a narrow path appears, winding along the ſides of the fiſſure, amidſt immenſe rocks and trees, down to the bottom of the bridge. Here the ſtupendous arch appears in all its glory, and ſeems to touch the very ſkies. To behold it without rapture, indeed, is impoſſible; and the more critically it is examined, the more beautiful and the more ſurpriſing does it appear. The height of the bridge to the top of the parapet is two hundred and thirteen feet, by admeaſurement with a line; the thickneſs of the arch forty feet; the ſpan of the arch at top ninety feet; and the diſtance between the abutments at bottom fifty feet. The abutments conſiſt of a ſolid maſs of limeſtone on either ſide, and, together with the arch, ſeem as if they had been chiſeled out by the hand of art. A ſmall ſtream, called Cedar Creek, running at the bottom of the fiſſure, over a bed of rocks, adds much to the beauty of the ſcene." *P.* 127.

MODE OF CUTTING DOWN TREES, &c.

"WITH regard to American landſcapes in general, it is to be obſerved, that their beauty is much impaired by the unpictureſque appearance of the angular fences, and of the ſtiff wooden houſes, which have at a little diſtance a heavy, dull, and gloomy aſpect. The ſtumps of the trees alſo, on land newly cleared, are moſt diſagreeable objects, wherewith the eye is continually aſſailed. When trees are felled in America, they are never cut down cloſe to the ground, but the trunks are left ſtanding two or three feet high; for it is found that a woodman can cut down many more in a day, ſtanding with a gentle inclination of the body, than if he were to ſtoop ſo as to apply his axe to the bottom of the tree; it does not make any difference either to the farmer, whether the ſtump is left two or three feet high, or whether it is cut down level with the ground, as in each caſe it would equally be a hindrance to the plough. Theſe ſtumps uſually decay in the courſe of ſeven or eight years; ſometimes however ſooner, ſometimes later, according to the quality of the timber. They never throw up ſuckers, as ſtumps of trees would do in England if left in that manner.

"The cultivated lands in this country are moſtly parcelled out in ſmall portions; there are no perſons here, as on the other ſide of the mountains, poſſeſſing large farms; nor are there any eminently diſtinguiſhed by their education or knowledge from the reſt of their fellow-citizens. Poverty alſo is as much unknown in this country as great wealth. Each man owns the houſe he lives in and the land which he cultivates, and every one appears to be in a happy ſtate of mediocrity, and unambitious of a more elevated ſituation than what he himſelf enjoys." *P.* 133.

EMIGRATION OF SQUIRRELS.

"THE ſquirrels, this year (1796), contrary to the bears, migrated from the ſouth, from the territory of the United States. Like the bears, they took to the water on arriving at it, but as if conſcious of their inability to croſs a very wide piece of water, they bent their courſe towards Niagara river, above the falls, and at its narroweſt and moſt tranquil part croſſed over into the Britiſh territory. It was calculated, that upwards of fifty thouſand of them croſſed the river in the courſe of two or three days, and ſuch great depredations did they commit on arriving at the ſettlements on the oppoſite ſide, that in one part of the country the farmers deemed themſelves very fortunate where they got in as much as one third of their crops of corn. Theſe ſquirrels were all of the black kind, ſaid to be peculiar to the continent of America; they are in ſhape ſimilar

ſimilar to the common gray ſquirrel, and weigh from one to two pounds and a half each. Some writers have aſſerted, that theſe animals cannot ſwim, but that when they come to a river, in migrating, each one provides itſelf with a piece of wood or bark, upon which, when a favourable wind offers, they embark, ſpread their buſhy tails to catch the wind, and are thus wafted over to the oppoſite ſide. Whether theſe animals do or do not croſs in this manner ſometimes, I cannot take upon me to ſay; but I can ſafely affirm, that they do not always croſs ſo, as I have frequently ſhot them in the water whilſt ſwimming: no animals ſwim better; and when purſued, I have ſeen them eagerly take to the water. Whilſt ſwimming their tail is uſeful to them by way of rudder, and they uſe it with great dexterity; owing to its being ſo light and buſhy, the greater part of it floats upon the water, and thus helps to ſupport the animal. The migration of any of theſe animals in ſuch large numbers is ſaid to be an infallible ſign of a ſevere winter *." *P.* 271.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

"IT was at an early hour of the day that we left the town of Niagara, or Newark, accompanied by the attorney-general and an officer of the Britiſh engineers, in order to viſit theſe ſtupendous falls. Every ſtep that we advanced toward them, our expectations roſe to a higher pitch; our eyes were continually on the look-out for the column of white miſt which hovers over them; and a hundred times, I believe, did we ſtop our carriage in hopes of hearing their thundering ſound; neither, however, was the miſt to be ſeen, nor the ſound to be heard, when we came to the foot of the hills; nor, after having croſſed over them, were our eyes or ears more gratified. This occaſioned no inconſiderable diſappointment, and we could not but expreſs our doubts to each other, that the wondrous accounts we had ſo frequently heard of the falls were without foundation, and calculated merely to impoſe on the minds of credulous people that inhabited a diſtant part of the world. Theſe doubts were nearly confirmed when we found that, after having approached within half a mile of the place, the miſt was but juſt diſcernible, and that the ſound even then was not to be heard; yet it is nevertheleſs ſtrictly true, that the tremendous noiſe of the falls may be diſtinctly heard, at times, at the diſtance of forty miles; and the cloud formed from the ſpray may be even ſeen ſtill farther off †; but it is only when the air is very clear, and there is a fine blue ſky, which however are very common occurrences in this country, that the cloud can be ſeen at ſuch a great diſtance. The hearing of the ſound of the falls afar off alſo depends upon the ſtate of the atmoſphere: it is obſerved, that the ſound can be heard at the greateſt diſtance juſt before a heavy fall of rain, and when the wind is in a favourable point to convey the ſound toward the liſtener: the day on which we firſt approached the falls was thick and cloudy.

"On that part of the road leading to Lake Erie which draws neareſt to the falls, there is a ſmall village, conſiſting of about half a dozen ſtraggling

* "In the preſent inſtance it certainly was ſo, for the enſuing winter proved to be the ſevereſt that had been known in North America for ſeveral years."

† "We ourſelves, ſome time afterwards, beheld the cloud with the naked eye, at no leſs a diſtance than fifty-four miles, when ſailing on Lake Erie, on board one of the king's ſhips. The day on which we ſaw it was uncommonly clear and calm, and we were ſeated on the poop of the veſſel, admiring the bold ſcenery of the ſouthern ſhore of the lake, when the commander, who had been aloft to make ſome obſervations, came to us, and pointing to a ſmall white cloud in the horizon, told us, that that was the cloud overhanging Niagara. At firſt it appeared to us that this muſt have been a mere conjecture; but on minute obſervation it was evident that the commander's information was juſt. All the other light clouds in a few minutes flitted away to another part of the horizon, whereas this one remained ſteadily fixed in the ſame ſpot; and on looking at it through a glaſs, it was plain to ſee that the ſhape of the cloud varied every inſtant, owing to the continued riſing of the miſt from the cataract beneath."

houſes,

houſes: here we alighted, and having diſpoſed of our horſes, and made a ſlight repaſt, in order to prepare us for the fatigue we had to go through, we croſſed over ſome fields towards a deep hollow place ſurrounded with large trees, from the bottom of which iſſued thick volumes of whitiſh miſt, that had much the appearance of ſmoke ariſing from large heaps of burning weeds. Having come to the edge of this hollow place we deſcended a ſteep bank of about fifty yards, and then walking for ſome diſtance over a wet marſhy piece of ground, covered with thick buſhes, at laſt came to the Table Rock, ſo called from the remarkable flatneſs of its ſurface, and its bearing ſome ſimilitude to a table. This rock is ſituated a little to the front of the great fall, above the top of which it is elevated about forty feet ——

"Here the ſpectator has an uninterrupted view of the tremendous rapids above the falls, and of the circumjacent ſhores, covered with thick woods; of the Horſe-ſhoe Fall, ſome yards below him; of the Fort Schloper Fall, at a diſtance to the left; and of the frightful gulf beneath, into which, if he has but courage to approach to the expoſed edge of the rock, he may look down perpendicularly. The aſtoniſhment excited in the mind of the ſpectator by the vaſtneſs of the different objects which he contemplates from hence is great indeed; and few perſons, on coming here for the firſt time, can for ſome minutes collect themſelves ſufficiently to be able to form any tolerable conception of the ſtupendous ſcene before them. It is impoſſible for the eye to embrace the whole of it at once; it muſt gradually make itſelf acquainted, in the firſt place, with the component parts of the ſcene, each one of which is in itſelf an object of wonder; and ſuch a length of time does this operation require, that many of thoſe who have had an opportunity of contemplating the ſcene at their leiſure, for years together have thought, that every time they have beheld it each part has appeared more wonderful and more ſublime, and that it has only been at the time of their laſt viſit that they have been able to diſcover the grandeur of the cataract." *P.* 310.

"Since the Falls of Niagara were firſt diſcovered they have receded very conſiderably, owing to the diſrupture of the rocks which form the pr The rocks at bottom are firſt l by the conſtant action of the upon them; they are afterwar ried away, and thoſe at top bei undermined, are ſoon broken weight of the water ruſhing over even within the memory of n the preſent inhabitants of the c the falls have receded ſeveral *P.* 320.

"The Falls of Niagara are m difficult of acceſs now than the ſome years ago. Charlevoix, w ed them in the year 1720, te that they were only to be viewe one ſpot; and that from the ſpectator had only a ſide pro them. Had he been able to h ſcended to the bottom, he wou had ocular demonſtration of t iſtence of caverns underneath t cipice, which he ſuppoſed to caſe from the hollow ſound falling of the waters; from th ber of carcaſes waſhed up th different parts of the ſtran would alſo have been convince truth of a circumſtance wh totally diſbelieved, namely, t were oftentimes unable to ſt rapid current above the fall were conſequently carried do precipice.

"The moſt favourable ſeaſ viſiting the falls is about the mi September, the time when t them; for then the woods are ſe their glory, beautifully var with the rich tints of autum the ſpectator is not then annoy vermin. In the ſummer ſeaſ meet with rattleſnakes at ever and muſquitoes ſwarm ſo thickly air, that, to uſe a common ph the country, 'you might cu 'with a knife.' The cold ni the beginning of September effe baniſh theſe noxious animals."

SQUIRREL HUNTING.

"IN our rambles we uſed fre to fall in with parties of the Indians, from the oppoſite ſide lake, that were amuſing the with hunting and ſhooting ſq They ſhot them principally wit and blow-guns; at the uſe of laſt the Senekas are wonderfu pert. The blow-gun is a narro commonly about ſix feet in

made of a cane reed, or of ſome pithy wood, through which they drive ſhort ſlender arrows by the force of the breath. The arrows are not much thicker than the lower ſtring of a violin; they are headed generally with little triangular bits of tin, and round the oppoſite ends, for the length of two inches, a quantity of the down of thiſtles, or ſomething very like it, is bound, ſo as to leave the arrows at this part of ſuch a thickneſs that they may but barely paſs into the tube. The arrows are put in at the end of the tube that is held next to the mouth, the down catches the breath, and with a ſmart puff they will fly to the diſtance of fifty yards. I have followed young Seneka Indians whilſt ſhooting with blow-guns, for hours together, during which time I have never known them once to miſs their aim, at the diſtance of ten or fifteen yards, although they ſhot at the little red ſquirrels, which are not half the ſize of a rat; and with ſuch wonderful force uſed they to blow forth the arrows, that they frequently drove them up to the very thiſtle-down through the heads of the largeſt black ſquirrels. The effect of theſe guns appears at firſt like magic. The tube is put to the mouth, and in the twinkling of an eye you ſee the ſquirrel that is aimed at fall lifeleſs to the ground; no report, not the ſmalleſt noiſe even, is to be heard, nor is it poſſible to ſee the arrow, ſo quickly does it fly, until it appears faſtened in the body of the animal." *P.* 328.

PRESENTS TO THE INDIANS FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

"ADJOINING to our friend's houſe at Malden ſtands an extenſive range of ſtorehouſes, for the reception of the preſents yearly made by government to the Indians in this part of the country, in which ſeveral clerks are kept conſtantly employed. Before we had been long at Malden we had an opportunity of ſeeing ſome of the preſents delivered out. A number of chiefs of different tribes had previouſly come to our friend, who is at the head of the department in this quarter, and had given to him, each, a bundle of little bits of cedar-wood, about the thickneſs of a ſmall pocket-book pencil, to remind him of the exact number of individuals in each tribe that expected to ſhare the bounty of their great father. The ſticks in theſe bundles were of different lengths; the longeſt denoted the number of warriors in the tribe, the next in ſize the number of women, and the ſmalleſt the number of children. Our friend on receiving them handed them over to his clerks, who made a memorandum in their books of the contents of each bundle, and of the perſons that gave them, in order to prepare the preſents accordingly. The day fixed upon for the delivery of the preſents was bright and fair, and being in every reſpect favourable for the purpoſe, the clerks began to make the neceſſary arrangements accordingly.

"A number of large ſtakes were firſt fixed down in different parts of the lawn, to each of which was attached a label, with the name of the tribe, and the number of perſons in it who were to be provided for; then were brought out from the ſtores ſeveral bales of thick blankets, of blue, ſcarlet, and brown cloth, and of coarſe figured cottons, together with large rolls of tobacco, guns, flints, powder, balls, ſhot, caſe-knives, ivory and horn combs, looking-glaſſes, pipe-tomahawks, hatchets, ſciſſars, needles, vermilion in bags, copper and iron pots and kettles, the whole valued at about 500*l.* ſterling. The bales of goods being opened, the blankets, cloths, and cottons were cut up into ſmall pieces, each ſufficient to make for one perſon a wrapper, a ſhirt, a pair of leggings, or whatever elſe it was intended for; and the portions of the different articles intended for each tribe were thrown together in a heap at the bottom of the ſtake which bore its name. This buſineſs took up ſeveral hours, as there were no leſs than four hundred and twenty Indians to be ſerved. No liquor, nor any ſilver ornaments, except to favourite chiefs in private, are ever given on the part of government to the Indians, notwithſtanding they are ſo fond of both; and a trader who attempts to give theſe articles to them in exchange for the preſents they have received from government, or, indeed, who takes from them, on any conditions, their preſents, is liable to a very heavy penalty for every ſuch act, by the laws of the province.

"The preſents having been all pre-

pared, the chiefs were ordered to aſſemble their warriors, who were loiterſing about the grounds at the outſide of the lawn. In a few minutes they all came, and having been drawn up in a large circle, our friend delivered a ſpeech on the occaſion, without which ceremony no buſineſs, according to Indian cuſtom, is ever tranſacted. In this they were told, 'That their great 'and good father, who lived on the 'oppoſite ſide of the big lake (meaning 'thereby the king), was ever attentive 'to the happineſs of all his faithful 'people; and that, with his accuſtomed 'bounty, he had ſent the preſents 'which now lay before them to his 'good children the Indians; that he 'had ſent the guns, the hatchets, and 'the ammunition for the young men, 'and the clothing for the aged, women, 'and children; that he hoped the 'young men would have no occaſion 'to employ their weapons in fighting 'againſt enemies, but merely in hunting; and that he recommended it to 'them to be attentive to the old, and 'to ſhare bountifully with them what 'they gained by the chaſe; that he 'truſted the great ſpirit would give 'them bright ſuns and clear ſkies, and 'a favourable ſeaſon for hunting; and 'that when another year ſhould paſs 'over, if he ſtill continued to find 'them good children, he would not 'fail to renew his bounties, by ſending 'them more preſents from acroſs the 'big lake.'

"This ſpeech was delivered in Engliſh, but interpreters attended, who repeated it to the different tribes in their reſpective languages, paragraph by paragraph, at the end of every one of which the Indians ſignified their ſatisfaction by a loud coarſe exclamation of 'Hoah! Hoah!' The ſpeech ended, the chiefs were called forward, and their ſeveral heaps were ſhown to them, and committed to their care. They received them with thanks, and beckoning to their warriors, a number of young men quickly ſtarted from the crowd, and in leſs than three minutes the preſents were conveyed from the lawn, and laden on board the canoes in waiting to convey them to the iſland and adjacent villages. The utmoſt regularity and propriety was manifeſted on this occaſion in the behaviour of every Indian; there was not the ſmalleſt wrangling amongſt them about their preſents; nor was the leaſt ſpark of jealouſy obſervable in any one tribe about what the other had received; each one took up the heap allotted to it, and departed without ſpeaking a word." *P.* 356.

IROQUOIS INDIANS IN PARIS.

"A FRENCH writer, I forget who, tells us of ſome Iroquois Indians that walked through ſeveral of the fineſt ſtreets of Paris, but without expreſſing the leaſt pleaſure at any thing they ſaw, until they at laſt came to a cook's ſhop; this called forth their warmeſt praiſe; a ſhop where a man was always ſure of getting ſomething to ſatisfy his hunger, without the trouble and fatigue of hunting and fiſhing, was in their opinion one of the moſt admirable inſtitutions poſſible: had they been told, however, that they muſt have paid for what they ate, they would have expreſſed equal indignation perhaps at what they ſaw. In their own villages they have no idea of refuſing food to any perſon that enters their habitation in quality of a friend." *P.* 396.

REMARKS ON THE INDIANS.

"THOUGH the Indians in general appear ſo reſerved in the preſence of ſtrangers, yet the firmneſs of their diſpoſitions forbids them from ever appearing embarraſſed; and they would ſit down to table in a palace, before the firſt crowned head on the face of the earth, with as much unconcern as they would ſit down to a frugal meal in one of their own cabins. They deem it highly becoming in a warrior to accommodate his manners to thoſe of the people with whom he may happen to be, and, as they are wonderfully obſervant, you will ſeldom perceive any thing of awkwardneſs or vulgarity in their behaviour in the company of ſtrangers. I have ſeen an Indian, that had lived in the woods from his infancy, enter a drawing-room in Philadelphia, full of ladies, with as much eaſe and as much gentility as if he had always lived in the city; and merely from having been told, preparatory to his entering, the form uſually obſerved on ſuch occaſions. But the following anecdote will put this matter in a ſtronger point of view.

"Our friend Nekig, the Little Otter, had been invited to dine with us at the houſe

houſe of a gentleman at Detroit, and he came accordingly, accompanied by his ſon, a little boy of about nine or ten years of age. After dinner a variety of fruits were ſerved up, and amongſt the reſt ſome peaches, a diſh of which was handed to the young Indian. He helped himſelf to one with becoming propriety; but immediately afterwards he put the fruit to his mouth and bit a piece out of it. The father eyed him with indignation, and ſpoke ſome words to him in a low voice, which I could not underſtand, but which, on being interpreted by one of the company, proved to be a warm reprimand for his having been ſo deficient in obſervation as not to peel his peach, as he ſaw the gentleman oppoſite to him had done. The little fellow was extremely aſhamed of himſelf; but he quickly retrieved his error, by drawing a plate towards him, and peeling the fruit with the greateſt neatneſs.

"Some port wine, which he was afterwards helped to, not being by any means agreeable to his palate, the little fellow made a wry face, as a child might naturally do, after drinking it. This called forth another reprimand from the father, who told him, that he deſpaired of ever ſeeing him a great man or a good warrior, if he appeared then to diſlike what his hoſt had kindly helped him to. The boy drank the reſt of his wine with ſeeming pleaſure.

"The Indians ſcarcely ever lift their hands againſt their children; but if they are unmindful of what is ſaid to them, they ſometimes throw a little water in their faces, a ſpecies of reprimand of which the children have the greateſt dread, and which produces an inſtantaneous good effect. One of the French miſſionaries tells us of his having ſeen a girl of an advanced age ſo vexed at having ſome water thrown in her face by her mother, as if ſhe was ſtill a child, that ſhe inſtantly retired and put an end to her exiſtence. As long as they remain children, the young Indians are attentive in the extreme to the advice of their parents; but arrived at the age of puberty, and able to provide for themſelves, they no longer have any reſpect for them, and they will follow their own will and pleaſure in ſpite of all their remonſtrances, unleſs, indeed, their parents be of an advanced age. Old age never fails to command their moſt profound veneration." *P.* 399.

ANECDOTE OF A FRENCH MISSIONARY.

"THE great difficulty of converting the Indians to Chriſtianity does not ariſe from their attachment to their own religion, where they have any, ſo much as from certain habits which they ſeem to have imbibed with the very milk of their mothers.

"A French miſſionary relates, that he was once endeavouring to convert an Indian, by deſcribing to him the rewards that would attend the good, and the dreadful puniſhment which muſt inevitably await the wicked, in a future world, when the Indian, who had ſome time before loſt his deareſt friend, ſuddenly interrupted him, by aſking him, whether he thought his departed friend was gone to heaven or to hell. 'I ſincerely truſt,' anſwered the miſſionary, 'that he is in heaven.' 'Then I will do as you bid me,' added the Indian, 'and lead a ſober life, for I ſhould like to go to the place where my friend is.' Had he, on the contrary, been told that his friend was in hell, all that the reverend father could have ſaid to him of fire and brimſtone would have been of little avail in perſuading him to have led any other than the moſt diſſolute life, in hopes of meeting with his friend to ſympathize with him under his ſufferings." *P.* 410.

III. *Van Braam's Embaſſy to China.*

(Concluded from vol. ii. p. 415.)

February 4th, 1795.

"THIS is a day of reſt, as to us, on account of an eclipſe of the moon, which obliges the Emperor and all the grandees of the empire to retire into their inner apartments, and put on mourning. His Majeſty on ſuch occaſions is entirely taken up with the performance of ſome pious rites in favour of the ſun or moon, in order to reſcue them from the dreadful fate with which they are threatened by the great dragon, who obſcures the ſplendour of one or other of thoſe planets, by holding them in his mouth with the intention of ſwallowing them. The Chineſe perſiſt in this miſerable ſuperſtition, to which they have been addicted from time immemorial, although the moſt plain demonſtrations of a planetarium ſhow them that the event is natural,

and the eclipſes of the moon are cauſed by the interpoſition of the earth between the ſun and moon while the latter is at the full; in like manner as the eclipſes of the ſun are produced at the time of the new moon, by its interpoſition between the ſun and the earth. But the attachment of this nation for the ideas of its anceſtors, and its veneration for the commandments it has received from them, are ſo ſtrong, that a ſon never dares to appear more learned than his father. It is from this rule of its ancient philoſophers, which ſhould rather be taken in a figurative than a literal ſenſe, that reſults its little progreſs in all the ſciences, and its blind attachment to old cuſtoms." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 37.

OF WARMING APARTMENTS IN CHINA.

"IN all China the houſes are built upon the ground; that is to ſay, without having any cellar under them. The apartments are paved with flat ſquare bricks, a thing very agreeable in warm weather, but very little ſuitable to the ſevere ſeaſon of the year.

"To defend them from the piercing cold which they experience in the northern parts of the empire, the Chineſe have deviſed ſubterraneous furnaces, placed outſide the houſes in excavations made on purpoſe. Tubes go branching off from theſe furnaces in every direction, under the bricks of the floors, and under a kind of platforms or eſtrades on which the Chineſe ſleep. They even paſs through the walls, which divide the different rooms, ſo that the heat diffuſed by theſe tubes produces in the apartments the temperature deſired. The fire is kept up night and day in the outer ſtove or furnace, without the ſmalleſt danger to the buildings, becauſe a coat of bricks cloſely confines that deſtructive element, and oppoſes its diſaſtrous effects. If the apartments be ſpacious and numerous, an increaſed number of ſtoves and tubes always inſure the ſame reſult.

"It cannot be denied that this is an invention honourable to Chineſe induſtry; and certainly it is no ſmall advantage, in a ſevere climate, to enjoy in the midſt of winter's cold an agreeable heat diffuſed through all the apartments. It is in thoſe places eſpecially, where theſe outer ſtoves are wanting, and where there is a neceſſity of having recourſe to the braſiers of charcoal, that the value of this invention is the moſt ſenſibly felt." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 65.

INTERRING THE DEAD.

"I REMARKED a ſingular uſage relative to the dead, whoſe coffins are depoſited in any field indiſcriminately, and upon the ſurface of the earth. Thoſe who can afford it, build a little ſquare wall round the coffin, equal to it in height, over which a ſmall roof is erected, covered with tiles; others lay ſtraw and mats over it; while the lower claſs of people content themſelves with laying merely a *ſtratum* of turf over the coffin, and leave it in that ſituation. We have paſſed by a great many graves of this kind during the two laſt days.

"As the Chineſe ſhow a high degree of reverence for the dead, this mode of treating them, which appears ſo indecent, aſtoniſhed me much. I inquired the reaſon, and was told that the land was ſo low, that the dead bodies could not be interred without lying in the water; an idea which the Chineſe cannot bear, becauſe they are perſuaded that the deceaſed love a dry abode. After ſome time has elapſed, the coffins that have been thus left in the open fields are burnt with the bodies they contain; and the aſhes are carefully collected, and put into covered urns, which are afterwards half buried in the earth. I ſaw ſeveral urns thus depoſited by the road ſide.

"This was the firſt time I had ever heard that the practice of burning the dead and collecting their aſhes is cuſtomary in China, as it was among the ancient Greeks and Romans. I do not at leaſt remember that in all I formerly read concerning China any thing like it is mentioned; nor had I ever heard of any thing of the kind in the thirty-ſix years I had been perſonally acquainted with the country; a ſpace of time during which I frequently made inquiries of men of letters and information concerning every thing relative to the hiſtory, manners, and peculiarities of their native land. This fact is a convincing proof that there are very few Chineſe who have a general knowledge of the whole empire, or who are acquainted with the cuſtoms of the provinces they do not inhabit." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 187.

AGRI-

AGRICULTURE.

"IN the province of *Tchè-kiang*, where we now are, all the arable land is regularly ſown in ſquares, like a draught-board, ſeveral grains of corn being put into each hole. This arrangement renders the aſpect of the fields very pleaſing, eſpecially now that the corn is a foot high, and exhibits the moſt promiſing marks of an abundant crop.

"Thus do the Chineſe prove, in every part of the empire, that they are no way inferior to the Europeans in the art of agriculture, and they have at the ſame time the advantage of being able to boaſt that they carried that art to the perfection at which it is now arrived, whole centuries ago, while it is only within theſe few years that any nation among us has thought of improving ancient methods, and even that with little ſucceſs, becauſe the farmers, ſlaves to habit and to the example of their forefathers, adhere with obſtinacy to the old routine. In vain is it demonſtrated to them that certain changes are advantageous, either in the practice of agriculture or in the treatment of cattle. This is a thing of which they cannot be perſuaded." *Vd.* ii. *p.* 265.

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EXTRACTS.

ON THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

"THE Andaman islands are situated on the eastern side of the bay of Bengal *, extending from north latitude 10° 32′ to 13° 40′. Their longitude is from 90° 6′ to 92° 59′ east of Greenwich. The Great Andaman, or that portion of the land hitherto so called, is

* "It is perhaps a wonder, that islands so extensive, and lying in the track of so many ships, should have been, till of late years, so little known; that while the countries by which they are almost encircled, have been increasing in population and wealth, having been from time immemorial in a state of tolerable civilization, these islands should have remained in a state of nature, and their inhabitants plunged in the grossest ignorance and barbarity.

"The wild appearance of the country, and the untractable and ferocious disposition of the natives, have been the causes, probably, which have deterred navigators from frequenting them; and they have justly dreaded a shipwreck at the Andamans more than the danger of foundering in the ocean; for although it is highly probable, that in the course of time many vessels have been wrecked upon their coasts, an instance does not occur of any of the crews being saved, or of a single person returning to give any account of such a disaster."

is about one hundred and forty Britiſh miles in length, but not more than *twenty* in the broadeſt part. Its coaſts are indented by ſeveral deep bays, affording excellent harbours, and it is interſected by many vaſt inlets and creeks, one of which has been found to run quite through, and is navigable for ſmall veſſels. The Little Andaman is the moſt ſoutherly of the two, and lies within thirty leagues of the iſland Carnicobar. Its length is 28 miles by 17 in breadth, being more compact, but does not afford any harbour, although tolerable anchorage is found near its ſhores. The former is ſurrounded by a great number of ſmaller iſlands." *P.* 401.

"The Andaman iſlands are inhabited by a race of men the leaſt civilized, perhaps, in the world; being nearer to a ſtate of nature than any people we read of. Their colour is of the darkeſt hue, their ſtature in general ſmall, and their aſpect uncouth Their limbs are ill-formed and ſlender, their bellies prominent, and, like the Africans, they have woolly heads*, thick lips, and flat noſes. They go quite naked, the women wearing only at times a kind of taſſel, or fringe, round the middle; which is intended merely for ornament, as they do not betray any baſhfulneſs when ſeen without it. The men are cunning, crafty, and revengeful; and frequently expreſs their averſion to ſtrangers, in a loud and threatening tone of voice, exhibiting various ſigns of defiance, and expreſſing their contempt by the moſt indecent geſtures. At other times they appear quiet and docile, with the moſt inſidious intent. They will affect to enter into a friendly conference, when after receiving with a ſhow of humility whatever articles may be preſented to them, they ſet up a ſhout, and diſcharge their arrows at the donors. On the appearance of a veſſel or boat, they frequently lie in ambuſh among the trees, and ſend one of their gang, who is generally the oldeſt of them, to the water's edge, to endeavour by friendly ſigns to allure the

* "In this reſpect they differ from all the various tribes inhabiting the continent of Aſia, or its iſlands. A ſtory is ſomewhere told of a ſhip full of African ſlaves, of both ſexes, having been caſt away at the Andamans; and that having put to death their maſters and the ſhip's crew, they ſpread themſelves over, and peopled the country. This ſtory does not appear to have been well authenticated, nor have I ever met with the particular author who relates it. They have been aſſerted by ſome to be cannibals, and by others (vide Captain Hamilton's Voyage, and all the geographical dictionaries) to be a harmleſs and inoffenſive people, living chiefly on rice and vegetables. That they are cannibals has never been fully proved, although from their cruel and ſanguinary diſpoſition, great voracity, and cunning modes of lying in ambuſh, there is reaſon to ſuſpect, that in attacking ſtrangers they are frequently impelled by hunger, as they invariably put to death the unfortunate victims who fall into their hands. No poſitive inſtance, however, has been known of their eating the fleſh of their enemies; although the bodies of ſome whom they have killed, have been found mangled and torn. It would be difficult to account for their unremitting hoſtility to ſtrangers, without aſcribing this as the cauſe, unleſs the ſtory of their origin, as above mentioned, ſhould be true; in which caſe they might probably retain a tradition of having once been in a ſtate of ſlavery. This in ſome degree would account for the rancour and enmity they ſhow; and they would naturally wage perpetual war with thoſe whom they might ſuſpect were come to invade their country, or enſlave them again.

"It would appear that theſe iſlands were known to the ancients (ſee Major Rennel's Memoirs, introduction, page xxxix). They are mentioned, I believe, by Marco Polo; and in the ancient account of India and China, by two Mahomedan travellers, who went to thoſe parts in the ninth century (tranſlated from the Arabic by Euſebius Renaudot), may be ſeen the following curious account: 'Beyond theſe two iſlands (Nejabalus, probably Nicobars) lies the 'ſea of Andaman; the people on this coaſt eat human fleſh quite raw; their 'complexion is black, their hair frizzled, their countenance and eyes frightful; 'their feet are very large and almoſt a cubit in length, and they go quite naked. 'They have no embarkations; if they had, they would devour all the paſſen-'gers they could lay hands on,' &c."

ſtrangers

ſtrangers on ſhore. Should the crew venture to land without arms, they inſtantly ruſh out from their lurking-places, and attack them. In theſe ſkirmiſhes they diſplay much reſolution, and will ſometimes plunge into the water to ſeize the boat; and they have been known even to diſcharge their arrows while in the act of ſwimming. Their mode of life is degrading to human nature, and, like brutes, their whole time is ſpent in ſearch of food. They have yet made no attempts to cultivate their lands, but live entirely upon what they can pick up, or kill. In the morning they rub their ſkins with mud, or wallow in it like buffaloes, to prevent the annoyance of inſects, and daub their woolly heads with red ochre, or cinnabar. Thus attired, they walk forth to their different occupations. The women bear the greateſt part of the drudgery in collecting food, repairing to the reefs at the receſs of the tide, to pick up ſhell-fiſh, while the men are hunting in the woods, or wading in the water to ſhoot fiſh with their bows and arrows. They are very dexterous at this extraordinary mode of fiſhing, which they practiſe alſo at night, by the light of a torch. In their excurſions through the woods, a wild hog ſometimes rewards their toil, and affords them a more ample repaſt. They broil their meat or fiſh over a kind of grid, made of bamboos; but uſe no ſalt, or any other ſeaſoning.

"The Andamaners diſplay at times much colloquial vivacity, and are fond of ſinging and dancing; in which amuſements the women equally participate. Their language is rather ſmooth than guttural; and their melodies are in the nature of recitative and chorus, not unpleaſing. In dancing they may be ſaid to have improved on the ſtrange republican dance aſſerted by Voltaire to have been exhibited in England: '*Ou danſant à la ronde, 'chacun donne des coups de pieds à ſon 'voiſin, et en reçoit autant.*' The Andamaners likewiſe dance in a ring, each alternately kicking and ſlapping his own breech, *ad libitum*. Their ſalutation is performed by lifting up a leg, and ſmacking with their hand the lower part of the thigh.

"Their dwellings are the moſt wretched hovels imaginable. An Andaman hut may be conſidered the rudeſt and moſt imperfect attempt of the human race to procure ſhelter from the weather, and anſwers to the idea given by Vitruvius, of the buildings erected by the earlieſt inhabitants of the earth. Three or four ſticks are planted in the ground, and faſtened together at the top, in the form of a cone, over which a kind of thatch is formed with the branches and leaves of trees. An opening is left on one ſide, juſt large enough to creep into; and the ground beneath is ſtrewed with dried leaves, upon which they lie. In theſe huts are frequently found the ſculls of wild hogs, ſuſpended to the roofs.

"Their canoes are hollowed out of the trunks of trees by means of fire and inſtruments of ſtone, having no iron in uſe amongſt them, except ſuch utenſils as they have procured from the Europeans and ſailors who have lately viſited theſe iſlands; or from the wrecks of veſſels formerly ſtranded on their coaſts. They uſe alſo rafts, made of bamboos, to tranſport themſelves acroſs their harbours, or from one iſland to another. Their arms have already been mentioned in part; I need only add that their bows are remarkably long, and of an uncommon form; their arrows are headed with fiſh-bones, or the tuſks of wild hogs; ſometimes merely with a ſharp bit of wood, hardened in the fire, but theſe are ſufficiently deſtructive. They uſe alſo a kind of ſhield; and one or two other weapons have been ſeen amongſt them. Of their implements for fiſhing, and other purpoſes, little can be ſaid. Hand-nets of different ſizes are uſed in catching the ſmall fry, and a kind of wicker baſket, which they carry on their backs, ſerves to depoſit whatever articles of food they can pick up. A few ſpecimens of pottery-ware have been ſeen in theſe iſlands.

"The climate of the Andaman iſlands is rather milder than in Bengal. The prevailing winds are the ſouth-weſt and north-eaſt monſoons, the former commencing in May, and bringing in the rains; which continue to fall with equal, if not greater violence till November. At this time the north-eaſt winds begin to blow, accompanied likewiſe by ſhowers, but giving place to fair and pleaſant weather during the reſt of the year." *P.* 405.

V. *Poems*

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And yet ambitious not to ſing in vain.
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TO AN AGED PARENT, ON SEEING HIM SHED TEARS.

When men once reach their autumn, ſickly joys
Fall off apace, as yellow leaves from trees,
At ev'ry little breath Misfortune blows.
YOUNG.

"FOND parent, whom on earth I love moſt dear,
Why ſteals that ſigh of ſadneſs from thy breaſt?
I too do grieve to ſee thee ſore oppreſs'd,
Whilſt down thy care-worn cheek ſteals many a tear!
Thou weep'ſt, my father!—the ſad cauſe I gueſs;
Long haſt thou journey'd o'er life's mazy wild,
A ſorrowing traveller, by falſe hope beguil'd,
And few there be who pity thy diſtreſs;
Nor Plenty on thy cot hath ever ſmil'd.
Robb'd of the bliſsful partner of each hour,
All thy ſelf-promis'd joys, alas! are fled;
On thee life's wintry ſtorms begin to low'r,
And thou doſt bend. So fades the ſummer flow'r
At winter's keen approach, and droops its feeble head." *P.* 117.

SONG XLV.

THE BEGGAR GIRL.

"A POOR helpleſs wand'rer, the wide world before me,
When the harſh din of war forc'd a parent to roam,
With no friend, ſave kind Heaven, to protect and watch o'er me,
I a child of Affliction was robb'd of a home;
And thus with a ſigh I accoſted each ſtranger—
'O, look with compaſſion on poor orphan Beſs!
'Your mite may relieve her from each threat'ning danger,
'And the ſoft tear of pity can ſooth her diſtreſs.'

"To the rich, by whom Virtue's too often neglected,
I tell my ſad ſtory, and crave for relief;
But Wealth ſeldom feels for a wretch unprotected—
'Tis Poverty only partakes of her grief.
Ah! little they think that the thouſands they ſquander
On the play-things of folly and fripp'ries of dreſs,
Would relieve the keen wants of the wretched who wander,
While the ſoft tear of pity would ſooth their diſtreſs!

"Though bereft of each comfort, poor Beſs will not languiſh;
Since ſhort is life's journey, 'tis vain to lament;
And he who ſtill marks the deep ſigh of keen anguiſh,
Hath plac'd in his boſom the jewel content.
Then, ye wealthy to-day, think, ah! think, ere to-morrow
The frowns of Misfortune upon you may preſs,
And turn not away from a poor orphan's ſorrow,
When the ſoft tear of pity can ſooth her diſtreſs." *P.* 216.

VI. *Public Spirit:* a lyric Poem; occaſioned by the exemplary Zeal, Reſolution, and Decorum, uniformly manifeſted by the Yeomanry Corps of Ireland, in the ſacred Cauſe of their King and Country. To which are prefixed, an Addreſs the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham; and Obſervations on the Irregular Ode. Second Edit. 8vo. pp. 68. (Not ſold.) Dublin.

EXTRACTS.

ON THE IRREGULAR ODE.

"THAT the irregular ode is ſuſceptible of exquiſite beauty, and has, beſides, appropriate recommendations, living and concludent teſtimony avers. Objections, nevertheleſs, important at leaſt in the conſequence of thoſe that have urged them, appear againſt it. By inquiring into the validity of theſe, its true capacity may perhaps be found; and in that its value.

"Johnſon, admiring the equability of the couplet, and being, conſequently, at variance with the changeful freedom of blank metre and lyrical numbers, ſtates, in his animadverſions on the Poems of Prior, which are written in unequal meaſures, that 'the eſſence of verſe is order and conſonance'." *P.* 13.

"As men are ſeldom diſpoſed to imagine they have been ſtudious in vain, very ſingular opinions, which are generally more a-kin to affectation, the mimic of underſtanding, than to underſtanding itſelf, have rarely produced much credit to their authors. Yet, without referring to the influence of pride, it is by no means wonderful that ſuch opinions ſhould find an introduction into the world, not only in conſequence of the treachery of judgment, but becauſe unnumbered circumſtances concur to render men as diſtinguiſhable by variety of taſte as of features. They have their characters as well, perhaps, from conſtitution, as from education and experience. Senſibility is not equally alive in every informed mind, nor judgment equally energetic. To all authors circumſtances frequently occur, to evince the danger of an implicit reliance on the integrity of opinion. How often, during the hours of compoſition, have ideas been received as delightful, which were deſtined to be ſuddenly and contemptuouſly diſmiſſed! How often, in conſequence of perfected deliberation, have thoſe very ideas been recalled and adopted!

"Such facts enforce the neceſſity of circum-

circumſpection; nor will the truly wiſe, who are ever modeſt, diſſent from received opinions but with all the reſerve of prudence. They know it is more likely that error may attach to the mind of an individual, than to a community of minds; and that in all queſtions of taſte, men, who are too well informed to take opinions upon truſt, will refer to their own experience and reaſon, and probably proteſt againſt the pride of the critic, who dogmatically proteſts againſt the judgment of the public.

"Although the moſt ancient, the lyric is generally allowed to be the moſt impaſſioned, moſt rapturous, and moſt elevated mode of poetry, not excepting the epic itſelf. Of theſe particulars of its character, the oldeſt compoſitions, thoſe of the Pſalmiſt eſpecially, afford the moſt intereſting and ſublime examples. We are, beſides, to conſider it as it is capable of conforming to the changeful purpoſes of the poet; in which reſpect it is a powerful, if not infallible objection to the maxim, which ſuppoſes, that the form of compoſition ſuitable to every occaſion can ſuit no occaſion well. By conſequence, it is not more perfect when expreſſive of the ſublimity and impetuoſity of Pindar, than when it complies with the dignified ſimplicity and graceful courtlineſs of Horace; ſoftens to the gentle purpoſes of Sappho; or accommodates the hilarity and eaſe of Anacreon. Such being its capacity, a recollection of its effects might well induce the Macedonian conqueror to check the rage of ſpoliation, and hold ſacred the manſion which had been inhabited by the Theban bard. But who could conceive it to have been poſſible, did not the fact exiſt, that an able advocate of *taſte*, a critic of deſerved celebrity, the illuſtrious Monteſquieu himſelf, could have aſperſed the very ſpecies of poetic compoſition, which, through a ſucceſſion of ages, had remarkably contributed to forward, refine, and enrich taſte, as the tuneful rapture of folly*? His opinion, however, was only heard, lyric poetry exiſts to teſtify that nothing powerful, becauſe nothing true, can be advanced in ſupport of error." *P.* 14.

"Rhyme, ſays Milton, and Johnſon confeſſes he *ſays truly*, is no neceſſary adjunct or true ornament of poetry †. Certainty is to opinion what luſtre is to a gem, its abiding recommendation; and the certainty of this opinion, the poet, in an unimitated and unequivocal manner, has proved by extenſive practice. But what is the inference which muſt ariſe from the confeſſion of a critic, who, having repeatedly taught us that rhyme is '*eſſential to verſe*,' permits us now to conclude, that it is *unneceſſary* to poetry? If rhyme be not neceſſary to poetry, it cannot be neceſſary to verſe; ſince the ſole purpoſe of verſe is the embelliſhment of poetry. By conſequence, the critic has defeated himſelf, whether conſonance be conſidered as uneſſential to poetry, or as entering into the 'eſſence of verſe.'—But who is the man that has, at all times his Minerva to direct him?

"Thus compelled, by the irreſiſtible evidence of Milton, to relinquiſh rhyme, the critic, in the warmth of his feelings, ſeems diſpoſed to ſurrender verſe likewiſe; expreſſing a doubt whether 'of poetry, conſidered 'as a mental operation, verſe is a ne-'ceſſary adjunct ‡.'

"It is true, poetry might ſubſiſt independently of verſe; but it is as true, that, ſo detached, it would ſubſiſt with abated reſpectability. Virtue, every man knows, is ſeparable from reaſon; but, as the dignity and joy of reaſon cannot, without the aid of virtue, be perfected and truly illuſtrated, virtue is therefore its neceſſary aſſociate. Such, in theſe reſpects, as virtue is to reaſon, to poetry is verſe; and, that it is, all languages maintain; for all languages, as the critic confeſſes, have diſcriminated poetry by the muſic of metre.

"He ſays, and much it is to be regretted,

* "It is almoſt impoſſible to conceive, that he could have ſtudied, without being alive to the beauties, not only of the ancient, but of ſome modern lyriſts. Amongſt the latter, he could not ſurely have overlooked the tender Petrarch, whoſe favourite Vauxcluſe Voltaire commemorates in conſideration of its former inhabitant:

'Lieux où dans ces beaux jours,
'Petrarch ſuſpiroit ſes vers et ſon amour'."

† "Vid. Preface to Paradiſe Loſt."

‡ "Life of Milton."

gretted, that in the moſt violent attachment to regularity and rhyme, or the moſt incautious moments of compoſition, he ſhould have been betrayed to ſay, that 'what *reaſon* could urge in 'defence of blank verſe had been con-'futed by the *ear**.' Perhaps a ſimple ſtatement of this aſſertion is ſufficient, ſince it is only leſs idle to argue in diſproof of obvious fallacy, than to publiſh the fallacy itſelf. We ſhall, however, venture to remark, that as argument can be reaſonable only in being juſt, ſuch as reaſon has advanced in defence of blank metre can never be reaſonably overcome. How then ſhall they be confuted?—By the ear!—Impoſſible! In a queſtion that refers to a purely mental operation, we cannot admit an appeal from mind to matter; from the intellect to the animal; from the ſupreme judging faculty to a merely mechanical organ. Even of muſic, properly ſo called, the ear is not the judge. This opinion is confirmed by the unanimous conſent of the ancients †; who, far from imputing the wonders ſaid to have been operated by muſic, merely to its effect on the ſenſe of hearing, aſcribe them immediately to its influence on the paſſions, or judging faculty of the ſoul. If then the ear is not judiciary in the ſcience of mere ſound, how ſhall it be ſuppoſed capable of judging of metrical compoſition, from which ſentiment is inſeparable? The moſt, therefore, that can be advanced on the ſubject is, that the ear, as menial to the ſoul, mechanically receives and tranſmits ſounds; of the pleaſure and propriety of which the ſoul is the critic. To deſcribe the ear as acting in a higher function, would be as erroneous as to impute the ſcience by which muſic is elicited from an inſtrument to the inſtrument itſelf: it would be to deny to the ſoul, when immediately intereſted, a right of judging for herſelf, and the uſe of that power of reflection by which ſhe determines, that the pleaſure of what is called the melody of verſe is the effect of a peculiar arrangement of charming language. Were not theſe obſervations true, liſtening idiocy, whoſe auditory organs are perfect, might be ſaid to be in the enjoyment of uttered verſification; while, on the other hand, the mind which is moſt ſuſceptible of the charm of numbers, would remain ignorant of their effect but when they were audibly recited. Thus impoſſible it appears, that what reaſon could urge in defence of blank metre has been confuted by the ear." *P.* 19.

BRITAIN.

"NOR France ſhall blot thy ſtainleſs name,
Nor all her craft contract thy boundleſs fame!
For what is ſhe? A ruler or a ſlave?
A fell aſſaſſin, or a victor brave?
A gentle Solon, or a tyrant blind,
That at her footſtool would enchain mankind?
A form immortal, or a living buſt,
Doom'd, as her doctrines tell, to end in duſt?
What though ſhe boaſts her kings‡; thoſe kings deplore
The rule of hundreds§, rul'd by millions more‖,
Who know that e'en the felon in his heart,
Still of the Sovereign People lives a part!
What though to Freedom ſhe inſcribes a throne,
'Tis Freedom only by her minions known,
Who boaſt of rights, and hail the yawning grave,
Form'd by her toil, for nations juſt and brave!
Who then ſhall bend, ev'n while her haughty nod
Explains a wiſh to ſnatch his pow'r from God!
To utter thunders; give to lightnings birth!
And in the tempeſt ſhake affrighted earth?" *P.* 57.

VII. *Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution.* By JOHN ADOLPHUS, F. S. A. 2 vol. 8vo. pp. 1015. 16s. *Cadell and Davies.*

* "Life of Milton.

† "Vid. Malcom's Treatiſe on Muſic, c. xiv. and Graſs Muſ. Dic. art. Muſique."

‡ "The Executive Directory."

§ "The Council of Five Hundred."

‖ "The People."

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EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE plan of this work is to ſketch the lives of the principal actors in the French revolution, and to trace the influence of individuals in producing events which have filled the world with aſtoniſhment, and for which hiſtorical parallels are ſought in vain. It is alſo no leſs the object of theſe memoirs to ſhow the nature, ſpirit, and tendency of thoſe principles which contributed to the ſucceſs of ſanguine innovators, who, under a pretence of ameliorating the condition of mankind, meditated the ſubverſion of ſocial order.

"I was firſt induced to undertake this work from obſerving the general ſyſtem of miſrepreſentation which has prevailed in deſcribing the characters of thoſe who have acted conſpicuous parts in the French revolution. Writers, friendly to the cauſe, have laboured to juſtify the promoters of it, not by demonſtrating the purity or propriety of their views, but by an unlimited cenſure of their opponents. Succeeding factions have adopted the ſame line of conduct towards their predeceſſors. Language and invention have been exhauſted in terms of abuſe and modes of crimination.

"On the other hand, ſome have aſſumed the taſk of being their own biographers; and, with a ſhameleſs diſregard of truth and decency, have laviſhed on themſelves and on their co-operators all the eulogies which could be claimed by wiſdom, virtue, diſintereſtedneſs, and pure patriotiſm.

"From ſuch publications real information can rarely be derived; if the narrators have afforded means of tracing the progreſs of their own conduct from year to year, they have ſeldom preſented true motives of action, or faithfully diſplayed their ultimate views. The biographical works which have appeared in the courſe of the French revolution are, therefore, not to be implicitly depended on, but can only obtain a partial credit, by a compariſon with cotemporary narratives, and with the hiſtory of the times.

"And yet it is from theſe ſources that moſt of the writers who have defended the revolution have drawn their materials, implicitly crediting all the unjuſt aſperſions which the enemies of monarchy have caſt on the King and Queen, and on their adherents, and relying on the intereſted and partial accounts which the regicides have given of their own conduct and party. They have alſo frequenty exaggerated what they found; and as they ſeldom preciſely quote their authorities, they have impoſed on many, whom want of leiſure, or facility of diſpoſition, have prevented from purſuing the proper means of detection.

"I have made it my buſineſs faithfully and diligently to examine both ſides of the queſtion; to ſelect, combine, and compare the diſcordant accounts of the ſame tranſaction; to weigh the motives which various parties have aſſigned for their own conduct, and that of their opponents; and to draw ſuch probable reſults as were warranted by circumſtances and authorities.

"To avoid every imputation of intended error, I have made it an invariable rule to advance no aſſertion for which I have not produced my authorities. Without this precaution my work would have had no claim to a different eſtimation from thoſe political romances, which are daily obtruded on the world, under the names of hiſtory and biography." *P.* v.

EX-

EXTRACTS.

PERSON, &c. OF LOUIS XVI.

"A FEMALE author, who began a pretended history of the revolution, has described the King as sufficiently ugly to disgust his consort, and almost excuse those excesses, which she so copiously and falsely attributes to the Queen *. The correctness of her report might be fairly questioned from the tenor of her whole performance, which is a mere rhapsody of libellous declamations, in which the facts are admitted without examination, and put together without consistency; but a better refutation arises from the reports of those who well knew the late King, and from the portraits of him published under the best authorities. The following description of him, by M. Montjoye, I have every reason to think is in general correct: 'Louis was endowed with a 'good constitution, and with an extra-'ordinary share of corporeal strength. 'His height was five feet five inches †. 'He carried his head with dignity. 'His forehead was large, and his fea-'tures strongly marked; he had rather 'a downcast, though a steady look. 'His eyes were blue and large; he 'had full cheeks, a well-proportioned 'mouth, and regular teeth; his lips 'were somewhat thick, like those of 'most of the Bourbons, and his skin 'remarkably white. In the latter 'years of his life he grew rather cor-'pulent; but this embonpoint became 'him, and gave to his gait a degree of 'firmness, equally remote from awk-'wardness and negligence. Though 'naturally lively, he seldom laughed 'aloud; and those who were not ad-'mitted on a footing of familiarity, 'thought him serious and reserved. 'Even at the time when he addicted 'himself to violent exercise, which 'his constitution rendered necessary, 'he was always sober. Till his ac-'cession to the throne he drank nothing 'but water; he afterwards mixed it, 'but never drank wine alone, except 'now and then, after meals, when he 'sopped a bit of bread in foreign wine.' I have been more particular in stating these facts, because amongst the vices with which slander sullied the name and memory of this unfortunate prince, gluttony and the love of drinking stand conspicuous. Even Dumouriez, the pretended royalist, asserts that the corrupters of his youth, in order to degrade his character, 'inspired him 'with *factitious vices*, such as anger 'and the love of wine.' On the former point Dumouriez, with his usual disregard of truth and consistency, confutes himself in the very same volume, where he uses the following expressions: 'The world is much deceived in re-'spect to the character of this prince, 'who has been described as a violent 'and choleric man, who swore fre-'quently, and was accustomed to treat 'his ministers with much roughness. 'Dumouriez, on the contrary, ought 'to do him justice by observing, that 'during the three months he was ac-'customed to see him, and that too in 'very difficult situations, he always 'found him polite, mild, affable, and 'very patient.' With respect to the love of wine, which Dumouriez is not ashamed to impute to him, without vouching a single instance in support of it, and which has been alleged against the King by so many shameless libellers, till a general belief of it has prevailed; it is so totally destitute of foundation, so absolutely void of sanction from those authors who either knew the King or had any regard for veracity, that little hesitation is necessary in placing this among those efforts of calumny, by which the parasites of the *Palais Royal* endeavoured to assimilate the character of the virtuous monarch with that of the Duke of Orleans." *Vol.* i. *p.* 7.

STATE OF THE PRISONS DURING THE TYRANNY OF ROBESPIERRE.

"THE following extract from Montgaillard ‡ gives an account of the general situation of the prisoners, which cannot be perused without sentiments of abhorrence. 'For these four months the 'prisoners have been forbid all commu-'nication with mankind. They experi-'ence the most barbarous treatment, and 'the coarse food now allowed, and the 'privation of which is often threaten-'ed, is examined by commissioners 'from the committee of public safety, 'and thrown in through openings

* "Mrs. Wolstonecraft's History of the Revolution, p. 133."

† "French measure—equal to upwards of five feet ten inches English."

‡ "Suite de l'Etat de la France, p. 67."

'which are afterwards carefully ſhut. 'Women with child have died in the 'Engliſh convent, now a priſon, in the '*rue des Foſſes St. Victor*, in the Luxem-'bourg, and in the *grand Carmes*, for 'want of the relief neceſſary in their 'condition. *'Tis ſo much trouble ſaved 'to the executioner*, ſaid Billaud Va-'rennes, when he was aſked to order a 'phyſician for the priſons. In one 'ſingle chamber forty perſons are con-'fined. Many have petitioned the 'committee of public ſafety and the 'public accuſer of the revolutionary 'tribunal to ſend them to the ſcaffold. 'Couthon wrote the following anſwer 'on one of theſe petitions: *Woman* '(citoyenne), *you have not yet been long 'enough in a ſituation that makes you wiſh 'for death.*'

"Their ſources of conſolation were few, and ſubject to many interruptions. In one priſon they uſed to meet in the evening in a common-room, and ſit at a long table; the ladies amuſed themſelves with works appropriate to their ſex; every one brought a light, ſome of the gentlemen read, ſome painted, but a profound ſilence was uſually obſerved. After ſupper, till nine o'clock, they amuſed themſelves with the recitation of poetry, compoſed by the priſoners, with ſongs and muſic. The increaſe of numbers, additional ſeverities, and the daily murder of ſome of their companions, occaſionally embittered their meetings; yet they ſtill continued to amuſe themſelves, in ſpite of privations, dangers, and terrors. Frequent repetition rendered them almoſt indifferent even to the loſs of their companions. A perſon who had been fifteen months confined in the Conciergerie, informed Major Tench, that during that time he ſaw one hundred and ſixty-ſeven perſons go out of his room to the guillotine. He deſcribed almoſt all theſe victims as ſo conſcious of their innocence, and ſo reconciled to their fate, that nothing but reſignation, indifference, and levity prevailed throughout the priſon. It was cuſtomary to warn on the preceding evening thoſe who were to be tried the next day; and by a regulation made among themſelves, the party to be tried gave a ſupper on that night to the whole room; and if he was ſpared for the preſent and remanded back, he was in return treated with a dinner at their joint expenſe. The dinner entertainments were few indeed; but the ſuppers extremely frequent.

"In another priſon, where the confinement was cloſer, they amuſed themſelves at midnight by the light of one ſingle taper, with a mock repreſentation of the revolutionary tribunal; ſome repreſented judges, ſome the jury; they had a public accuſer; the culprits were found guilty of courſe, and guillotined by a contrivance of one of their beds. The public accuſer himſelf was at laſt depoſed, tried, and executed; he roſe from the dead, related the horrible puniſhments which he ſuffered in the other world, and which awaited the judges and jurors. Thoſe *au ſecret* (in cloſe confinement) contrived to hold a club by a circuitous communication from cell to cell, finding means, notwithſtanding the thickneſs of the walls, to be heard from one dungeon to the other. The diſcloſure of news was forbid, but now and then a more humane gaoler or guard would in a whiſper communicate ſome public event, the knowledge of which might be ſuppoſed agreeable to his hearers: this was reported again with caution, in ambiguous terms, ſuch as, *I dreamt ſo and ſo*; and when it was ſo public that it might be mentioned without ſuſpicion, they celebrated it in poetic compoſitions, ſongs, &c. Such were, the re-conqueſt of Toulon, the ſucceſſes of the armies in general, and the feaſt in honour of the Supreme Being, from which the priſoners formed the moſt flattering hopes.

"When they retired to their cells, by virtue of the compulſory edict for their ſeparation, their miſeries were not terminated; the only cries in the ſtreets which were permitted near the walls, were thoſe calculated to inſpire horror. In the night a fiend of a woman, with a piercing voice, would cry, 'A liſt of the fifty or threeſcore 'perſons who drew prizes to-day in 'the lottery of the guillotine.' If the butchery had been leſs numerous, ſhe would ſay, 'A liſt of the twenty or 'five-and-twenty ariſtocrats who were 'guillotined to-day; I hope the num-'ber will be greater to-morrow.' Sometimes in the middle of the night the bell was rung, and all the priſoners ſummoned into the yard, where adminiſtrators, by torch-light, attended by guards, waited with a liſt of perſons to be carried in carts to other priſons for

deten-

detention, or to the Conciergerie, till they ſhould be tried. Theſe transfers were effected with the utmoſt brutality; age, ſex, or ſituation procured no compaſſion. A lady near her time of lying-in, terrified by the bell, from her ignorance of the cauſe of its ringing, was ſeized with the pangs of child-birth. She was compelled to deſcend to the yard; her name was on the liſt; in vain ſhe entreated and remonſtrated; two ſoldiers dragged her towards the cart, till her increaſing agonies at length compelled them to place her in the firſt room they could find, where ſhe was prematurely delivered without attendance or aſſiſtance.

"Theſe were not the only means contrived to 'murder ſleep.' By a diabolical mockery of juſtice, the acts of accuſation were delivered late in the night before the day of trial. A fellow hawked them about the priſon with a loud voice, calling them in barbarous pleaſantry, *the Evening Poſt*. This noiſe diſturbed all the priſoners, and made ſome hundreds partake of the miſery intended, perhaps, for only ten or a dozen. Thoſe to whom they were delivered ſometimes could not read them for want of light, and if they could, it would have availed them but little; they were generally the ſame in ſubſtance; the crime alleged and the witneſſes the ſame. They were made out by the inferior agents of Fouquier Tainville, written in a hand ſcarcely legible, and miſpelled. The petulance of theſe wretches often indicated the fate of the perſon to be accuſed by ſome jocular expreſſion, as, *Let us ſend this woman to her beloved ſpouſe*; and at the top of one of the acts of accuſation was written, *A head to be chopped off without mercy*. The change of the abode of priſoners, made capriciouſly and unrecorded, often rendered the delivery of theſe acts matter of difficulty the impatience of the meſſengers the promptitude of the revoluti ſyſtem, obviated delay. If the p deſignated was not to be found, one whoſe name approached to found, or who had had ſome re or connexion with him, ſupplie place*. It was vain to remonſ the anſwer was ready; 'We wer 'dered to take ten, twelve, or fi 'perſons from this houſe, and wi 'go away without our number 'may as well take this act of accu 'as not, for you certainly muſt 'one ſooner or later.'

"Towards the latter end of 1794, every thing indicated that gr ſeverities and a more rapid evacu of the priſons was in contempl The reports of conſpiracies were frequent, the ſpies more nume the turnkeys more ferocious. priſoners were almoſt entirely pre ed from communicating with other. During the ſhort period were permitted to take the air i yard, men employed on purpoſe verſed it diagonally; and if the two or three converſing, rudely rated them, aſking if they were ing a conſpiracy?

"The revolution of the 28th of though not immediately communi to them in direct terms, prod effects perceptibly beneficial. V the iſſue of the conteſt between R ſpierre and his opponents was uncer the priſoners were obliged to ſep at an earlier hour than uſual, and carefully locked up. When the teſt was decided, the jailors we doubt whether the ſyſtem of t would not ſtill be continued. took great pains to conceal the tra tions without. Alarm and terror inſpired by the ringing of the

* "Courlet Vermantois was ſon of a counſellor of parliament at Dijon, afterwards officer in the army. He fell a victim to the irregular proceed of the revolutionary tribunal a day before the death of Robeſpierre. He priſoner in the priſon *Dupleſſis*; when in one of Fouquier Tainville's liſts name of Vermantois, canon of Chartres, was included; no perſon of that being found but himſelf, he was taken; and in ſpite of his remonſtrances he was a ſoldier, and not a prieſt, and knew nothing of the facts alleged i act of accuſation, he was condemned by that execrable court, and executed 27th July 1794. Such miſtakes were not uncommon. A lady of the nam Maillet was brought before the tribunal with an act of accuſation meant f perſon of the name of *Maillé*. She informed the judges of the fact; bu public accuſer told her it was of no conſequence, ſhe would have been bro to the ſcaffold very ſoberly at any rate; that one day was as good as another jury declared themſelves ſufficiently inſtructed, and the woman was execut

and the firing of guns. The news was diverſely communicated. In one priſon they heard it through the intrepidity of a boy who hawked papers about the ſtreets; he approached the walls, crying with a loud voice, 'The glorious arreſtation and execution of Catiline Robeſpierre and his accomplices:' when the guard attempted to drive him away, he remonſtrated ſturdily, that there were many good citizens in cuſtody who would be glad to hear the news, and they ſhould hear it. The words of the hawker were caught up by ſome who contrived to communicate them, and the tranſport ſoon became general. In another gaol, one of the guards, who was employed to break the knots of priſoners aſſembled in the yard, contrived, as he was walking, to utter a word or two now and then which communicated the intelligence; and the hearers were diligent in making it known to their comrades. The turnkey was ſo enraged at the diſcovery of this fact, that he would not ſuffer the guards to come into the priſon, but employed dogs in their ſtead *.

"The reign of theſe tyrants, however, drew towards an end. The Convention declared that they intended to aboliſh the ſyſtem of terror; the gaolers, feeling that their power was declining, and dreading the puniſhment due to their paſt barbarity, paid court to the priſoners by voluntarily relaxing many of their ſeverities, and permitting the introduction of victuals, clothes, letters, and even viſitors. Then came to light the numerous devices invented by ingenious affection to elude the ſeverity of the law and the vilgilance of the turnkeys. Sometimes in the inſide of a fowl, or in a bundle of aſparagus, while victuals were permitted to be ſent; ſometimes in the folds, or even the hems of clean linen, a dexterous hand contrived to convey the effuſion of a tender and faithful heart. In one of the priſons a dog daily ruſhed in to kiſs the hand of his confined maſter, and carried under his collar the affectionate remembrances of an anxious wife. Sometimes pieces of paper, dirty, and apparently unimportant, when joined together, contained an intereſting diary, tender condolences, or affectionate proteſtations. Soon theſe efforts of courageous tenderneſs were rewarded by the examination of warrants and diſcharge of priſoners, which reſtored happineſs to thouſands. What, upon inſpection, were the crimes which authorized a confinement ſo rigorous, a death ſo tragical? Some of the priſoners *had been* nobles, ſome *had been* prieſts, bankers, farmers-general; ſome were rich, ſome learned, ſome brave; theſe were all *ariſtocrats*. Some had given offence to the tyrant or his ſatraps; theſe were *ſuſpected*; and ſome were confined without cauſe and without warrant." *Vol.* i. *p.* 195.

PERSON, MANNERS, AND CHARACTER OF MIRABEAU.

"MIRABEAU's features were harſh, and his perſon clumſy. His head, which was uncommonly large, ſeemed to be wedged in between his enormous ſhoulders, and his body and limbs formed a thick unſhaped maſs. Yet when he applied his talents to ſeduction, he was more ſucceſsful than many others, whoſe perſonal attractions ſeem much greater. After the facts contained in the preceding narrative, it is unneceſſary to deſcant on his character as ſon and huſband. He is ſaid to have been extremely choleric, and even brutal in the regulation of his family, frequently deſcending to the cowardly meanneſs of ſtriking his own ſervants. As an author he derived much of his ſucceſs from his art in always writing on the topic which created the greateſt ſhare of momentary intereſt. He was not diligent in the ſelection of materials, frequently relying on the labours of his friends, as Mauvillon and Chamfort, and often adopting without reſerve as much as ſuited his ſubject, from the works of other authors, either ancient or cotemporary. What he received and what he ſelected he made his own by the force of his genius, the propriety of his arrangement, the beauties of his ſtyle, and the elegance of his ornaments. He had an exalted opinion of his own abilities, relied on the favourable judgment of poſterity, and diſdained his cotemporaries. 'No Bankruptcy,' he ſays in a letter to Mauvillon, 'is the production of Meſſrs. 'Clavière and Briſſot de Warville. 'Your German critics muſt be miſerable taſters, to miſtake the brewings 'of theſe gentry for my wine.' His

* "One of theſe dogs was ludicrouſly called Robeſpierre."

voice was forcible, loud, and commanding, except when he was agitated by paſſion; then it occaſionally aſſumed the depth and compaſs of Stentor, and ſometimes by a ſudden tranſition was brought to reſemble the treble ſtring of a violin ſqueaking under the bow. He had great rhetorical talents, and could employ them on ſudden emergencies, and in all directions. This, in popular aſſemblies, rendered him almoſt irreſiſtible. He never deſpaired of turning the debate. His victories were always ſplendid, his defeats never ignominious; he never appeared vanquiſhed, and no man could aſſume a triumph over him. His talents for repartee, joined to his powers of reaſoning, enabled him with equal facility to diſconcert his opponents with ſarcaſm, or refute them by force of argument, while the greatneſs of his abilities and his ſudden command of them enabled him, if any of his coadjutors approached him, ſo as to be thought competitors, by a little effort to throw them back to their original and natural diſtance. To appreciate Mirabeau as a politician, it will be more proper to ſurvey the end than the earlier part of his career. In his ſtruggle for power, he diſgraced himſelf by many violences and exceſſes, for which a priſon or a ſcaffold would have been the deſerved puniſhment. When he had attained the object of his ambition, when wealth, reſpect, and nobility * became his own, he was deſirous to tread back the ſteps he had taken, and to eſtabliſh a more ſplendid reputation, as well as a more permanent authority. Awake from the dream of popular frenzy and recovered from the deluſions of illuminiſm, he might have rendered the moſt conſpicuous and eſſential ſervices to his country, and to the world. From his deceaſe we may date the rapid declenſion of royalty, and the audacious diſplay of diſorganizing politics purſued by the demagogues of France." *P.* 137.

VIII. *A Plan*, preceded by a ſhort Review of the Fine Arts, to preſerve among us, and tranſmit to Poſterity, the Portraits of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, ſince his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne. Alſo, to give Encouragement to Britiſh Artiſts, and to enrich and adorn London with ſome Galleries of Pictures, Statues, Antiques, Medals, and other valuable Curioſities, without any Expenſe to Government. By NOEL DESENFANS, Eſq. 8vo. pp. 54. 1s. 6d. *Low, Booker.*

EXTRACTS.

"GREAT Britain, differing now in ſo many reſpects from other monarchies, does not poſſeſs, like moſt countries, a collection of ſuperb coſtly pictures for the enjoyment of the ſovereign, and to which, now and then, the public are permitted acceſs: nor is it probable the King will ever form ſuch a one, as, of the money annually levied for the ſtate, a very ſmall portion is appropriated for the private uſe of his Majeſty; ſo that I cannot ſee the poſſibility of his gratifying himſelf and the nation with a gallery, ſuch as France poſſeſſed, and ſuch as are in Vienna, Spain, and other countries, whoſe monarchs have the abſolute control of the public money.

"The King has, indeed, ſcattered in different places, ſome very capital pictures, among which are the celebrated Cartoons of Raphael; but were they all united, they would by no means form a collection to be compared to thoſe of the Louvre, the Eſcurial, &c.

"Since the 15th century, the kings of France and Spain have been purchaſing pictures at a vaſt expenſe. Lewis the Fourteenth, whoſe inordinate ambition aimed at ſurpaſſing all other potentates, added to his collection with a profuſion which perhaps was hurtful to his people. But although George the Third has, from the commencement of his reign, manifeſted knowledge and taſte, inſtead of reſearching

* "Mirabeau was not friendly to the decree for aboliſhing titles, armorial bearings, &c. He thus expreſſes himſelf: 'It is the moſt difficult of all undertakings, to eraſe from the human heart the influence of recollections. True nobility is, for this reaſon, a property, no leſs indeſtructible than ſacred. Forms may vary, but the worſhip will ever continue. Let every man be equal in the eye of the law, let every monopoly diſappear; all elſe is but changing the object of human vanity.' Lettres à Mauvillon, p. 519."

coſtly

coſtly pictures and ſtatues from foreign countries, he has made the fine arts of Great Britain the chief object of his attention and munificence, by which the nation has acquired ſeveral excellent artiſts; yet the want of a public gallery is felt, not only to contribute to her ſplendour, but as a centre-point to the Dilettanti, and a ſtudy to her riſing artiſts.

"The ſale of the juſtly-famed Orleans collection ſeems to have marked this as the period for fulfilling at once the wiſhes of the ſtudent and the connoiſſeur; but I am informed thoſe pictures have been offered to government, and that, on account of the neceſſities of the ſtate, it has been judged proper to decline the purchaſe. Therefore, ſince that grand object cannot be obtained at once, we muſt endeavour to obtain it gradually; and for that purpoſe I have traced a plan, by which, without any expenſe to government, Great Britain will acquire a gallery of the portraits of our moſt diſtinguiſhed characters ſince the acceſſion of his Majeſty to the throne; another with the productions of our hiſtorical, battle, landſcape, ſea, and miniature painters, ſculptors and engravers; and a third gallery, with antiques and celebrated pictures of the old maſters.

"This plan may be carried on in any part of the metropolis; but Montague Houſe appears to me the moſt proper place, becauſe it already contains, in the Britiſh Muſeum, which is depoſited there, many attractive objects of curioſity, is the property of the nation, and ſurrounded with land, on which, at an eaſy expenſe, thoſe galleries may be erected.

"The admittance to that muſeum is free. Any perſon deſirous of ſeeing it, muſt give in their names and places of abode, and in about a month or ſix weeks they receive a ticket of admiſſion. But as many are ignorant of the mode of application, and few are certain whether in a month they will not have more ſerious engagements, Montague Houſe continues little reſorted to and little known, notwithſtanding it contains many ſcarce and valuable curioſities, ſome of which are the gifts of individuals.

"I have beſides remarked, unaccountable as it may appear, that all places where no entrance-money is paid are little frequented; our theatres have never been ſo filled as ſince the advanced price, and I am perſuaded many of our excellent actors would ſometimes perform to empty benches if the admiſſion were free.

"The exhibition of the Royal Academy begins the latter end of April, or early in May, at one ſhilling each perſon, and cloſes about the King's birth-day; during which ſhort ſpace, it generally produces between three and four thouſand pounds, without any expenſe to any individual, for ſurely the viſitors of the exhibition cannot conſider their ſhilling as ſuch.

"As the Britiſh Muſeum was purchaſed by the nation, the admiſſion to it, as I have juſt remarked, is free; but is there no poſſibility of placing it on a footing ſimilar to that of the Royal Academy, for the ſake of raiſing it to a degree of ſplendour that will rival, or ſurpaſs in a few years, any eſtabliſhment of the kind in Europe? I am aware this cannot be done without an act of the legiſlature, which I have not the means of ſoliciting, and which would be, in my opinion, too great a liberty for me to take. I therefore ſubmit the plan to the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum; moſt of whom being men in elevation and power, may carry it into practice, if, as I do, they conſider it feaſible, and likely to be productive of good to the country.

"It will perhaps be objected, that my application is ill-timed, government having more ſerious buſineſs to occupy its attention than the proſperity of the fine arts. In peace, however, they will not want that encouragement which war has deprived them of; and I muſt remark, that a country ſo powerful, ſo commercial, and ſo opulent as this, will probably always be engaged in, or at the eve of war." *P.* 31.

SKETCH OF THE PLAN.

"NO expenſe ſhall be incurred for attendants, there being already a ſufficient number of them in Montague Houſe on account of the Britiſh Muſeum; but the truſtees will appoint a manager or director, with a ſmall ſalary, who ſhall carry the plan into execution." *P.* 36.

"When fifty or ſixty portraits ſhall be completed and arranged, the free admittance to Montague Houſe muſt be ſuppreſſed, and it ſhall be opened to the public by paying entrance-money

as at the Royal Academy; except, however, the members of that body, their ſtudents, and any artiſts who exhibit with them, for whom the admiſſion will continue free, as well as for any other artiſt the Royal Academy ſhall recommend." *P.* 37.

"The different artiſts ſhall not be paid till twelve months after Montague Houſe has been opened; and if, contrary to my expectations, the plan ſhould not be attended with ſuch ſucceſs as to induce the truſtees to continue it longer, the attempt ſhall ceaſe at the end of the firſt twelve months, and the artiſts, inſtead of receiving the price ſtipulated for their performances, ſhall only receive in proportion to the ſum levied during the year: in which caſe, thoſe performances ſhall remain the property of Montague Houſe; or, if the artiſt thinks the ſum too inadequate, he ſhall receive back his own works.

"But ſhould the plan be ſucceſsful the firſt twelve months, little doubt can be entertained of its being attended with increaſed ſucceſs every year; ſince new objects of curioſity will be added every quarter to the eſtabliſhment; ſo that it is probable it will in a ſhort time produce a fund capable of enabling the truſtees to commence the galleries I have propoſed erecting." *P.* 39.

"The plan I have offered is ſimple and eaſy, and although ſtill capable of improvement, is, in its preſent ſtate, neither burdenſome to government or to individuals; is far from being injurious to commerce, or a clog to the operations of the war; and, without a poſſibility of its being detrimental, it offers a probability of advantages, far more than equivalent to the objection againſt entrance-money." *P.* 52.

IX. *Anecdotes and Biography:* including many modern Characters in the Circles of faſhionable and official Life, ſelected from the Portfolios of a diſtinguiſhed literary and political Character lately deceaſed. Alphabetically arranged. By L. T. Rede. 8vo. pp. 461. 7s. *Pitkeathley.*

EXTRACTS.

AMERICA.

1. "THOSE writers who maintain that the New World was peopled by the inhabitants of the no part of Aſia, which region they *Scythia*, have this queſtion to an Why do we not there find thoſe bulls, camels, animals of ſo utility, nor any other belonging continent? The Americans were to manage horſes, and yet the thians were in the continual h riding.

2. "Beyond the *Obi*, in th menſe regions of Tartary, is a river, called *Kayonia*, which re the waters of another, known name of the *Lena*. At the *K* where it diſcharges itſelf in Frozen Sea, lies a large iſland quented by a vaſt number of peop reſort to it for the purpoſe of certain amphibious animals, whi found there in great abundance, the people of the country call *Be* Theſe creatures are frequently aſleep on the ice in the Froze The hunters or fiſhermen oft upon the ice for the purpoſe of their prey. Great aſſiduity is re upon this occaſion, therefore th ters commonly take their wive them to aſſiſt in the chaſe. I quently happens that whilſt the people are engaged in this bu thaw comes ſuddenly on, by this immenſe plain of ice is in broken into many floating i Upon ſome of theſe the hunte frequently wafted to the ſhore, which they originally ventured when the wind blows *from* the theſe unfortunate men are nev again by their countrymen; w they periſh through hunger an at ſea, or are driven to ſome coaſt, is unknown.

"It is not at all improbab ſome of theſe floating iſland have been driven towards the of North America, which lies great diſtance from that part which projects into the ſea of T What renders this opinion ext probable is, that the Americans inhabit the parts here alluded t exactly the ſame complexion a tures with the Tartars who liv the iſland mentioned as ſituated mouth of the *Kavonia*, and p the ſame ſpecies of beaſts and a as are found on the borders of of Tartary, that are ſeen in th northern parts of the contin America." *P.* 31.

ALEXANDER CRUDEN, M. A.

"WHO died in November 1770, at Islington, was one of those remarkable characters, that, while they excite the laugh in us, draw the nerve of pity and compassionate regard on the infirmities of human nature. His Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, dedicated to the late Queen Caroline, will ever remain a monument of his attentive faculties, and his usefulness to mankind. The publication of his adventures, and some other remarks, prove that he was not touched with the insane malady, as Sir William Lee, the chief justice, supposed, when he laid his action of damages against his own sister, for false imprisonment, at 10,000*l.*; for, after this, he lived in the habits of correcting for the press; and several Greek and Roman classics for their accuracy in publication are indebted to him alone. In the year 1754 we find him, on application to Mr. Sheriff Chitty, nominated a candidate for the city of London, and addressing them in hand-bills, acquainting them that he was Alexander the Corrector, and that his election would pave the way for his being a Joseph. In 1762, he was active in behalf of a condemned criminal in Newgate, and succeeded to the satisfaction of all. However some parts of his character may appear of the whimsical kind, his main drift was entirely of the useful; but we cannot help repeating here a circumstance but little known:

"He was in great esteem at one time of life with the famous Dr. Bradbury, a zealous dissenting clergyman. The Doctor had, one evening, prepared an excellent supper for several friends; at the moment it was served on the table, Mr. Cruden made his appearance in the room, heated with walking; the Doctor's favourite dish, a turkey, was smoking at one end of the table, and, before the company could be seated, Cruden advanced, put back his wig, and, with both hands plunged in the gravy, he calmly washed his head and face over the bird, to the no small mortification of the jolly doctor and his company. It was this conduct that proved so fatal to his action against his sister at Westminster Hall; for, on Bradbury's evidence alone respecting it, Judge Lee stopped all further proceedings: on which Mr. Cruden said, 'My Lord, 'don't believe a word that man says; 'he is very well at Pinners' Hall in the 'pulpit, but he is not a proper evi-'dence in this court'." *P.* 104.

REMARKABLE DREAM OF AN ITALIAN MUSICIAN.

"TARTINI, a celebrated musician, who was born at Pirano, in Istria, being much inclined to the study of music in his early youth, dreamed one night that he had made a compact with the devil, who promised to be at his service on all occasions; and during this vision every thing succeeded according to his mind; his wishes were prevented, and his desires always surpassed by the assistance of his new servant. At last, he imagined that he presented the devil with his violin, in order to discover what kind of a musician he was; when, to his great astonishment, he heard him play a solo so singularly beautiful, and which he executed with such superior taste and precision, that it surpassed all the music which he had ever heard or conceived in his life. So great was his surprise, and so exquisite was his delight upon this occasion, that it deprived him of the power of breathing. He awoke with the violence of his sensation, and instantly seized his fiddle, in hopes of expressing what he had just heard, but in vain; he, however, then composed a piece, which is, perhaps, the best of all his works; he called it the *Devil's Sonata*; but it was so far inferior to what he had fancied in sleep, that he declared he would have broken his instrument, and abandoned music for ever, if he could have found any other means of living." *P.* 117.

FOSTER.

"MR. Foster had, in the early part of life, been selected by old Edward Wortley Montague, the husband of the late celebrated Lady Mary, and the father of the present Lady Bute, to superintend the education of that very eccentric character, the late Edward Wortley Montague. Foster was perfectly qualified for the station of a private tutor, but his pupil was so exceedingly disposed to fly off, as it were, in a tangent, as to render it utterly im-

impoſſible to fix his attention to any thing worthy purſuit. After thrice running away, and being diſcovered by his father's valet crying *Flounders* about the ſtreets of Deptford, he was ſent to the Weſt Indies, whither Foſter accompanied him. On their return to England, a good-natured ſtratagem was practiſed to obtain a temporary ſupply of money from old Montague, and at the ſame time to give him a favourable opinion of his ſon's attention to a particular ſpecies of erudition. The ſtratagem was this: Foſter wrote a book, which he entitled *The Riſe and Fall of the Roman Republics.* To this he ſubjoined the name of Edward Wortley Montague, jun. Eſq. Old Wortley ſeeing the book advertiſed ſent for his ſon, and gave him a bank-note of one hundred pounds, promiſing him a ſimilar preſent for every new edition which the book ſhould paſs through. It was well received by the public, and therefore a ſecond edition occaſioned a ſecond ſupply. It is now in libraries with the name of Wortley Montague prefixed as the author, although he did not write a line of it. Mr. Foſter was afterwards chaplain to the celebrated Sir William Wyndham; he then went to Peterſburgh in the ſuite of the Engliſh ambaſſador. Many years afterwards he became acquainted with the Duke of Kingſton, and, on the demiſe of his Grace, the Ducheſs appointed him her domeſtic chaplain; he accompanied her on her firſt viſit to Peterſburgh, and the Empreſs, who had known him before, gave him an appointment in the academy, annexing a ſtipend out of her privy purſe. This appointment he held a ſhort time, and died in the eighty-ſixth year of his age." *P.* 150.

LYONS, BISHOP OF CORK.

"DR. William Lyons, who was preferred to the biſhopric of Cork, Cloyne, and Roſs, toward the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was originally a captain of a ſhip, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo gallantly in ſeveral actions with the Spaniards, that, on being introduced to the Queen, ſhe told him he ſhould have the *firſt vacancy that offered.*

"The honeſt captain, who underſtood the Queen *literally*, ſoon after hearing of a vacancy in the *ſee* of immediately ſet out for court claimed the royal promiſe. The C aſtoniſhed at the requeſt, for remonſtrated againſt the impro of it, and what ſhe could never of as an office ſuitable to him. however in vain; he ſaid the word was paſſed, and he relied Her Majeſty then ſaid, ſhe woul a few days to conſider of it, examining into his character, an ing him a ſober moral man, as an intrepid commander, ſhe ſe Lyons, and gave him the biſh ſaying at the ſame time, 'ſhe ho 'would take as good care of the c 'as he had done of the ſtate.'

"Lyons immediately ſet out biſhopric, which he enjoyed for twenty years with great reputat himſelf, never attempting howe preach but once, and that was death of the Queen. On that m choly occaſion, he thought it hi to pay the laſt honours to his miſtreſs, and accordingly mount pulpit in Chriſt-church, in when, after giving a good diſcou the uncertainty of life, and the and amiable qualities of the Que concluded in the following war whimſical manner: 'Let thoſe 'feel this loſs deplore with me o 'melancholy occaſion; but, if 'be any that hear me who hav 'cretly wiſhed for this event (a 'haps there may be), they have 'got their wiſh, and the devil do 'good with it.'

"The biſhop's name and the of his appointment (1583) are c cord in the conſiſtorial court of C and his picture, in his captain's form, the left hand wanting a fi is to be ſeen in the Biſhop's pal Cork." *P.* 267.

X. *Coombe Ellen:* a Poem, ten in Radnorſhire, Septe 1798, by the Rev. W. L. Bow A. M. 4to. pp. 27. 2s. *well*, Bath; *Dilly*, *Cadell*, don.

EXTRACT.

"NOW through the whiſp wood
We ſteal, and mark the old and oaks

Imboſs the mountain ſlope; or the wild ash,
With rich red cluſters mantling; or the birch
In lonely glens light-wav'ring; till behold
The rapid river ſhooting through the gloom
In lucid line along; and on its ſide
The bordering paſtures green, where the ſwink'd ox
Lies dreaming, heedleſs of the numerous flies
That, in the tranſitory ſunſhine, hum
Round his broad breaſt; and farther up, the cot,
With blue light ſmoke aſcending: images
Of peace and comfort, the wild rocks around
Endear your ſmile the more, and the full mind,
Sliding from ſcenes of dread magnificence,
Sinks on your charms repoſing: ſuch repoſe
The ſage may feel, when, fill'd and half oppreſs'd
With vaſt conceptions, ſmiling he returns
To life's conſoling ſympathies, and hears,
With heart-felt tenderneſs, the bells ring out,
Or pipe upon the mountains; or the low
Of herds ſlow winding down the cot-tag'd vale,
Where day's laſt ſunſhine lingers: ſuch repoſe
He feels, who following where his Shakeſpeare leads,
As in a dream, through an enchanted land,
Here with Macbeth, in the dread cavern hails
The Weird Siſters, and the diſmal deed
Without a name; there ſees the charmed iſle,
The lone domain of Proſpero, and, hark!
Wild muſic, ſuch as earth ſcarce ſeems to own,
And Ariel o'er the ſlow-ſubſiding ſurge
Singing her ſmooth air quaintly: ſuch repoſe
Steals o'er her ſpirits, when, through ſtorms at ſea,
Fancy has follow'd ſome nigh-founder'd bark,
Full many a league, in ocean's ſolitude
Toſs'd, far beyond the cape of utmoſt Horne
That ſtems the roaring deep; her dreary track
Still Fancy follows, and at dead of night
Hears, with ſtrange thunder, the huge fragments fall
Craſhing, from mountains of high-drifting ice
That o'er her bows gleam fearful; till at laſt
She hails the gallant ſhip in ſome ſtill bay
Safe moor'd, or of delightful Tinian,
(Smiling, like fairy iſle, amid the waſte)
Or of New Zealand, where, from ſhelt'ring rocks,
The clear caſcades guſh beautiful, and high
The woodland ſcenery tow'rs above the maſt,
Whoſe long and wavy enſign ſtreams beneath.
Far inland, clad in ſnow, the mountains lift
Their ſpiry ſummits, and endear the more
The ſylvan ſcene around; the healing air
Breathes o'er green myrtles, and the poe-bird flits
Amid the ſhade of aromatic ſhrubs,
With ſilver neck, and bluey-burniſh'd wing." *P.* 11.

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PREFACE.

"THE original of the work now offered to the public has met with much approbation in Holland: it conſtituted, originally, two different works, the account of the voyage to Batavia, Bantam, and Bengal, having been firſt publiſhed, and afterwards, ſeparately, that of the voyage to Samarang, Macaſſer, Amboyna, &c. Hence proceed the different forms in which the two voyages are moulded; and hence ſome repetitions occur in the ſecond, of what had been noticed in the firſt.

"Mr. Stavorinus was poſt-captain in the naval ſervice of the States General; but a long period of peace, and the little employment that occurred in the Dutch navy for men of enterpriſe and abilities, prompted him to requeſt permiſſion to go a voyage to the Eaſt Indies, as captain in the employ of the Dutch Eaſt India Company, retaining, however, his rank of captain in the navy. The accounts of his two voyages, in that capacity, are here given; and his readers will find him, throughout, a man of obſervation and intelligence. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, which he held at the time of his death.

"Acquainted with the family, though not with the perſon, of the author, during a reſidence at Middleburgh, in Zealand, the tranſlator has endeavoured to do all poſſible juſtice to his work, in the dreſs in which he now preſents it to the public. A regard for truth, however, obliges him to declare, that he has had to ſtruggle with much difficulty in correcting paſſages, which, in the Dutch original, are extremely faulty, from the negligence of the editor; the original abounds in typographical errors, and in miſtakes in numerical characters, ſome of which the tranſlator has rectified from their obviouſneſs, and a certain knowledge of the true reading; others from conjecture; and others, though as few in number as poſſible, he has been obliged to let remain as he found them.

"With reſpect to the notes and additions which he has made, they are collected from every authentic ſource within his reach; from the accounts of other travellers, from other Dutch writers, from authentic documents, manuſcripts, and ſtatements, and, in a few inſtances, from oral information: the work, together with the additions, he flatters himſelf will be found to contain much new information reſpecting the actual and late poſſeſſions of the Dutch in India, which, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, cannot fail of being extremely intereſting. He had, for ſome time previous to the publication of theſe voyages, collected the materials whence his additions have been made, with an idea of forming them into a general account of the Dutch Indian ſettlements; but meeting with theſe voyages, and thinking an Engliſh verſion of them could not fail of being acceptable, he conceived himſelf more adequate to the taſk of giving a tranſlation, with the additional information required, to render the whole as complete an account of the Dutch ſettlements as his materials would admit of, in notes, than to that of compoſing an original work himſelf upon the ſubject."

EXTRACTS.

VISIT TO THE KING OF BANTAM.

"THE king, who was addreſſed by the title of *Touang Sultan*, or my

Lord the King, appeared to me to be a man of between forty-five and fifty years of age. His colour was a cheſnut brown, with a friendly countenance, which was not belied by his manners or behaviour. He had a little beard, and black hair, curling a little: he ſeemed more inclined to ſpareneſs than to corpulency. His dreſs conſiſted in a long Mooriſh coat, made of a certain ſtuff, interwoven with gold, which is manufactured at Surat, and is called *ſoesjes*. This hung down almoſt to his feet. The ſleeves, which were looſe and wide above the elbow, ſat cloſe to the lower part of the arm, where they were faſtened by a row of ſmall gold buttons. Under this coat he wore a white ſhirt, and a pair of drawers, that reached down to his heels, of the ſame ſtuff as the coat. On his feet he had Turkiſh ſhoes drawn on ſlipſhod, the fore-part of which was turned upwards; and white ſtockings on his legs. His head was covered by a round and ſomewhat ſharp-pointed cap, of a violet colour, laced with ſilver. Behind his chair ſtood one of his female lifeguards, who was relieved from time to time, armed with a large gold *kris*, in a ſheath of maſſy gold, which ſhe continually kept raiſed on high; and which the king, when he ſtood up to conduct us out, took from her, and put under his arm. Two female ſlaves, one on each ſide, were ſeated next to him on the ground. One of theſe held his tobacco-box and his betel-box, both of which were made of gold, and of a pretty large ſize. When he wanted either the one or the other, it was handed to him, wrapped up in a ſilk handkerchief. The other female attendant had a golden ſpitting-pot in her hand, which ſhe handed from time to time to his majeſty, as he ſtood in need of this utenſil.

"As ſoon as we were ſeated, pipes and tobacco were preſented to us; after which the commandant Reinouts and Mr. Van Tets entered into converſation with the king, on indifferent ſubjects, in the Malay language. Hereupon the king called the *pangorang*, or prince, prime miniſter, who was ſitting at the lower end of the hall, at the head of the nobles, to come to him. He accordingly crept along the floor, till he came near the king's chair, where he remain ting on the ground, anſweri queſtions which the king put t He often replied with the word which is the Javaneſe affirmativ but as I underſtood little of th guage which was ſpoken, I was n edified nor entertained by the logue.

"About half paſt eleven o the cloth, which conſiſted in a piece of cotton, was laid upo table; and in a moment it wa vided with a number of ſmall filled with all kinds of Indian dreſſed in various manners. chief ingredients of moſt of were, however, fiſh and poultr ried by numerous ſauces, acc to the cuſtom of the country, gar, vinegar, or tamarinds. A ſcarlet woollen cloth was laid the table before the king, and this the diſhes were placed whic deſigned ſolely for his uſe, a which he ate heartily. With to myſelf, it was only with the eſt difficulty I could ſwallow a what was ſet before me, whi fiſh preſerved in ſugar, and indeed I ſhould not have touc all, if politeneſs had not re that I ſhould taſte of ſomething Reinouts had taken care to p himſelf with a few bottles o and beer, which it would elſe been in vain to have looked for king's table, and we could the now and then, indulge in a g thoſe liquors during the dinner.

"The king frequently brok upwards during his meal, and ample was aſſiduouſly followed the gentlemen in company, wh forded matter of no little ſur me. But I afterwards was inf that this cuſtom, ſo contrary to pean notions of decency, was quette of the court of Bantan was affected in order to ſhow tha appetite was good and the v taſteful, which was very plea the king.

"After this courſe was take three large diſhes of confection paſtry were put upon the tabl theſe were more to my likin what had preceded; but neit king nor his queens ſeemed t much about them.

"In the mean time, ſom

china bowls with boiled rice, and ſome diſhes of fiſh, which came from our table, were ſet before the nobles, who were at the end of the hall, and who ſpeedily emptied them, with continual eructations, which echoed through the hall; after which they again ſat down as before, upon their heels, each according to his rank. On their right hand, but ſeparate from them, ſat the ſecond ſon of the king, who ſeemed to be a youth of about ſeventeen or eighteen years of age, of a good countenance, but ſquinting a little. I was told, that he poſſeſſed a good judgment, and more underſtanding and abilities than the heir apparent. This prince had his victuals brought him at the ſame time with the nobles, but ſeparately; and he was attended by a female ſlave, who ſat by him.

"About two o'clock we roſe from table, and took our leave of the king, who conducted us out in the ſame manner as he had led us in, as far as the gate of the fort, followed by the prince, his ſon, who led the counſellor Meyer by the hand; the whole accompanied by the continued performance of muſic, by the *gomgoms*, trumpets, &c. Without the gate, the king took his leave, and returned to his palace, and we went over the eſplanade, and the drawbridge, to the ſame coaches in which we had come, and which carried us back to Fort Speelwyk." *Vol.* i. *p.* 80.

LUDICROUS INSTANCE RESPECTING PRECEDENCY.

"IT will not be unſuitable in this place to make ſome mention of the diſtinctions of precedency and rank which are ſo minutely attended to in all the Company's poſſeſſions in India, and which may, on no account, be neglected; more eſpecially in all public companies and aſſemblies: every individual is as ſtiff and formal, and is as feelingly alive to every infraction of his privileges, in this reſpect, as if his happineſs or miſery depended wholly upon the due obſervance of them. Nothing is more particularly attended to, at entertainments and in companies, by the maſter of the houſe, than the ſeating of every gueſt, and drinking their healths, in the exact order of precedency. The ladies are peculiarly prone to inſiſt upon every prerogative attached to the ſtation of their huſbands; ſome of them, if they conceive themſelves placed a jot lower than they are entitled to, will ſit in ſullen and proud ſilence for the whole time the entertainment laſts. It does not unfrequently happen, that two ladies, of equal rank, meeting each other, in their carriages, one will not give way to the other, though they may be forced to remain for hours in the ſtreet. Not long before I left Batavia, this happened between two clergymen's wives, who chancing to meet in their carriages, in a narrow place, neither would give way, but ſtopped the paſſage for full a quarter of an hour, during which time they abuſed each other in the moſt virulent manner, making uſe of the moſt reproachful epithets, and whore and ſlave's-brat were bandied about without mercy: the mother of one of theſe ladies, it ſeems, had been a ſlave, and the other, as I was told, was not a little ſuſpected of richly deſerving the firſt appellation: they at laſt rode by one another, continuing their railing till they were out of ſight; but this occurrence was the occaſion of an action, which was brought before the council, and carried on with the greateſt virulence and perſeverance.

"To provide againſt theſe diſputes on the ſubject of precedency, the reſpective ranks of all the Company's ſervants were aſcertained by a reſolution of government, which was renewed in 1764; and a regulation reſpecting the pomp of funeral proceſſions was at the ſame time added to it, which is ſtill in force." *Vol.* i. *p.* 301.

PAPER, AND INDIAN MODE OF WRITING.

"THE letters which are ſent by the Indian princes to the government are written upon gold or ſilver flowered paper *, and are brought to the council with much ceremony.

"The letter which the Emperor of Candy

* "In the eaſtern parts of India paper is prepared from the bark of trees; at Ceylon, and on the adjacent continent, the leaves of the boraſſus palm-tree (*boraſſus*

Candy ſent to the government at Batavia, after the concluſion of peace, containing the full powers of his ambaſſadors to negotiate concerning certain matters, which could not be adjuſted at Ceylon, was written upon a leaf of beaten gold, in the ſhape of a cocoa-leaf; the letters were engraved upon it with a ſteel pen, in a moſt curious manner. This leaf was rolled up, and inſerted in a cylindrical caſe of gold, which was wound all round with a row of pearls, ſtrung upon gold thread. This caſe was in a box of maſſy gold, and this again in one of ſilver, which was ſealed with the emperor's great ſeal, impreſſed in red wax. The ſilver box was encloſed in one of ivory, which was put in a bag of rich cloth of gold; and finally a bag of fine white linen, ſealed up, with the emperor's leſſer ſignet, encircled the whole." *Vol.* i. *p.* 376.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE GANGES—ITS SOURCE UNKNOWN TO EUROPEANS.

"AMONGST other etymologies, the name of the river *Ganges* has been derived from *Gang*, which in Perſian, as *Wanka* in the Hindoo dialect, ſignifies *winding, arched, bent:* the remarkable ſinuoſities of the river give great probability to this derivation. Reſpecting the true ſource of the *Ganges*, much uncertainty ſtill prevails. In vain, one of the moſt powerful ſovereigns of *Indoſtan*, the Emperor ACBAR, at the cloſe of the ſixteenth century, ſent a number of men, an army of diſcoverers, provided with every neceſſary, and the moſt potent r mendations, to explore the cou the mighty river, which adorne fertilized the vaſt extent of his nions; they were not able to per beyond the famous *mouth of the* this is an immenſe aperture, in a of the mountains of *Thibet*, to the natives of India have give appellation, from the fancied, o reſemblance of the rocks, whicl the ſtupendous chaſm, to the of an animal eſteemed ſacred, th out *Indoſtan*, from the remoteſt quity. From this opening, the G precipitating itſelf into a larg deep baſin, at the foot of the tains, forms a cataract, which is *Gangotri*; the impracticability o ing theſe precipitous rocks, ar vancing beyond this formidable has prevented the tracing when ruſhing maſs of water takes its pr riſe: *outtaranam* is the Sanſcreet *to make a leap*; *Gangotri*, ther means the *leap*, or *fall of the G* this cataract is ſituated in 33° 5' lat. and about 75° eaſt long. *Greenwich*. The *Ganges* has bee poſed to extend much farther beyond *Gangotri*; but here, all certainty and darkneſs. In RENNEL's map, followed, fo part of it, from one of *Thibet*, by the Chineſe *lamas*, ſent by th peror CANGHI, to diſcover the of the *Ganges*, and corrected an liſhed by the celebrated DANVILI river is made to take its riſe in t *taiſſian* mountains, and paſſing th two lakes, to run in a weſterly

(boraſſus flabelliformis), and ſometimes of the talpat-tree *(licuala ſpinoſa* uſed inſtead of paper. The leaves of both theſe palm-trees lie in folds, fan, and the ſlips ſtand in need of no farther preparation than merely to parated, and cut ſmooth with a knife. Their mode of writing upon them liſts in engraving the letters with a fine pointed ſteel; and in order that th racters may be the better ſeen and read, they rub them over with charc ſome other black ſubſtance. The iron point made uſe of for a pen is eitl in a braſs handle, and carried about in a wooden caſe, of about ſix inc length, or elſe it is formed entirely of iron; and together with the blad knife, deſigned for the purpoſe of cutting the leaves, and making them fi ſet in a knife-handle, common to them both, and into which it ſhu When a ſingle ſlip is not ſufficient, ſeveral are bound together, by mear hole made at one end, and a thread on which they are ſtrung. If a bo to be made, they look out principally for broad and handſome ſlips of t leaves, upon which they engrave the characters very elegantly and accu with the addition of various figures, by way of ornament. All the ſlip then two holes made in them, and are ſtrung upon a ſilken cord, and co with two thin lacquered boards. By means of the cords, the leaves ar even together, and by being drawn out when they are wanted to be uſed may be ſeparated from each other at pleaſure. T."

tion towards *Gangotri*; but M. ANQUETIL DU PERRON, in his *Recherches Hiſtoriques & Geographiques ſur l'Inde*, undertakes to prove, that the river here taken to be the *Ganges*, from the reports of the Chineſe *lamas*, is, in reality, the *Gagra*, or *Derwai*, which falls into the *Ganges*, at *Fatepore*; and that the true ſource of the *Ganges* is ſtill wholly unknown to the Europeans: indeed Major RENNEL acknowledges, that he conſiders this part of the map of the Chineſe *lamas* as extremely vague, but that he was obliged to make uſe of it, for want of better materials, and that a vaſt field ſtill remains for the perfectioning of Aſiatic geography. *T.*" *Vol.* i. *p.* 397.

OF THE INHABITANTS OF BENGAL.

"BENGAL is peopled by various nations; but the principal are the Moguls, or Moors, as they are improperly called, deſcendants of the Zagathais, who, a little more than two centuries ago, brought this kingdom, together with the whole of the empire of *Indoſtan*, under their ſubjection *.

"Next follow the Gentoos †, or Bengaleſe; the firſt appellation they have in common with the inhabitants of *Coromandel*, *Golconda*, and the greateſt part of *Indoſtan*; they are a hundred times more numerous than the Moors.

"The Bengaleſe do not differ much from the Europeans in ſtature; they are more inclined to ſpareneſs than to corpulency; their colour is dark-brown; their hair is black, and uncurled; they are well made, and I ſaw none that were miſſhapen, or lame, except ſome *fakirs*, who had ſuffered their bodies to grow crooked, from religious motives. Individuals are met with, who are of a lighter brown caſt, and whoſe complexion approaches to yellow; but theſe inſtances are not frequent.

"They are, in general, lazy, luſtful, and puſillanimous. Their higheſt felicity ſeems to be placed in idleneſs and ſleep; and were they not forced, by the wants of their nature, to apply themſelves to ſome occupation, they would never work; for nothing leſs than hunger or thirſt ſuffices to rouſe them from their beloved ſtate of indolence. They are, nevertheleſs, very intelligent, and are not deficient in underſtanding, eſpecially not in imitative genius. Another trait of their character is their addiction to ſtealing.

"I have been told, that their morals were much better, and their behaviour more manly, before the Moguls overran their country, and introduced the Mahomedan religion, and, together with it, innumerable vices, which were before both unpractiſed and unknown.

"Although moſt of them are very poor, yet there are ſome of the banyans, or merchants, who are extremely wealthy, and who yet ſpare no pains whenever they can earn even half a rupee. Theſe men are very ſhrewd in matters of trade, and are able to make very large and intricate calculations, which would take us up much time, in a moment, from their heads. They write from left to right, with a ſplit reed, and have a ſeparate alphabet, compoſed of characters which are diſtinct from thoſe of the Moors and Perſians.

"All of them carry their puſillanimity to a very great exceſs; one European is enough to put fifty of them to flight; the leaſt menace awakens the fearfulneſs of their diſpoſition, and is ſufficient to make them fly with ſpeed from the threatener. This bent, however, muſt be chiefly aſcribed to the influence of their religion, which inſtils into them the greateſt abhorrence of bloodſhed, from their childhood.

"The women, although of a brown complexion, have engaging countenances, and are well proportioned. They intrigue with ſpirit, and are uncommonly wanton. They uſe every artifice to entrap the hearts of their male acquaintance, and eſpecially ſtran-

* "It was in the year 1525, that BABER, one of the deſcendants of the renowned TIMURBEG, or TAMERLANE, got poſſeſſion of *Dehly*, ſeated himſelf on the throne of Indoſtan, and properly eſtabliſhed the Mogul empire in India. *T.*"

† "*Gentio* is a Portugueſe word, meaning *Gentiles*, in the ſcriptural phraſe; by which general appellation they at firſt called all the natives of India, whether Mahomedans or Hindoos. From them the term *Gentoo* has been adopted, by which, according to the preſent uſage, the Hindoos, or followers of *Brahma*, are diſtinguiſhed from the Mahomedans, or Muſſulmen. *T.*"

gers.

gers. Proſtitution is not thought a diſgrace: there are every where licenſed places, where a great number of looſe women are kept; it is a livelihood that is allowed by law, upon payment to the *fauſdar*, or ſheriff, of the place, of a certain duty impoſed upon the perſons of the females who adopt this mode of life; they are generally aſſeſſed half a rupee, or fifteen ſtivers, per month.

"The Gentoos are divided into various claſſes, called caſtes, of which, as I have been informed, there are more than ſeventy. Of theſe, the caſte of the *Brahmins* is the firſt and nobleſt, and that of the *Parreas*, who are employed in the removal of ordure and carrion, is the loweſt and moſt deſpiſed.

"In order that theſe caſtes may each remain pure, and unmingled with the others, it is enacted, that no Bengaleſe ſhall marry a woman who is of a lower caſte than his own, or, if he do ſo, he ſhall then deſcend into the caſte of his wife. The ſame regulation likewiſe takes place, if any one have eaten a meal with another of an inferior caſte; in which caſe, he is immediately degraded to the rank of the perſon with whom he has been thus familiar. It is not only in theſe caſes, but in many others, that a man loſes the privileges of his caſte; for which reaſon, they are very careful not to do any thing that may give occaſion hereto, and people of the higher orders will rather ſuffer every kind of want, than ſubmit to any thing derogatory to their dignity.

"Every caſte has its peculiar means of livelihood, or manual trade, by which they are maintained, and which is inherited from father to ſon. They have accordingly opportunities of making great progreſs in their reſpective arts, although they can never expect to riſe above the ſtation in which they are born. The ſon of a *Brahmin* becomes a prieſt, or a man of letters, juſt as his father. A *Cooley*, or labourer, cultivates the ſoil, as his anceſtors did before him. The ſon of a *Berra*, or palankeen-bearer, continues to carry palankeens all the days of his life. Artificers confine themſelves to one ſort of work, ſo that a goldſmith will not work in ſilver, nor a ſilverſmith in gold. In the *aurungs*, or looms, a weaver will only weave one ſingle ſort of ſtuff during his whole life, unleſs he be compelled to take another in hand.

"The artificers are very ingenious, and I have ſeen ſeveral examples, eſpecially of gold and ſilverſmiths, which are ſcarcely credible, of the dexterity with which they make every thing that can be formed of thoſe metals; if they have but a proper model, they will imitate it with the greateſt exactneſs and ingenuity. They perform their work with ſo much expedition and neatneſs, and with ſo little apparatus, and ſo few implements, that an European artiſt would be aſtoniſhed at their ſucceſs. They are withal very poor. The workmen in gold or ſilver are frequently only little boys, who ſit every day on the *bazar*, or market, waiting till they are called to exerciſe their trade: when one of them is called, he comes to the houſe where he is wanted, with his implements, which he carries in a little baſket, and which only conſiſt of a very ſmall anvil, a hammer, a pair of pincers, a few files, and a pair of bellows. A chaffing-diſh, or pan of embers, is then given to him, with a model of what is to be made; and the gold or ſilver is weighed off to him by rupees; and an agreement is made how many *annas*, or ſixteenth parts of a rupee, according to the work that is to be done, and the trouble required to finiſh it, agreeable to the pattern, ſhall be paid to him; or ſometimes an agreement is made how much he ſhall earn per day, which ſeldom exceeds ſix or ſeven ſtivers (pence). He then ſets about his work in the open air, and performs it with diſpatch and ingenuity. He employs both hands and feet, and is able to hold and turn things about between his toes and the ſole of his foot, as faſt as we can with our hands and fingers. When his work is done, and he is rewarded for it, he takes his little baſket up again, and ſeats himſelf anew on the market, waiting patiently for another opportunity of exerciſing his profeſſion.

"It is the ſame caſe with other tradeſmen, who are equally ſent for home, when any thing is to be done. If ſhoes are wanted, a ſhoe-maker is called from the *bazar*, who, with the leather, and other requiſites, makes four pair of ſhoes in a day, for the value of half a crown.

"A taylor, here, makes as good and handſome clothes, in the European fa[ſhion]

oth for men and women, as e in Europe. When a piece ieſt muſlin is torn, they can again ſo artificially, that no iſcover where the defect was. are ſometimes wove ſo fine, ce of twenty yards in length, er, can be encloſed in a com- et tobacco-box*. The whole ith a very trifling apparatus, opeans are often ſurpriſed to ie perfection of manufacture, exemplified here in almoſt ndicraft, effected with ſo few, imperfect tools." *Vol.* i. *p.* 406.

NY OF BURNING A BENGAL-OMAN WITH HER DECEASED AND.

E women live in the ſtricteſt n to their huſbands; and in ſtes, the wives are obliged, eir huſbands die, to follow he other world, and are either r buried alive, together with s if they were to refuſe ſub- to this barbarous cuſtom, their rs would be ſtamped with the infamy, and they would live and deriſion of their compa- d relatives.

is an eye-witneſs of the burning galeſe woman, and of the cere- which accompanied it; and the g is the account of it, which I at the time:

the 25th of November, having intimation that this ſolemnity ke place about noon, I went with ſome of my friends, to e which had been pointed out t was a few paces out of *Chin-* pon the banks of the *Ganges*.

here found the body of the l, lying upon a *kadel*, or couch, with a piece of white cotton, ved with *ſiri*, or betel-leaves. e woman who was to be the ſat upon the couch, at the foot th her legs croſſed under her, face turned towards that of the deceaſed, which was uncovered. The huſband ſeemed to me to have been a perſon of about fifty years of age, and his widow was full thirty. She had a yellow cotton cloth wrapped around her, and her arms and hands were adorned with rings of *chanks*. Her hair, which hung looſe all round her head, was plentifully ſtrewed with ground ſandal-wood. She held a little green branch in her right hand, with which ſhe drove away the flies from the body.

"Round her, upon the ground, ſat ten or twelve women, who kept ſupplying her with freſh betel, a portion of which ſhe had continually in her mouth; and when ſhe had half maſticated it, ſhe gave it to one of her female friends, or to others of the by-ſtanders, who begged it of her, wrapped it up in pieces of cloth, and preſerved it as a relic.

"She ſat, for the greateſt part of the time, like one buried in the deepeſt meditation; yet with a countenance that betrayed not the leaſt ſigns of fear. The other women, her relations and friends, ſpoke to her continually of the happineſs which ſhe was about to enjoy, with her huſband, in a future life. One of theſe women, who ſat behind her upon the couch, frequently embraced her, and ſeemed to talk the moſt, and very earneſtly, with her.

"Beſides the women, ſeveral men, as well her relations as brahmins, were preſent, who at intervals ſtruck their cymbals, and beat their drums, accompanied by the ſongs, or cries of the women, making a moſt deafening noiſe. About half paſt ten o'clock they began to prepare the funeral pile, at a diſtance of a little more than eight feet from the ſpot where the unfortunate widow was ſitting, but which ſhe beheld with the moſt ſtoic indifference, as if it in no ways concerned her.

"The pile was made by driving four green bamboo ſtakes into the earth, leaving about five feet above the ground, and being about ſix feet from each other, forming a ſquare, in which was

* A common-ſized Dutch tobacco-box, ſuch as they wear in the pocket, is ight inches long, half as broad, and about an inch deep. It is incredible a degree of fineneſs cotton is ſometimes ſpun by the Indians. 'I had ortunity,' ſays Dr. THUNBERG, 'of ſeeing cotton-ſtuffs ſo exceedingly hat half a dozen ſhirts could be ſqueezed together in one hand. Theſe owever, not readily made uſe of, but are kept as rarities by people of tion, to ſhow to what a degree of perfection the art of ſpinning can be ht.' T."

firſt laid a layer of large firewood, which was very dry, and eaſily combuſtible; upon this was put a quantity of dry ſtraw, or reeds, which hung over beyond the wood, and was plentifully beſmeared with *ghee*, which is a ſort of butter, when it becomes old and rank. This was done alternately, till the pile was about five feet in height; and the whole was then ſtrewed with fine powdered roſin. Finally, a white cotton ſheet, which was firſt waſhed in the *Ganges*, was ſpread over the pile, thus completely prepared for conſuming of the devoted victim.

"The widow was then admoniſhed by a brahmin, that it was time to begin the rites. She was then taken up by two women, from the couch, carried a little farther, and put down upon the ground, while the others made a circle round her, and continued to offer her freſh betel, accompanied by entreaties, that, as ſhe would, in ſo ſhort a time, appear with her huſband in the preſence of *Ram*, or their higheſt god, ſhe would ſupplicate for various favours for them; and above all, that ſhe would ſalute their deceaſed friends, whom ſhe might meet in the celeſtial abodes, in their names.

"In the mean time, the body was taken up from the couch by four men, and carried to the river, where it was waſhed clean, and rubbed with turmeric, but which was afterwards waſhed off again. Upon this, one of the brahmins took a little clay out of the river, and marked the forehead of the deceaſed with it, wrapping the body up in white linen; which, when this had been done, was carried to the pile, and laid upon it.

"The woman, who had beheld all theſe preparations, was then led by two of her female relations to the *Ganges*, in order to waſh in the river. When ſhe came again upon the bank, her clothes were pulled off, and a piece of red ſilk and cotton gingham was wrapped round her body. One of her male relatives took out her gold noſe-jewel, while ſhe ſat down, and gave it to her, but ſhe returned it to him for a memorial of her. Hereupon ſhe went again to the river, and taking up ſome water in her hands, muttered ſome prayers, and offered it to the ſun. All her ornaments were then taken from her, and her armlets were broken, and chaplets of white flowers were put upon her neck and hands. Her hair was tucked up with five combs, and her forehead was marked with clay, in the ſame manner as that of her huſband. Her head was covered with a piece of ſilk, and a cloth was tied round her body, in which the brahmins put ſome parched rice.

"She then took her laſt farewel of her friends, both men and women, who had aſſiſted her in the preparation, and ſhe was conducted by two of her female relations to the pile. When ſhe came to it, ſhe ſcattered from that ſide where the head of the deceaſed lay, flowers and parched rice upon the ſpectators. She then took ſome boiled rice, rolled up in a ball, and put it into the mouth of the deceaſed, laying ſeveral other ſimilar balls of rice under the pile. Two brahmins next led her three times round it, while ſhe threw parched rice among the byſtanders, who gathered it up with great eagerneſs. The laſt time that ſhe went round ſhe ſet a little earthen burning lamp at each of the four corners. The whole of this was done during an inceſſant noiſe of cymbals and drums, and amidſt the ſhouts of the brahmins and of her relations. After having thus walked three times round the pile, ſhe mounted courageouſly upon it, laid herſelf down upon the right ſide, next to the body, which ſhe embraced with both her arms; a piece of white cotton was ſpread over them both; they were bound together over the arms and middle, with two eaſy bandages, and a quantity of firewood, ſtraw, *ghee*, and roſin, was laid upon them. In the laſt place, her neareſt relation, to whom ſhe had given her noſe-jewel, came with a burning torch, and ſet the ſtraw on fire, and in a moment the whole was in a flame. The noiſe of the drums was redoubled, and the ſhouts of the ſpectators were more loud and inceſſant than ever, ſo that the ſhrieks of the unfortunate woman, had ſhe uttered any, could not poſſibly have been heard.

"What moſt ſurpriſed me, at this horrid and barbarous rite, was the tranquillity of the woman, and the joy expreſſed by her relations, and the ſpectators. The wretched victim, who beheld theſe preparations making for her cruel death, ſeemed to be much leſs affected by it, than we Europeans, who were preſent. She underwent every

ing with the greaſt intrepidity, countenance ſeemed, at times, mated with pleaſure, even at ient when ſhe was aſcending pile.

feet appeared from between vood, on the ſide where I nd I had an opportunity of ob- hem, becauſe a little breeze, upon that ſide, cleared it of : and ſmoke; I paid peculiar to her, in order to diſcover any convulſive motions agi- feet, but they remained im- e in the midſt of the confla-

: women who were preſent,) all, ſooner or later, would undergo the ſame fate, if they their huſbands, appeared to at the ſacrifice, and ſhowed iken of exultation." *Vol.* i.

IVISIONS OF TIME.

IE day and night are di- ito four quarters, each of ſix nd theſe again into fifteen f twenty-four minutes each. ronometer, they uſe a kind of thin braſs, at the bottom of ere is a little hole: this is put ſſel or large pot with water; ns full in a certain time. They ieir firſt quarter at ſix o'clock orning. They ſtrike the quar- ſubdiviſions of time with a hammer, upon a flat piece of ſteel, of about ten inches in r, which is called a *garnial*, s a pretty ſmart ſound, which heard at ſome diſtance. The are firſt ſtruck, and then as nes as the braſs diſh has run full uarter. None but the chief men rict are allowed to have a *gar-* l ſtill they may not ſtrike the ſion of the firſt quarter, which vilege reſerved to the nabob Thoſe who attend at theſe uſt be of the brahmin caſte." 464.

be concluded in our next.)

Biographiana. By the Com- n of Anecdotes of Diſtinguiſh- erſons. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 631. *Johnſon.*

LIST OF PLATES.

VOL. I.

FRONTISPIECE (deſigned and etched by Miſs Harriet Carr).

VOL. II.

Head of Mary Queen of Scots, and her Conſort Francis the Second, King of France, from a Gold Coin in the Collection of the late Dr. William Hunter.

Portrait of John Hough, D. D. Biſhop of Worceſter, drawn by Richardſon, engraved by Holloway.

——— *of Purcell, engraved by Holloway, from a Drawing by Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

——— *Warren Haſtings, Eſq. engraved by Holloway; De Koſtar del. from a Buſt by Banks.*

MUSIC.

Air, by Mrs. Carr.

EXTRACTS.

PETRARCH.

"SALMASIUS ſays, in his Notes on Pliny, that the Ægyptians made their clothes from the inner bark of the papyrus. For the ſame reaſon Pliny admires the cuſtom of the Parthians, who uſed to write upon their clothes, preferring that method of writing to the making uſe of paper. This act of reſpect to antiquity was imitated by Petrarch, who wrote occaſionally his thoughts in gilt letters upon a cloak of leather which he wore. This anecdote is mentioned by two authors, who obſerve at the ſame time, that the cloak was not lined, but, according to them, was ſo contrived that he might be able to write on both ſides of it his verſes, which appeared full of corrections and notes. It is ſaid, that La Caſa, Sadolet, and Buccatello (who was in poſſeſſion of this precious relique), when they retired to the country-houſe of the latter, to take refuge from the plague which, in 1527, was deſolating Italy, took this cloak with them, to conſider it at their leiſure, and to be able to decypher what it contained.

"Some lines of Petrarch ſettle the diſpute reſpecting the antiquity of vines in England.

"'The Engliſh,' ſays he, 'drink

'nothing but beer and cyder; the Flemiſh drink hydromel; each of theſe 'countries is ſo far diſtant from thoſe 'in which vines grow, that the people 'cannot afford to purchaſe wine.'

"Petrarch, in one of his letters, has this melancholy truth: 'We make 'journies to ſee beautiful woods, fine 'rivers, and high mountains; yet all 'the while forget to obſerve and take 'notice of ourſelves'." *Vol.* i. *p.* 22.

PRINCE ARTHUR, SON OF HENRY THE SEVENTH.

"'PRINCE Arthur,' ſays Speed, 'enjoyed his marriage but a very ſhort 'time; he was married at fifteen, and 'died a few months after, being a 'prince in whoſe youth the lights of 'all noble virtues did begin to ſhine. 'His aptneſs to learn was almoſt incredible; for (by the report of his maſter*) he had learned without book, 'or otherwiſe ſtudiouſly turned and 'revolved with his own hands and eyes 'the authors following: in grammar—'Gavin, Perot, Sulpitius, Gellius, and 'Vella: in poetry—Homer, Virgil, 'Lucan, Ovid, Silius, Plautus, and 'Terence: in oratory—Tullie's Offices, Epiſtles, Paradoxes; and Quintilian: in hiſtory—Thucydides, Livy, 'Cæſar, Suetonius, Tacitus, Plinius, 'Valerius Maximus, Saluſt, Euſebius. 'Wherein we have been particular to 'ſignify what authors were then 'thought fit to be elementary and rudimental unto princes; and by their 'example to all of noble or gentle birth, 'whoſe ſuperficial baldneſs in books in 'theſe † frothy days is become moſt 'ſcandalous and injurious to the honour 'and uſe of learning.'

"The death of Prince Arthur contributed very much to corrupt the diſpoſition of his younger brother, afterwards King Henry the Eighth, who was intended for the archbiſho Canterbury (an excellent app for a younger Britiſh prince), a taken great pains to qualify him that diſtinguiſhed ſituation." *p.* 39.

RAMUS.

"MANKIND have ever l great a rage for diſputing on and on things which they cou underſtand, that in the year 15 Royal Profeſſors of Paris, with at their head, having endeavou introduce a purer pronunciation Latin language, they were attac the profeſſors of the Sorbonn were extremely angry that they be obliged to unlearn what th been taught when boys. The f pute was about the letter Q, wh Sorbonne decreed ſhould be pr ced in their ancient and abſurd as a K, whilſt the Royal Profeſ fiſted on its pronunciation wi uſual ſound of that letter. A was ejected from his living by t bonne, and he appealed to the ment of Paris, who, after muc beration, and great fluctuation nion, reverſed the ſentence Sorbonne, reſtored the divine ſituation, and declared themſel competent to any deciſion upo grammatical niceties. So that part of Paris, *Kis*, *Kalis*, *Ka mibi*, prevailed; in the other *Qualis*, *Quantus*, & *mibi*; to ſmall inconvenience of thoſe w occaſion to addreſs in Latin t bonne or the Royal College ‡."

"Accident but too often dec colour of a man's life. Ram from a love of paradox, when his degree of maſter of arts univerſity of Paris, advance every poſition which Ariſtotle down was falſe and erroneou

* "Bern. Andr. MS."

† "Speed wrote in the reign of James the Firſt, moſt aſſuredly a learn but writers ever take a liberty with their own times—that of abuſing ther

‡ "The pronunciation of Latin by the Engliſh is completely differe that of any other nation. It muſt therefore be bad as it is inconveni Engliſhman ſpeaking that nearly univerſal language in any other country his own, being as completely unintelligible as if he were ſpeaking the pian tongue. It would then ſurely be wiſe in our ſchoolmaſters to te foreign pronunciation of Latin, particularly that of the Italian, as bein muſical, and more likely to be the true accent than that of any other c The celebrated Archibald Bower, who had lived long in Italy, was part diſguſted with our manner of pronouncing Latin."

gained the victory by his powers of argumentation, and this led him subſequently to a more ſerious and formal attack upon the opinions of that great philoſopher, which entailed upon him afterwards perpetual abuſe and perſecution. According to Thuanus, he periſhed in the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew at Paris." *Vol.* i. *p.* 71.

HENRY STEPHENS.

"IN the printing-houſe of this great ſcholar every perſon ſpoke Latin, from the garret to the kitchen, from the maſter to the old maid who ſerved in the ſhop. The brothers were ſo very anxious to have all books accurately printed at their preſs, that after diligently examining every ſheet twice before they printed it off, they put out a third proof at their door, and promiſed a louis d'or to any perſon that ſhould find a fault in it." *Vol.* i. *p.* 106.

SEXTUS QUINTUS.

"'THIS pope,' ſays Thuanus, 'was 'ſo poor when he came to Rome, that 'having obtained ſome alms, he ſtood 'oppoſite to the ſhop of a cook, where 'he deliberated with himſelf whether 'he ſhould employ his money in pur-'chaſing a good meal, of which he 'ſtood in great need, or whether he 'ſhould buy a pair of ſhoes. While 'he was thus divided, a tradeſman of 'Rome, obſerving an extraordinary 'degree of agitation take place in his 'countenance, aſked him what he was 'thinking of. He told him ingenu-'ouſly, 'that he was ſettling a diſpute 'between his ſtomach and his feet, that 'equally ſtood in need of aſſiſtance.' 'This he ſaid in ſo pleaſant a manner, 'that the tradeſman, convinced he was 'no common perſon, took him home, 'and gave him a good dinner. This 'act of kindneſs he remembered when 'he was pope, and was of great ſervice 'to the tradeſman. I ſaw,' adds Thuanus, 'Pope Sextus when he was only 'a cardinal; he had even then great 'authority. He was a man of great 'reſolution. He was very poorly 'lodged, his room ſerving him both for 'a bed-chamber and a ſtudy, with many 'books thrown about it. A young 'man (of nineteen years of age only) 'having committed a murder, his 'judges told the pope that he could 'not ſuffer death, as he was under 'twenty years of age: "Well, then," 'ſaid he, angrily, "I will make him a 'preſent of one of mine, ſo let him 'ſuffer immediately".'

"This pope held the Marquis Piſani, ambaſſador from the King of Spain, in high eſtimation, and often uſed to tell him, 'If your maſter had but as much 'courage as I have, we ſhould do won-'ders.' The pope's intention was to drive the Spaniards out of Naples; that was the reaſon why he had got together ſo much treaſure. This the King of Spain knew, and on that account ſent him an ambaſſador to ſummons him to contribute his quota againſt the heretics of France. The pope had the ambaſſador told, 'that if 'he perſiſted in that demand, he would 'have his head cut off immediately.' The ambaſſador dared not ſpeak a word on the ſubject. He ſaid, 'that 'he knew but two perſons in the world 'who had courage and were fit to com-'mand, but that they were heretics, 'the King of Navarre and Queen Eli-'zabeth.' The latter he uſed ſometimes to call, '*Gran Cervello di Prin-'cipeſſa.*'

"Sextus was the complete moral Hercules of his country; he purged it from the troops of robbers and aſſaſſins that uſed to infeſt it, and puniſhed adultery with death, whatever was the rank or fortune of the offender.

"He was but too apt to exerciſe juſtice with a ſeverity which ſhowed that in him it was rather the effect of a ſanguinary diſpoſition than a love of good order. A Spaniſh gentleman having received a blow with a halberd from one of the pope's Swiſs guards in a church, returned it by ſtriking him ſo violently with a pilgrim's ſtaff, that he died. Sextus immediately ordered the Spaniſh gentleman to be hanged. Many perſons of rank requeſted the pope to remit the ſentence; this he obſtinately refuſed to do, but ſaid that he would diminiſh the diſgrace ariſing to the family from his execution by aſſiſting in perſon at his death. He then ordered a gallows to be erected near the windows of his palace, where he ſtood till he ſaw him executed; then turning to his ſervants he ordered them to bring him in his dinner immediately, as his appetite had been much increaſed by the ſight of the execution.

cution. 'Thank God!' exclaimed he, after having made a very hearty meal, 'for the excellent appetite with which 'I have dined to-day.'

"The next day Paſquin appeared with a plate full of halters and axes, with this label, 'I am carrying a ragout to whet the appetite of the 'Holy Father.'

"His behaviour was much more dignified when his ſiſter was brought to him by ſome of the cardinals very finely dreſſed, the firſt time he ſaw her after his advancement to the papacy; and he ordered her to be taken back again (as he affected not to know her in her ſplendid dreſs). The cardinals led her out of the palace, and had her dreſſed in her uſual clothes, thoſe of a waſher-woman; he then advanced from his throne, embraced her, and called her his dear ſiſter. The account of his behaviour in the conclave, as told by Leti and others, appears to be too extraordinary to deſerve credit, and will only be believed by thoſe who love wonders." *Vol.* i. *p.* 137.

CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

"THIS execrable woman appeared to take pains to deprave the minds of her children from their earlieſt youth. She trained them up to ſee fights between wild beaſts, as lions and tigers, and took them herſelf to attend the executions of diſtinguiſhed criminals. Though an unbeliever in religion, ſhe was much addicted to aſtrology; and the column that was placed in the gardens of the Hotel de Soiſſons demonſtrated her belief in that dangerous ſuperſtition. Being once particularly anxious to ſucceed in ſome undertaking, ſhe hired a man to walk on foot to Jeruſalem, to pray in the church of the Holy Sepulchre for the ſucceſs of it; and, to render that ſucceſs more certain, at every third ſtep he took he made one backwards." *Vol.* i. *p.* 167.

PETER THE GREAT, CZAR OF RUSSIA.

"ON ſeeing the mauſoleum of Cardinal Richlieu at Paris, Peter exclaimed, 'There lies a man to whom 'I would have given half my dominions, if he would have taught me 'to have governed the other half.'

"He was not appalled by the extraordinary ſucceſſes of Charles XII. 'I know very well,' ſaid he, 'that the 'Swedes will beat us; but at laſt they 'themſelves will teach us to beat 'them.'

"When he ſent his propoſitions for peace to Charles, that prince haughtily replied, 'I will treat with Peter 'in the capital of his dominions only.' When this anſwer was brought to Peter, he ſaid, coolly, 'My brother 'Charles is continually affecting to 'act the part of Alexander, but I 'flatter myſelf that he will not find 'in me a Darius.'

"His ſtrength of mind increaſed under danger and difficulty. When he ſaw his army give way before Leuenhaupt, he ran to the rear-guard of it, and exclaimed to the Coſſacs and Calmucs, 'I order you to fire directly upon any one who ſhall not keep 'his poſt, and even to fire upon me 'the firſt of all if I ſhould be coward 'enough to attempt to fly.' This intrepid behaviour decided the fate of Charles at Pultowa's calamitous day.

"When the battle was over, he invited the principal Swediſh officers to dine with him in his tent; and after dinner, riſing gravely from his ſeat, he drank the health of his maſters in the art of war. One of the Swediſh generals ſaid, 'Pray, Sir, to whom 'does your Majeſty give that very ho'nourable title?'—'To you, gentle'men,' replied the Czar.—'Then 'your Majeſty has juſt treated your 'maſters with great ingratitude,' ſaid another of the Swediſh officers.—'I 'will repair that,' ſaid the Czar, 'as 'well as I can,' and immediately ordered their ſwords to be returned to them, and treated them with great politeneſs and attention all the time they continued his priſoners.

"In his projects of reform, Peter made great uſe of M. Le Fort, a Geneveſe captain of artillery, whom he had met with by chance, and with whom his ſoul immediately accorded by congeniality of talents.

"The upper part of the Czar's face was handſome; the lower part, particularly the mouth, was apt to be convulſed by a natural defect, which was but too much increaſed by the violence of his temper, and by thoſe impetu-

ous

ınſports of anger by which he himſelf to be too often agi-

:r in his infancy had a dread :ater. This antipathy he cor- y dint of perſeverance; and time was ſpent in exertions of on that very element, the mere which when he was a child hrow him into fits.

:aire's hiſtory of this prince is fective and ſuperficial. He :re calls him '*moitié heros, gre*,' a compound of the hero tiger; a compound perhaps eceſſary to ſubjugate the minds ırm the manners of his ſub- ho, when he came to reign m, were in a very barbarous ious ſtate.

following is an extract of a ım the learned Mr. Wanley to rlett:

ıe Czar gave the king's (King n) ſervants, at his departure, ındred and twenty guineas, was more than they deſerved, ing very rude to him; but to g he preſented a rough ruby, he greateſt jewellers of Am- ı (as well Jews as Chriſtians) at 10,000*l.* ſterling. It is hrough; and when it is cut iſhed it muſt be ſet upon the the imperial crown of Eng-

cannot vouch for the follow- of fare which the Czar and ıpany (thirteen at table in all) at Godalmin in Surry; but it ed for truth by an eye-wit- ıo ſaw them eating, and had l from the landlord: — At ıſt, half a ſheep, one quarter), ten pullets, one dozen of ıs, three quarts of brandy, ts of mulled wine, ſeven do- eggs, with ſallads in propor- ıt dinner, five ribs of beef, one weight, one ſheep, fift/ weight, three quarters of a a ſhoulder and loin of veal 'boiled, eight pullets, four couple of 'rabbits, two dozen and a half of 'ſack, and one dozen of claret.'

"The Czar ſoon after his voyage to England viſited France, and was received with great politeneſs by the Regent. He ſeemed much pleaſed with the country and the people; and on quitting them appeared to obſerve, with great regret, that by their luxury they were haſtening on to their deſtruction." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 335.

GROTIUS

"WAS the friend and diſciple, in point of political matters at leaſt, of the illuſtrious and unfortunate Barneveld, grand penſionary of Holland. After the execution of this honeſt and intrepid patriot, Grotius was condemned to remain in priſon for life, and was confined in the caſtle of Louveſtein in 1619, from which he had the good fortune to eſcape ſoon afterwards by the affection and enterpriſe of his excellent wife. She had obſerved that his guards diſcontinued the practice they once had of examining a trunk filled with linen, which was ſent every week to be waſhed at the neighbouring town of Gorcum; and thinking to turn their negligence to ſome account, adviſed her huſband to put himſelf in the trunk, on the top of which ſhe had bored ſome holes, and prevailed upon him to remain in it in priſon as long a time as it would take to carry it to Gorcum. This rehearſal having perfectly ſucceeded, ſhe choſe a day when the commander of the fortreſs was abſent, paid a viſit to his wife, and mentioned to her in converſation, that the health of her huſband was ſo feeble, that ſhe was reſolved to ſend away all his books in a trunk, to prevent his ſtudying, which, ſhe affected to ſay, had very materially injured his head and his eyes. The next day ſhe placed her huſband in the trunk, and two

thoſe tranſports of anger no one ventured to approach him except eſs, the beauteous and the gentle Catharine. He would occaſionally at her feet, while he was in thoſe paroxyſms of fury, and ſuffer her his throbbing temples with her ſoft and delicate hands, while the ac- her voice, 'like the ſweet ſouth,' compoſed and harmonized his d he roſe up reſtored to the dignity of his nature and the proper ex- his talents. What a ſubject for a picture! It appears aſtoniſhing that has ever attempted to delineate this intereſting and affecting ſcene." ſoldiers

ſoldiers took it up to carry it off to Gorcum. One of them complaining of the weight of it, 'I am ſure,' ſaid he, 'there muſt be an Armenian in 'it,' the name of a religious faction in oppoſition to the then government of Holland. 'Indeed,' replied Grotius's wife, 'there are ſome Armenian 'books in it.' The trunk is carried off. One of the ſoldiers however, having ſome ſuſpicions from the agitation which he obſerved in the geſtures and countenance of Madame Grotius, aſked for the key of it: ſhe pretended not to have it about her: he runs to the commandant's wife, and deſires to know what he is to do. She, having her ſuſpicions laid aſleep by what Madame Grotius had told her the day before reſpecting her huſband's books, orders him to carry off the trunk and to aſk no queſtions. The important load is carried ſafe to Gorcum, of which the ſubject ſoon quits his confinement, takes a waggon to Valvic, and arrives ſafe at Antwerp.

"Madame Grotius, hearing that her huſband was ſafe, owns the whole tranſaction to the guards. She is confined a cloſe priſoner by the commandant, who inſtitutes a criminal proceſs againſt her. Some of the judges were of opinion that ſhe ſhould be detained a priſoner inſtead of her huſband; but the States General, to whom this illuſtrious woman preſented her petition, ordered her to be liberated from her confinement.—'Such a woman,' ſays Bayle, 'not 'only deſerves a ſtatue, but even the 'honours of a canonization in the re'public of letters; for to her alone 'we are indebted for the excellent 'and luminous works her huſband has 'printed, and which would never 'have eſcaped the dungeons of Lou'venſtein if he had paſſed in them all 'his life, which his judges choſen by 'his enemies had determined.'

"The obligation which this great man had to his illuſtrious conſort is commemorated by him in his Sylva, in ſome Latin verſes, which begin thus:

——*Multum debere fatemur*
Uxori.

"Lord Arundel poſſeſſes at
dour Caſtle a fine whole-length p
of this great man by Rubens.
ſtanding near a cheſt, in alluſior
haps, to that in which his illu
conſort ſaved him." *Vol.* ii. *p.*

JOHN LILBOURNE.

"THE liberties of this cc
are much indebted to the exerti
this honeſt and intrepid man, wh
poſed the uſurpation of Cro
with the ſame ſpirit with which I
poſed the violent and arbitrary
ſures of Charles's miniſters.
cution and cruelty had perh
ſharpened and inflamed the mi
Lilbourne, that he might occaſi
ſee a grievance where there was
and gave riſe to the ſaying of t
cetious Harry Martin reſpecting
'that if there were none livin
'himſelf, John would be againſt
'bourne and Lilbourne againſt Jo
Vol. ii. *p.* 446.

LORD CLARENDON'S HISTOR
THE REBELLION.

"'*Memorandum, April 21ſt*, 1
"'THIS morning Dr. Terr
'non of Chriſt Church, came
'me; and knowing that he ſu
'tended the firſt edition of Lor
'rendon's Hiſtory of the Reb
'and corrected the preſs, I aſke
'what became of the manuſcrip
'from which it was printed: h
'he thought it was returned
'Earl of Rocheſter. I mentior
'him what I heard Sir Joſeph
'ſay lately in the Houſe of Com
'that he had reaſon to believe,
'that purpoſe, that it was not p
'faithfully. The Doctor aſſure
'that he knew of no one thing
'ted, but an imperfect accoun
'bull-feaſt at Madrid, when tl
'thor was ambaſſador there,
'did not concern the purpoſe
'hiſtory; nor of any thing
'beſides ſome circumſtances of
'Charles's removing from Bruſ
'Breda, which the Earl of Roc
'declared he found in his fathe

* "It was ſaid of Don Carlos, the unfortunate ſon of Philip the Sec
Spain, by a Spaniſh hiſtorian, 'that he was *Diſcordia, non homo*:' not a
but the ſpirit of Contradiction perſonified."

'pers. As for the reſt, Dr. Terry 'aſſured me it was moſt exactly print-'ed from the written copy, and the 'Earl of Rocheſter was ſo nicely ſcru-'pulous in having it followed, that 'he would not ſuffer any ſmall varia-'tion, though only to make the ſenſe 'clearer, and the compoſition leſs in-'tricate; which I have alſo heard 'confirmed by Dr. Aldrich, the late 'worthy dean of Chriſt Church, and 'my good friend Mr. Hill, of Rich-'mond, who both have been preſent 'when it was propoſed to change or 'tranſpoſe a word or two, in order 'to make the ſenſe and meaning of the 'author more perſpicuous; and this 'propoſal has ſometimes been made 'by the Dean himſelf; but the Earl of 'Rocheſter would never conſent to it, 'ſaying, that it was his father's book, 'and ſhould be printed as he left it, 'which his Lordſhip had ſolemnly 'promiſed when he received it.

" 'I aſked Dr. Terry, who wrote 'the preface to the firſt volume? he 'anſwered, the Earl of Rocheſter, he 'ſuppoſed; for it was delivered to 'him all in that Earl's hand, and 'printed from that copy.

'GEORGE CLARKE *.'"

Vol. ii. *p.* 495.

XIII. *A Journal of the moſt remarkable Occurrences that took place in Rome, upon the Subverſion of the Eccleſiaſtical Government in* 1798. By RICHARD DUPPA. 8vo. pp. 149. 4s. *Robinſons.*

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APPENDIX,

Containing the French Edicts, &c.

PREFACE.

"THE author of the following Journal hopes little apology will be thought neceſſary for its publication.

"In Auguſt 1796, he was induced to paſs over into Italy, for the purpoſe of proſecuting his ſtudies as an artiſt; and, very unexpectedly, became the ſpectator of thoſe events, which gave to Rome the name of a republic. Unfavourable as the agitated ſtate of the public mind was to his profeſſional purſuits, he continued in that capital, animated with the deſire of adding to his knowledge an acquaintance with thoſe exquiſite works of art which ſtill ornamented its palaces, until repeated warnings obliged him to ſeek his ſafety by retreat. Although abſorbed in far different ſpeculations, he could not remain inattentive to the

* "Extracted from the original in one of the blank leaves of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory, preſented to the library of Worceſter College, Oxford, by George Clarke, Eſq. ſecretary to Prince George of Denmark, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty."

buſy ſcene acting around him; and, from motives of perſonal curioſity alone, procured information, from the moſt authentic ſources, of the private conduct of the French, and was witneſs to moſt of their public tranſactions. On his return to England, in laſt autumn, he found, to his ſurpriſe, that his countrymen were almoſt wholly ignorant upon this ſubject, and was readily perſuaded that the publication of facts, ſo important to Europe, authenticated by many original documents in his poſſeſſion, would prove highly acceptable. Under this perſuaſion, he has thrown ſome parts of his journal into a more connected form, and without affecting to ſwell it by long reflections on what he ſaw, or adding to a hiſtory of the French in Rome an account of their actions in other parts of Italy, he gives it to the public." *P. v.*

No. 53, Jermyn Street,
St. James's, Jan. 1799.

EXTRACTS.

THE SACKING OF THE VATICAN PALACE.

"THE French had hardly taken poſſeſſion of the gates of the city, when they entered the houſes of all ſuch as had any employment in the government, received preſents, and put ſeals upon whatever was thought worth confiſcation. The Vatican and Quirinal palaces were conſequently not neglected; and the Pope being now gone, the doors were opened, and an exact inventory made of every article: and when all the effects were thus accurately aſcertained, the company of brokers * that followed the army were permitted to purchaſe upon their own terms, whatever they choſe to ſelect for themſelves; and afterwards the Jews of the Getta were called in, to take what remained.

"I attended two or three of theſe ſales, which were called 'ſales by 'public auction;' but the whole buſineſs was always ſo accommodatingly managed, that, although in the ſame room with the purchaſers, I had ſometimes difficulty to know to whom any thing was diſpoſed of. When the famous tapeſtries of Raffaello, that had been uſed to be ſhown on the feaſt of Corpus Domini, were brought forward, a ſervant of the palace being preſent, he was aſked what they were worth, and he valued them at twelve hundred piaſtres each. 'Well ſaid, 'my honeſt fellow!' replied one of the brokers, clapping him on the ſhoulder, 'I don't think we ſhall diſagree 'about the price, and I'll advance 'fifty upon your valuation, taking one 'with the other;' and thus, after a few words paſſing amongſt themſelves, without more bidding, they were bought for twelve hundred and fifty Spaniſh dollars †.

"Afterwards great intereſt was made by one of the conſuls ‡ to recover them; for, notwithſtanding the publicity of the ſale, the oſtenſible governors were not even made acquainted with it, but the profit demanded by the buyer for his bargain was ſo great, that, from the diſtreſſed ſtate of the finances, he was not able to repurchaſe them.

"The Vatican palace was entirely ſtripped, in the moſt extenſive ſignification. There was not left the leaſt poſſible thing that could be taken away, from the moſt trifling culinary utenſil, to the moſt valuable furniture of the ſtate chambers; and, to make ſure that nothing might be left, the walls and partitions were broken through in one or more places in each apartment, to be ſatisfied that nothing was concealed, and that no room had been miſſed for want of finding the door §.

"The

* "Theſe brokers were a number of monied men in France, particularly from Lyons and Marſeilles, who joined together a conſiderable capital towards ſupporting the army of Italy, when Buonaparte firſt croſſed the Alps; with one expreſs condition, of their having the refuſe of the ſpoils of any conqueſts that might be made, at a certain per centage, for their own profit, upon a fair valuation, which valuation was alſo underſtood to be made by themſelves."

† "Valuing the Spaniſh dollar at four ſhillings and ſixpence Engliſh, the ſum would be 281*l.* 5*s.* ſterling for each tapeſtry."

‡ "Ennio Viſconti."

§ "The account of the number of rooms in the Vatican, writers very much diſagree

"The palaces at Monte Cavallo, Terracina, and Caſtel Gandolfo, I was told, underwent the ſame reverſe of fortune; but of the Vatican I can ſpeak with more confidence, as I was myſelf in that palace the whole time of its being plundered.

"The ſacerdotal veſtments of the Siſtine Pauline, and other pontifical chapels, were all burnt for the gold and ſilver of the embroidery: from the Vatican library it would be difficult to ſay what may have been taken, as none of its manuſcripts or printed books appear to the eye, being all concealed in preſſes. When I talked to the keeper about what deficiency there might be, his anſwer was, that they were not all taken; and laying his finger on his mouth, begged I would excuſe his entering into particulars. From very good authority, however, I learnt, that the man who had been ſweeper to the library was promoted to the rank and dignity of librarian, with a preſent of five hundred ſequins * for any additional trouble that he might have in diſcovering or arranging MSS. gems, medals, &c. doubtleſs for the benefit of thoſe to whom he was indebted for his promotion. As to the Muſeum Clementinum, the peace of Tolentino had before reduced it to ruin." *P.* 38.

AT THE JACOBIN CLUB

"A MEMBER had the confidence to recommend to his fellow-citizens, in order, as he ſaid, to eſtabliſh the republic upon a ſafe and permanent baſis, to have recourſe to the precedent of Carrier on the Loire, of ſending away all the prieſts in veſſels down the Tiber, and ſinking them, and to put to death all men, without diſcrimination, that were more than ſixty years of age; alleging, that ſuch men were ever found to be too ſtrongly wedded to their prejudices, to embrace a new mode of thinking, and hence they became not only uſeleſs conſumers of proviſions, of which there was a ſcarcity for good and active citizens, but were at beſt tacit enemies of the revolution; and as for the eccleſiaſtics, their latent and unavoidable influence in the education of the riſing youth, it was but too obvious would be prejudicial to the growth of patriotic virtue and republican principles.

"This violent meaſure, however, was unanimouſly cenſured. The folly and madneſs of ſuch a wild and extravagant propoſition, at any other time ſubſequent to the days of Nero, might have been juſtly conſidered as the effect of wild hyperbole, or the laſt ſtage of inſanity, if we had not too recently the experience of how far atrocity could be carried into execution by the *illuſtrious* name cited as worthy of imitation." *P.* 76.

THE ALTERATION OF THE DRESS AND MANNERS OF THE ROMANS, AFTER THE CHANGE IN THEIR GOVERNMENT.

"AS ſoon as the public ſquares of Rome began to be adorned with trees of liberty, ſo ſoon was there a decided difference in the air, manners, and deportment of the people. The abbots' dreſs was immediately laid aſide by command, except by ſuch as were eccleſiaſtics, and ſucceeded by another black coat, but with the addition of ſcarlet cape and cuffs, a large military hat, with a cockade in it of the national colours; and the ſtiff round curl was converted into a queue. But thoſe who looked forward to promotion, recommended themſelves, in addition to the black coat trimmed with ſcarlet, by wearing their hair without powder, cut round and made ornamental with an infinity of ſmall curls, ſaid to be after the manner of Brutus; on the head was worn a cap of liberty, richly and elegantly embroidered, and ſometimes bearing in the front this motto, in gold letters, LIBERTA' O MORTE; and in order to give the face a becoming fierceneſs, the beard upon the upper lip was permitted to grow, and the ſide whiſkers to extend towards the corners of the mouth: this, with the addition of a leather belt faſtened round the middle, to which was ſuſpended a heavy ſword that trailed upon the ground, made up the complete modern Roman republican.

"The ladies wore plumes of fea-

diſagree about. Richard ſays, there are only 4422; whereas Keyſler makes them to be 11,246; Venuti 11,500; and Bonanni 13,000, but then it is ſaid he muſt include cellars."

* "About 250l. ſterling."

thers of the national colours on their heads, either in their hair, or in caps of liberty, and dreſſed themſelves more or leſs in fleſh-coloured ſilk (maglia), in proportion to their ſenſe of delicacy or decorum.

"The French themſelves appeared to me to be in nothing different from what they were under their old government. There was the ſame gaiety, the ſame fondneſs of ſplendour and ſhow; and the clothes of the ſuperior officers were particularly elegantly gilded and embroidered: to keep pace with which, the carriages of the cardinals and princes ſeemed well adapted to correſpond to their republican magnificence.

"With reſpect to their deportment as individuals, it muſt be acknowledged, with juſtice, that they generally behaved with the greateſt attention and politeneſs: but as amongſt many officers, of whom doubtleſs ſome were raiſed to their preferment from ſituations not favourable to elegance of manners, ſo there were not wanting ſome examples to diſgrace their military rank. Thoſe quartered in the palace Maſſimi and Villa Negroni, merit the higheſt cenſure for their unjuſtifiable conduct *.

"It was not till ſome months after the ingreſs of the French, that the Directory ſent an order to Rome, that the officers ſhould ſupport themſelves at their own expenſe, who had, till then, been extravagantly entertained by the proprietors of the reſpective houſes in which they were lodged; but fire and candle were yet to be found them, in addition to their quarters. At this time wood was not to be obtained for money †, and fortunately enough, the climate and ſeaſon began to make this want leſs neceſſary than it had been; however, theſe gentlemen would feel no inconvenience; and to add to that which they had been the cauſe of, they cut up the chairs and tables with their ſwords for fuel, and to mark more ſtrongly their malevolent diſreſpect, they put the wax-candles on the hearth to melt before the fire, that they might have a pretext ſooner to call for others. On the other hand, the chef du brigade, who was quartered at the palace of Prince Braſchi, deſerves the higheſt praiſe for his humanity, politeneſs, and attention to the unfortunate princeſs, who was indebted to him for her life, and alſo for the preſervation of what little private property was ſaved from the hands of rapacious commiſſaries, and edicts of confiſcation." *P.* 80.

WORKS OF ART TAKEN AWAY BY THE FRENCH.

From the Muſeum Clementinum in the Vatican.

Sixty-two pieces of antique ſculpture.

From the Muſeum Capitolinum.

Nineteen ditto, all marble.

From the Conſervator's Palace in the Capitol.

"1. A buſt of bronze, thought to be a portrait of Lucius Junius Brutus.

"2. A ſtatue, in bronze, of a youth drawing a thorn out of his foot."

From the Churches and Palaces, the ſeventeen following Pictures:

"1. The Transfiguration of Raffaello.

"2. The Communion of St. Jerom, by Domenichino.

"3. The St. Romualdo, by Andrea Sacchi.

"4. The Entombing of Chriſt, by M. A. da Caravaggio.

"5. The ſame ſubject, by Annibale Carracci.

"6. A Holy Family, by B. Garofalo.

"7. The Fortune, by Guido.

"8. The St. Petronilla, by Guercino.

"9. The St. Gregory, by Andrea Sacchi.

"10. The Martyrdom of St. Eraſmus, by Pouſſin.

"11. The Martyrdom of St. Procepe and Martiniano, painted by Mr. Vallantine.

* "I particularize theſe two, becauſe they happened to come more immediately within my own knowledge."

† "The labourers that had always been employed in cutting wood, were Neapolitans; and when the French entered the Roman ſtate they withdrew, fearing leſt they might be detained by force, or preſſed into another ſervice, or not paid for their labour if they continued to follow their accuſtomed occupation. In conſequence of which was publiſhed a proclamation to quiet thoſe fears."

"12. The Crucifixion of St. Peter, by Guido.
"13. St. Thomas, by Guercino.
"14. St. Cecilia del Vanni.
"15. A Picture by Raffaello.
"16. The Aſcenſion, by Pietro Perugino.
"17. A Picture by Raffaello." *P.* 220.

XIV. *An Explanatory Pronouncing Dictionary of the French Language* (in French and Engliſh); wherein the exact Sound and Articulation of every Syllable are diſtinctly marked (according to the Method adopted by Mr. Walker in his Pronouncing Dictionary). To which are prefixed, the Principles of the French Pronunciation; prefatory Directions for uſing the Spelling repreſentative of every Sound; and the Conjugation of the Verbs, regular, irregular, and defective, with their true Pronunciation. By L'ABBE TARDY, late Maſter of Arts in the Univerſity of Paris. Pot 8vo. Bound 4s. 6d. Sold by the *Author*, No. 50, Upper Mount Street; and *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

SPECIMEN.

A Table of the Simple Sounds to which all the French Vowels and Diphthongs are referred, by the Figures over the Letters, in the Dictionary.

	French Sounds.	Engliſh Sounds.
A,	*Long in* bâs,	bàr.
	Short in bal,	bàt.
E,	*Cloſe in* côté,	bàſe.
	Open grave in après,	thère.
	Open acute in trompette,	èbb.
	Guttural in refus,	ovèr.
I,	*Long in* gîte,	fìeld.
	Short in ami,	fig.
O,	*Long-open in* trône,	ròbe.
	Short in noble,	ròb.
	Long-broad in aurore,	lòrd.
OU,	*Long in* roûle,	mòod.
	Short in boule,	gòod.
U,	*Long in*	bûſe.
	Short in	bût.
EU,	*Long-cloſe in*	jèûne.
	Short in	mèute.
	Long-broad in	bèurre.
AN, or EN,	*Long in*	èntânt.
	Short in	cènt
	Short-ſlender in	lièn.
IN,	*Long in*	vin.
ON,	*Long in*	mon.
UN,	*Long in*	brun †.

A Table of the Conſonants which, in the ſimilar Spelling, muſt be conſtantly articulated as follows.

b, as in	bag, rob.
d, as in	done, nod.
f, as in	fig, of.
g, as in	go, bag.
*g, as in	guard.
g-n, as in	magnificent.
gn, as in	poignant.
h has no articulation.	
k, as c in	corn, muſic.
*k, as c in	card.
l, as in	lad, eel.
l, as gl in	ſeraglio.
m, as in	man, am.
n, as in	not, can.
n denotes a naſal ſound.	
p, as in	put, up.
r, as in	robe, or.
ſ, as in	ſafe, yes.
ſh, as in	ſhore, aſh.
t, as in	table, bit.
v, as in	vine, love.
w, as in	wag.
y, as in	yes.
z, as in	zone, ſize.
z, as in	azure.

XV. *Obſervations on the preſent State and Influence of the Poor Laws:* founded on Experience; and a Plan, propoſed for the Conſideration of Parliament: by which the Affairs of the Poor may in future be better regulated; their Morals and Habits of Induſtry greatly improved; and a conſiderable Reduction in the Poors Rates effected. By ROBERT SAUNDERS, Eſq. 8vo. pp. 173. 3s. 6d. *Sewell, Wright,*

† The author has given directions for the French ſounds (which have no ſtandards in the Engliſh language) in his Rules for Pronunciation.

• "The *g* and *k* in Italic type denote that, between them and the following vowel, a ſound like *e* or *y* is interpoſed, the better to unite the letters, and ſoften a little their hard articulation."

EXTRACT

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE writer of the following ſheets has been encouraged to give the public the reſult of his experience in the management of the poor, from its having furniſhed him with ideas on the method of conducting that concern, materially different, in ſome reſpects, from any hitherto propoſed; and from his not having been able to find, that any preceding authors had ſubmitted their theoretical opinions to the teſt of experience, before they had been given to the public." *P.* iii.

"Having acquired, in the execution of the office he had accepted, a competent knowledge of the duties of an overſeer, the author's attention was early directed to the ſituation he was placed in by the poor laws, and it was ſoon evident, that the powers granted him were very great, and extremely different from what has been ever put into the hands of an individual in any other public or private capacity.

"He is authorized to demand any ſum or ſums of money from the pariſh, which he receives and expends, without any intervening check or control. Beſides this opportunity of abuſing confidence, the overſeer has not the ſmalleſt temptation from fee, reward, or future credit, to execute the truſt with attention; for he is not allowed to receive any compenſation for his ſervices, and the public are ſeldom ſufficiently acquainted with the detail of parochial management, to give credit where it is due. To complete the deſcription of this abſurd ſyſtem, the pariſh that is fortunate enough to meet with an overſeer, who executes the duty in a rigid and conſcientious manner, cannot continue to avail itſelf of his ſervices, but *muſt* change him every other, if not *every* year. There is, therefore, a total want of ſtimulus to exertion, in a ſituation where confidence is given in an unbounded degree.

"A moment's reflection will convince us, that a public or private eſtabliſhment conducted on this principle, muſt be loaded with all the evil conſequences that attend the adminiſtration of relief to the poor; and inſtead of imputing blame to the overſeer, the whole fault is to be aſcribed to the ſyſtem.

"The author has therefore conſidered the fluctuating appointment of overſeer, with the authority given him by Parliament, and the compulſory duty impoſed on him, as the root of all the evil that has crept into the management of the concerns of the poor." *P.* viii.

EXTRACTS.

OFFICE OF OVERSEER.

"IF pariſh buſineſs were to be placed in the hands of perſons whoſe independence and reſpectability rendered their conduct and motives perfectly pure, we ſhould ſoon drive from us all bickerings, ſquabbling, and trick, kept alive by ſelfiſh views, which have generally in the end prevailed over the honourable exertions of individuals. It is proper to mention here, that when I accepted the office of overſeer, I had perſuaded the pariſh to aboliſh the practice of eating and drinking at the expenſe of the poor; but I am ſorry to ſay, that my going out of office was the ſignal for reſcinding that reſolution, and reſtoring pariſh dinners to their former ſtate. I cannot on this occaſion do better than quote the ſentiments of Mr. Ruggles (whom I have always looked up to as the firſt authority on what concerns the poor), and offer my ſincere wiſhes that his predictions may not be realized in the preſent inſtance. Mr. Ruggles ſays, 'the to-'tal ſum falling under the column of 'expenſe of entertainment, is certainly 'not much for the number of pariſhes 'in England and Wales, but it leads 'to the expenſes contained under the 'heads of law-buſineſs, attendances on 'magiſtrates, journies, &c. Theſe 'two columns form no inconſiderable 'total. When a veſtry, which ought 'to meet and conclude the buſineſs of 'their meeting in a part of the church 'appropriated for that purpoſe, ad-'journs to the neighbouring alehouſe, 'the trifle which they expend of the 'poors rates is not all; pariſh buſineſs 'is the object: at a meeting of pariſh-'ioners, having a common topic to 'converſe about, ſome ſoon become 'intereſted in defending their opinions; 'more talk requires more liquor, 'and their determinations are made, 'not like thoſe of their German anceſ-'tors, *deliberant dum ſingere neſciunt; 'conſtituunt dum errare non poſſunt*; but 'they reverſe the matter; they deli-'berate while they are ſober, and de-'termine when they are drunk; hence

'journies

ies to magiſtrates, orders of re-
l on doubtful ſettlements, ap-
to ſeſſions, thence to the King's
; hence attornies bills, and
ous aſſeſſments. Was no order
try good, or no pariſh officer
indemnified in expending the
money in law conteſts, unleſs
order of veſtry, ſigned before
in the pariſh church, after re-
notice given, and no *adjourn-*
llowed, much of the article of
ſe would diſappear'." *P.* 33.

ASE OF RATES ADDS TO THE UMBER OF THE POOR.

REMEMBER an obſervation
y a gentleman of much intelli-
nd information in all country
, which ſtruck me very forci-
le obſerved, that if a perſon
for pariſh relief, and gets a
from the officer, he will re-
hen that is ſpent for another,
etter ſituation than before. If
e perſon is put in a method of
the ſhilling by his own induſ-
ien it is ſpent, he will have ac-
a good habit, and be able to
earning another, and ſo on.
the difference produced by a
obtained without labour, as a
nd a ſhilling obtained by in-
and this caſe occurs every day
ery hour of the day, in exten-
riſhes. It is this dependence
he poors rates that has occa-
more poverty, idleneſs, and
tleneſs among a particular claſs
ple in this country, than in any

will venture to ſay, that if the
revenue of this pariſh were diſ-
d annually to thoſe who might
and demand it as their right,
would be, at the end of the
more helpleſs and wretched ob-
han at preſent. I have there-
t it down in my mind as a rule
carce any exception, that the
which goes on increaſing its
adding in the ſame ratio to the
and wretchedneſs of its poor.
ware that the rates of one pariſh
e higher than thoſe of another
ning more of the wealthy ranks
iety. The pariſh of Marylе-
muſt have fewer paupers than
les's, and more property to tax
e relief of the poor; but if ei-
f them are increaſing, *gradu-*
tim, their rates for the ſupport of the
poor, their number and wretchedneſs
muſt be multiplying in the ſame ra-
tio, and where are we to ſtop? I
fear much, that with very few excep-
tions, this is taking place all over the
kingdom. I will likewiſe venture to
aſſert, that a diminution of rates ought
to be taken as *prima facie* evidence of
a diminution of poverty and wretch-
edneſs. In the year 1795 the rate
that was granted in our pariſh was
expended, and a debt of at leaſt one
hundred pounds incurred. A ſub-
ſcription was raiſed at the ſame time
of upwards of three hundred and
thirty pounds for the relief of the
poor; and this ſum was applied, with
great attention, to that purpoſe. In
the year 1797 the ſame rate provided
for the poor in a very ample manner,
without any private ſubſcription, and
left the ſum of upwards of ſix hun-
dred pounds to pay old debts. It
may be ſaid, that bread was a very
heavy article of expenſe in 1795,
which it certainly was; but the ex-
penſe of maintaining the poor in
1797 was greater in proportion from
the increaſed price of meat, butter,
and cheeſe, articles of great conſump-
tion in our workhouſe. If it ſhould,
therefore, be allowed (and I truſt it
will), that there was as little or leſs
diſtreſs and wretchedneſs among the
lower claſs of people, in the pariſh of
Lewiſham, in the year 1797 than
1795, my argument is ſo far confirmed
by practice." *P.* 140.

CLERGYMEN RECOMMENDED TO SUPERINTEND THE POOR.

"I HAVE been long of opinion
that one of the moſt effectual methods
which this country could adopt to
ward off the impending danger from
thoſe horrid principles which have de-
ſtroyed a neighbouring kingdom,
would be, to draw into cloſer union
and connexion the paſtor of a pariſh
and the inferior ranks of ſociety; and
I am convinced this would be beſt
done by making it the reſident clergy-
man's duty to become acquainted with
the objects of charity in his pariſh, to
give him the power of relieving them,
and of recommending them on ac-
count of their moral and decent be-
haviour; proving to them the advan-
tage of character and propriety of
conduct, in their claims for parochial
relief;

relief; while the profligate and worthleſs would be marked by every diſcouraging circumſtance, and forced into habits of induſtry, morality, and decency of deportment, as their only or beſt chance of meeting with that aſſiſtance in the day of diſtreſs, which is now indiſcriminately given to or withheld from all.

"I am therefore of opinion, that if the buſineſs of the poor were placed on that footing which would annihilate jobs, and of courſe diminiſh diſputes, the reſident clergyman ſhould *(ex officio)* be one of the managers or juſtices for the concerns of the poor; and if the living is ſmall, or the duty done by a curate, a compenſation ſhould be granted to him for his trouble, from the penalties of thoſe gentlemen who decline the ſervice; ſo that his remuneration would be in exact proportion to the load that is thrown on him by others ſhrinking from it. The reward ſhould not be in the form of a fixed ſalary, but as a gratuity, and its quantum ſhould be ſettled by the gentlemen on the bench, after a general review of the management of the poor of his pariſh, at the end of the year. This would, I conceive, be a moſt excellent method of improving the ſituation of curates with ſmall incomes, and would draw the attention of all clergymen to what ought to be conſidered as a very eſſential part of their duty. My own obſervation and experience give me reaſon to think that we have loſt the ſervices of many worthy clergymen in directing the concerns of the poor, from the ſame cauſe that has deprived us of the exertions of other diſintereſted and able adviſers." *P.* 153.

XVI. *Travels in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides*; undertaken for the Purpoſe of examining the State of the Arts, the Sciences, Natural Hiſtory, and Manners in Great Britain. Containing Mineralogical Deſcriptions of the Country round Newcaſtle; of the Mountains of Derbyſhire; of the Environs of Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Perth, and St. Andrews; of Inverary, and other Parts of Argyleſhire; and of the Cave of Fingal. Tranſlated from the French of B. FAUJAS SAINT-FOND, Member of the National Inſtitute, and Profeſſor of Geology in the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory at Paris. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 713. 14s. *Ridgway.*

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PREFACE.

"THE following Tour was prepared for the preſs in the ſecond year of the revolution; but the troubles of that period rendered it neceſſary to delay its publication. The laws have however, at length, reſumed their empire, and the ſciences will ſoon follow in their train.

"Of the influence of the ſhock which our revolution gave to Europe, England has experienced her ſhare; and though the arts are not there reduced to the ſame diſtreſſed ſituation as in France, the war has impeded their progreſs, and they muſt languiſh until the reſtoration of peace. But happily for the Engliſh, they have loſt none of thoſe great men who adorn their country in the career of uſeful and elegant knowledge, while we have had the misfortune to ſee a great part of ours cruelly aſſaſſinated.

"Theſe painful recollections have given to ſome of the notes that have been added to this work a melancholy, or perhaps a peeviſh tone, which the reader, it is hoped, will excuſe. The injuries done to myſelf I bury in oblivion, but the ſufferings of others I have not been able to forget." *P.* vii.

EXTRACTS.

LONDON—MONUMENT——PIT-COAL.

"THE Monument having been already deſcribed by a number of travellers, I ſhould not have mentioned it here, were it not for a particular circumſtance which my viſit to it gave me an opportunity of remarking.

"I had begun to aſcend the three hundred and eighty ſteps leading to the upper balcony, when I perceived that the inner rail which winds round with the ſtaircaſe was decayed and unſerviceable. The higher I aſcended, the deeper was it decayed; and having reached the platform, I obſerved that the baluſtrade which went round it, though made of iron of a conſiderable thickneſs, was almoſt entirely deſtroyed, particularly in the direction of certain currents of air, ſo as to render it dangerous to approach very near it.

"I conceived, indeed, that the vicinity of the ſea muſt occaſion acid vapours, injurious to all the metals, but eſpecially to iron. I obſerved alſo, that the numerous baluſtrades which encloſe a great number of the houſes of London, required frequent painting, to preſerve them. But I ſhould never have imagined that the decay could have been ſo rapid, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, ſuppoſing even that the railing of the Monument had never been repaired ſince its foundation, that is, ſince the year 1666.

"In ſeveral towns of the north and ſouth of France, much nigher the ſea than London, I have ſeen vanes of ſteeples, baluſtrades of balconies, and iron ringbolts for faſtening veſſels to, of more than two hundred years old, which had not ſuſtained one-fourth part of the damage of the iron-work of the Monument of London.

"It is thence to be inferred, that the atmoſphere of this city is impregnated with corroſive emanations more copious and active than elſewhere; and this might, indeed, be expected, where there is ſo great an aſſemblage of inhabitants, who uſe nothing for common firing, throughout the whole year, but pit-coal, and in a city filled with manufactories and eſtabliſhments of every kind, which conſume ſo many currents of air, and ſuch enormous maſſes of combuſtibles.

"I am

very far, however, from
iat the city of London is
althy than other cities, be-
is no other firing than pit-
not only do experience and
of obſervations prove the
ut it is alſo to be preſumed
immenſe quantity of firing
to its ſalubrity; in the
by the ſtrong, equal, and
eat produced by the pit-
atmoſphere naturally im-
with water; and in the ſe-
, becauſe ſo many chim-
ny manufactories and works
kind uſing fire, occaſion
id changes of the air on
which carry off the nox-
eſidential vapours that al-
place when the reſpirable
long ſtagnant.
regard to the emanations
al while it is burning, they
kinds: the firſt are bitu-
id even a little balſamic,
fore, rather ſalutary than
the lungs. The ſecond,
liſengaged when the com-
very ſtrongly burnt, are
conſequently antiſeptic. But
conſtruction of the chim-
he impulſive action of the
e the column of vapours
habitations. Then the
id (and there always blows
rtain height) removes and
eſe emanations, which act
e iron works, particularly
evated, or on the foliage
inted too near the city.
s, the incalculable advan-
d by the pit-coal, that uſe-
tible, on which the exiſt-
gland in a manner depends,
capable of compenſating
ght inconveniencies which
uſing of it; and though it
our faſhionables of Paris,
of London, to the trouble
their linen twice a day, I
, for the happineſs of in-
and the general proſperity
try, that France were as
d as England in the gene-
it-coal." *Vol.* i. *p.* 110.

CROSS, NEAR BUN-AWE.

few minutes after we had
obſerved on the ſide of a
onting the road, a croſs,
black ſtone, of the nature
of ſlate, upon which a figure of Chriſt was carved in demi-relievo. The ſtyle of the figure was indifferent, but the execution was fine. The figure and the croſs were of the ſame piece, and the ſtone was about five feet high.

"We were aſtoniſhed to ſee a religious monument of this kind ſo well preſerved in a Proteſtant country. An old ſhepherd, who came up while we were looking at it, told us, that he had been informed by his parents, that this croſs had ſtood in that place for more than four hundred years; and that although there were no Roman Catholics in the pariſh, and though all their images had been deſtroyed at the reformation, yet this croſs had been allowed to remain. He could aſſign no reaſon for this ſingular circumſtance, except that the people of the country having been accuſtomed to ſee it from father to ſon, had preſerved a kind of reſpect for it, though they did not pay to it any devotion.

"A large column of rough ſtone was at the ſame time pointed out to us at the diſtance of five hundred toiſes from this croſs. We were told, that the *Romans had ſacrificed upon it to their falſe gods.* Such were the words of an inhabitant of the country, who appeared to be a ſchoolmaſter, and who ſpoke little Engliſh." *Vol.* i. *p.* 309.

BENIGHTED—VIOLENT STORM—PLEASANT ADVENTURE.

"NOTWITHSTANDING the badneſs of the road, we got forward at a good pace for nearly an hour; but night came on, and the clouds ſeemed to daſh againſt each other. We heard the tempeſt growl at a diſtance. The moon was not yet viſible, but had ſhe been riſen ſhe would have been covered with dark clouds. The thunder roared, and vivid flaſhes of lightning ſucceeded each other. We proceeded, however, in ſome degree of ſecurity during half an hour, when with a tremendous clap of thunder, all the force of the ſtorm burſt above us. A deluge of rain poured down. The darkneſs increaſed, and in a few minutes it was not poſſible to ſee the road.

"Patrick Fraſer (the guide) got out of the chaiſe, went before the horſes, and groped with his hands for the track of the road: the horſes, terrified by

the noiſe of the torrents, by the lightning and the thunder, moved ſlowly along, and halted at every ſtep. At laſt our conductors adviſed us to come out of our carriages, notwithſtanding the dreadful rain; for they found that we had loſt our way, and were afraid that we might be overturned, and fall down ſome precipice.

"We did as we were directed, and it was full time to adopt this courſe; for we were upon the edge of very ſteep rocks. Some ſupported the chaiſes, ſome held back the wheels, and others endeavoured to find ſome traces of the road. In this manner we proceeded ſlowly onwards, with much trouble and great fear, not knowing where we were, nor where we were going.

"At ten o'clock Patrick Fraſer, hearing the noiſe of the ſea, ſaid, 'We 'are completely out of our way, there 'is no doubt of it. I cannot tell where 'we are. Oban, however, cannot be 'far off; for we have travelled a long 'time, and we now hear the ſea; it 'appears that we have got upon ſome 'elevated place, and we muſt uſe all 'our prudence to rectify this wrong 'ſtep.'

"At midnight our danger and difficulties increaſed; we heard the waves of the ſea daſhing frightfully againſt the foot of the mountain on which we were. This increaſed our fears, and we ſtopped every moment to conſult upon which way we might turn with ſafety.—Such was our ſituation in this wild region; embarraſſed by our horſes and carriages; creeping along ſteep and ſlippery declivities, where it was ſcarcely poſſible to keep our footing, and the rain continuing with increaſed force.

"The activity of Patrick Fraſer was great, and he was always the foremoſt upon the look-out. He came back to inform us that it was neceſſary to turn to the left, to avoid falling into the ſea; that he believed he heard a ſtream about two hundred toiſes diſtant, and that by gaining its bed we might find ſome outlet from the rugged track in which we were involved.

"We turned, and arrived with great difficulty at the brink of a ſmall torrent; but the declivity of the bank was rapid, and the noiſe of the water announced a deep hollow. It was, however, neceſſary to attempt this difficult paſſage through briars and ſtones. The firſt carriage and chaiſe got down without any accident. Th overturned, but was got up b horſes were hurt, and there thing damaged but ſome of gage. The third ſucceeded

"Having entered the be rivulet, we coaſted along it walking up to the knees in w about a quarter of an hour th a caſcade, not far from us, ſtopped our progreſs. A ri moon penetrated through clouds, and by its light we o few tufted trees, a ſmall mea ſome cultivated fields. 'W 'far from a houſe,' exclaime Fraſer; 'we muſt call for he 'able us to get out of this ab

"Wet from head to foot, t with cold, and worn out wit we aſſembled round our car low ſome firs, hollowing as l could, to induce any perſons w be within hearing to come to ance. This ſcene appeared ridiculous, that I could n burſting into laughter; indee was hurt, and none of us wer to be dejected by the accident happened; on the contrary, choſe to enliven the converſa ſome pleaſantries.

"William Thornton, whc a lively imagination, and wa ately fond of the ancient poet country, obſerved that the pl we were, was not without that it was calculated to inſp and romantic ideas; and if glaſs of rum to drive away he ſhould be able to write ar mediately.—'We are,' ſaid he 'thoſe mountains which th 'of Fingal have for ever fi 'The immortal Oſſian has t 'this ground.—His name is d 'Muſes.—My imagination w

"He had ſcarcely repea words, which he pronounce tone of enthuſiaſm, when an with his head uncovered, white, and dreſſed in a floatin of the ſame colour, ſtarted us. 'It is Oſſian!' cried T 'it is the divine poet himſelf 'proſtrate ourſelves before h figure, however, which ſa word in reply to this addreſs, did not deign to caſt a lool us, ſtalked gravely acroſs th and ſuddenly diſappeared.

"Is it an illuſion? Is it

l exclaimed; for we had all ſeen ame object, ſeen it diſtinctly by ght of the moon. We were aſto-, and remained for ſome time in of uneaſy expectation; at laſt ard the voices of men coming to liſtance. From them we learned ne water-fall was only the ſluice mills, which had been opened, ne white phantom an old miller, wakened by our cries, ran in his areheaded to our aſſiſtance; but ſeeing horſes and carriages, and g a language which he did not ſtand, went off, without ſaying d, to call his neighbours. Theſe ng highlanders came eagerly to s out of our difficulties. They not conceive how our carriages leſcended the ſteep bank of the without being daſhed to pieces. tired all the addreſs and ſtrength eſe athletic men to draw the s out of this abyſs. They form- ind of road with pick-axes, and d the chaiſes, as it were, on their lers.

They accompanied us to the vil- of Oban, which was only about undred toiſes diſtant, and con- d us to the only inn in the place. made the landlord riſe, who was little ſurpriſed to ſee three car- , with ten perſons, at his door, f paſt one in the morning, in ſuch able condition. We teſtified our ude to the good highlanders who ſiſted us in ſo frank and hoſpi- a manner. A large fire was d to dry us, and after drinking d deal of tea and ſome rum, we to bed at four in the morning, ept till ten: the ſleep refreſhed nd except ſome ſlight contuſions, ſome remaining fatigue, all our les were forgot when we roſe." . *p.* 312.

EBURGH—DR. ADAM SMITH—HIGHLAND MUSIC.

THAT venerable philoſopher, n Smith, was one of thoſe whom ted moſt frequently. He received n every occaſion in the kindeſt er, and ſtudied to procure for very information and amuſement Edinburgh could afford.

Smith had travelled in France, reſided for ſome time in Paris. ollection of books was numerous excellently choſen. The beſt French authors occupied a diſtinguiſhed place in his library, for he was very fond of our language.

"Though advanced in years he ſtill poſſeſſed a fine figure. The animation of his countenance was ſtriking, when he ſpoke of Voltaire, whom he had known, and whoſe memory he revered. 'Reaſon,' ſaid he, one day, as he ſhowed me a fine buſt of this author, 'owes him incalculable obligations; 'the ridicule and the ſarcaſms which 'he ſo plentifully beſtowed upon fa- 'natics and hypocrites of all ſects, 'have enabled the underſtandings of 'men to bear the light of truth, and 'prepared them for thoſe inquiries to 'which every intelligent mind ought 'to aſpire. He has done much more 'for the benefit of mankind than thoſe 'grave philoſophers whoſe books are 'read by a few only; the writings of 'Voltaire are made for all and read 'by all.'

"On another occaſion he obſerved to me, 'I cannot pardon the Emperor 'Joſeph II. who pretended to travel 'as a philoſopher, for paſſing Ferney 'without paying homage to the hiſto- 'rian of the Czar Peter I. From this 'circumſtance I concluded that Joſeph 'was but a man of inferior mind.'

"One evening while I was at tea with him he ſpoke of Rouſſeau with a kind of religious reſpect. 'Voltaire ſought 'to correct the vices and the follies 'of mankind by laughing at them, and 'ſometimes by treating them with ſe- 'verity; Rouſſeau conducts the reader 'to reaſon and truth, by the attraction 'of ſentiment and the force of convic- 'tion. His *Social Compact* will one day 'avenge all the perſecutions he ex- 'perienced.'

"He aſked me one day, whether I loved muſic? I anſwered, that it formed one of my chief delights whenever I was ſo fortunate as to hear it well executed. 'I am very glad of 'it,' ſaid he; 'I ſhall put you to a 'proof which will be very intereſting 'for me; for I ſhall take you to hear a 'kind of muſic of which it is impoſſible 'you can have formed any idea, and 'it will afford me great pleaſure to 'know the impreſſion it makes upon 'you.'

"Next morning, at nine o'clock, Smith came to my lodgings. At ten he conducted me to a ſpacious concert-room, plainly but neatly decorated, in which I found a numerous audience. I ſaw,

I saw, however, neither orchestra, musicians, nor instruments. A large space was left void in the middle of the room, and surrounded with benches; which were occupied by gentlemen only. Ladies and gentlemen were dispersed over the room upon other seats. Adam Smith informed me, that the gentlemen who sat in the middle were the judges of the musical competition which was about to take place; they were almost all, he observed, inhabitants of the isles or highlands of Scotland, and might therefore be regarded as the natural judges of the contest. They were to decree a prize to him who should best execute a favourite piece of highland music. The same air was therefore to be played by all the competitors.

"In about half an hour, a folding-door opened at the bottom of the room, and to my great surprise, I saw a highlander advance, playing upon the bagpipe. He was dressed in the ancient Roman habit of his country. He walked up and down the empty space with rapid steps and a martial air, blowing his noisy instrument, the discordant sounds of which were sufficient to rend the ear. The tune was a kind of sonata, divided into three parts. Smith requested me to pay my whole attention to the music, and to explain to him afterwards the impression it made upon me.

"But I confess that at first I could not distinguish either air or design in the music. I was only struck with the piper marching continually backward and forward with great rapidity, and still presenting the same warlike countenance. He made incredible efforts with his body and his fingers to bring into play the different reeds of his instrument, which emitted sounds that were to me almost insupportable.

"He received however great applause. A second musician succeeded, who was also left alone in the intermediate area, which he traversed with the same rapidity as the former. His countenance was no less dignified and martial than that of his predecessor. He appeared to excel the first c tor; and clapping of hands a of *bravo* resounded on ever During the third part of the observed that tears flowed fr eyes of a number of the audie

"Having listened with much tion to eight pi ers in succession last began to discover that the fi of the air was a warlike marc second seemed to describe a fan action; the musician endeavou a rapid succession of loud and dant sounds to represent the c of arms, the shrieks of the wo and all the horrors of a field o In this part, the performer a convulsed; his pantomimical resembled those of a man eng combat. His arms, his han head, his legs, were all in He called forth all the various of his instrument at the same m and this singular disorder made impression upon the company.

"With a rapid transition t passed to the third part, which kind of andante. His convulsi tions suddenly ceased. His nance assumed an air of deep The sounds of his instrume plaintive, languid, and mela They were lamentations for th the wailings of their friends w ried them from the field of This was the part which dre from the eyes of the beautiful ladies.

"The whole of this entert was so extraordinary, and the im which the sounds of this wild ins seemed to make upon the grea of the audience was so very d from that which they made u that I could not avoid conceiv the lively emotions exhibited persons around me were not occ by the musical effect of the air itself by an association of ideas whi nected the discordant sounds bagpipe with some historical fa brought forcibly to the recolle the audience*. There are any traces of a written language

* "Johnson makes the following observation on an air which he hear seat of Sir Alexander M'Donald, in the Isle of Sky: 'As we sat at S 'ander's table, we were entertained, according to the ancient usage 'North, with the melody of the bagpipe. Every thing in those count 'its history. As the bagpiper was playing, an elderly gentleman infor 'that in some remote time, the M'Donalds of Glengary having been

the highlanders, either in manuſcripts or upon their monuments; it may therefore be preſumed that they have had recourſe to ſongs to tranſmit to their poſterity the hiſtory of the events in which they were deeply intereſted. Accuſtomed to hear theſe airs from their infancy, and taught by their parents to connect them with tranſactions which are to them of the greateſt importance, they never hear them without being ſtrongly affected. It is not therefore aſtoniſhing that they are paſſionately fond of this kind of muſic. They have, however, another kind, which is better adapted to the voice, and conſtructed more according to the rules of art, which they uſe in their dances, and their amorous and convivial ſongs: but they regard this muſic as inferior to the former.

"The ſame air was played by each competitor, of whom there was a conſiderable number. There appeared to be no preference given but to talents, and the moſt diſintereſted applauſe was beſtowed on thoſe who excelled in their art. I confeſs I did not admire any of them. To me they were all equally diſagreeable. The muſic and the inſtrument conſtantly reminded me of a bear's dance.

"The competition was followed by a lively and animated dance, formed by a part of the pipers while the others played ſuitable airs, which poſſeſſed expreſſion and character; but the union of ſo many bagpipes produced a moſt hideous noiſe.

"The competitors afterwards formed themſelves into a line two deep, and marched in that order to the caſtle of Edinburgh, which is built upon a volcanic rock. There they played an air, which was a kind of ballad, in honour of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, for whom the highlanders ſtill preſerve a warm attachment and religious reſpect. They ſpeak of her with a tender affection: they regard her as the innocent victim of the cruel and implacable jealouſy of Elizabeth. Mary was their Queen. They knew that ſhe was beautiful, mild, affable, and generous; that ſhe loved the arts; that ſhe long languiſhed in a painful captivity; and that ſhe died with reſignation and courage. Leſs would be ſufficient to intereſt honeſt peaceable men, whom ſtate policy, and the crimes which it engenders, have not yet corrupted, and who abhor the ſhedding of blood in any way but for legitimate defence.

"I do not know the antiquity of competitions of this kind. During my ſtay in Mull, I was informed that there had been beyond all time of memory a college or ſociety of bagpipers in that iſland. This ſchool was not entirely extinguiſhed in conſequence of the death of the famous Rankin, who had the direction of it for about thirty years. M'Rimmon kept a ſimilar ſchool in the iſle of Sky, and each of the principal families of the Hebrides always kept a piper, whoſe office was hereditary." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 240.

XVII. *The Shade of Alexander Pope on the Banks of the Thames:* a ſatirical Poem, with Notes. Occaſioned chiefly, but not wholly, by the Reſidence of Henry Grattan, Ex-Repreſentative in Parliament for the City of Dublin, at Twickenham, in November 1798.

Voce fu per me udita,
Onorate l'altiſſimo Poeta!
L'Ombra ſua torna. DANTE INF. c. 4.*

By the AUTHOR of the PURSUITS OF LITERATURE. 8vo. pp. 86. 2s. 6d. *Becket.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"I HAVE obſerved, that this Poem was occaſioned chiefly, but *not wholly*, by the appearance and reſidence of Mr. Grattan in the village of Twitnam, on the banks of the Thames, the ancient and favourite abode of our great Poet. It is not unnatural to imagine his indignation at

'or offended by the inhabitants of Culloden, and reſolving to have juſtice or 'vengeance, came to Culloden on a Sunday, where finding their enemies at 'worſhip, they ſhut them up in the church, which they ſet on fire; and this, 'ſaid he, is the tune which the piper played while they were burning'."

* "I heard a voice ſaying unto me, Pay honour to the mighty Poet! *His ſhade is returning.*"

ſuch

ſuch vicinity. No man could have felt greater horror at the ſcenes of democratic France, the *papal fanatics*, and rebellious diſorganizers of Ireland, and the projected, but baffled, plots of the Jacobins in Great Britain, than Mr. Pope.

"To ſuppoſe, indeed, that the ſpirits of departed poets are acquainted with the paſſing ſcenes of this lower world, is an indulgence which has always been granted. I think no apology for the ſuppoſition can be required or expected: but if any perſon ſhould be ſo very reaſonable, and ſo very unpoetical, as to demand it, I muſt conſign him to the cuſtody of the governor of Tilbury Fort in the days of Queen Elizabeth, who declared, that no man can ſee what is not to be ſeen, or hear what is not to be heard *. A ſentence indeed of great truth, but which, I fear, would overthrow from their foundation ſome of the beſt poetical fabrics in every language.

"It has been declared of Satire †, that 'She alone of all her poetical 'ſiſters is unconquerable, never to 'be ſilenced, when truly inſpired and 'animated (as ſhould ſeem) from a-'bove, for this very purpoſe, to op-'poſe (the power and influence of) 'dulneſs (conceit, democracy, and 'wickedneſs), to her very laſt breath.' In theſe days, the various objects which offer, or rather force themſelves upon our notice, are very numerous, and many of them are conſidered in this poem. But no ſubject whatſoever is introduced which has not ſome reference to the welfare, ſupport, and ſtability of theſe kingdoms, and their conſtitutional government, in this hour of danger and experiment. There is no ſubject in it which the great moral and national Poet, who is *ſuppoſed* to ſpeak, would not have thought worthy either of his caſual notice, or of mature conſideration, or of jocular alluſion and eaſy pleaſantry, or of his moſt ſevere and moſt powerful ſatire. If I have read Mr. Pope's works aright, I think he would at this hour have the patriotic words of him clared, that a poet was ne cloſely allied to an orator: '*animos*; *retinete veſtram di* '*Manet illa in republicâ bonoru* '*ſio*; *dolor acceſſit bonis viris*, ' '*eſt imminuta* ‡'." P. 7.

EXTRACTS.

"WHAT accents, murm this hallow'd tomb,
Break my repoſe, deep-ſound the gloom?
Would mortal ſtrains immort reach,
Or earthly wiſdom truth celeſt
Ah! 'tis no holy calm that around;
Some warning voice invites t ground,
Where once with impulſe b manly fire,
I rous'd to notes of war m lyre;
While Thames with ev'ry bland or ſtrong,
Sigh'd through my grotto, fus'd my ſong.
"Whence burſts that voi nant on my ear?
To Britain ever faithful, ev
E'en *now* my long-lov'd, country's cauſe,
Her fam'd pre-eminence, her laws,
Can touch my temper of mould,
Free as great Dryden, and a bold.
Sadly the ſcene I view; how how loſt!
The ſtateſman's refuge once, a boaſt;
I hear the raven's hoarſe fun
Since all, whom Ireland ſ *Twitnam* § fly.
"The poliſh'd Neſtor of t ſhore,
Mendip ‖, *my* green domain c no more;

* "Mr. Sheridan's Critic, act ii." † "Warburton."

‡ "Fragment. Orationis in Clodium: ap. Cicer. Epiſt. ad Att E. 16."

§ "Mr. Pope generally ſpelt the word in this manner."

‖ "The Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, Baron Mendip, the preſent of Mr. Pope's villa at Twitnam."

bridge* droops, who once
tuneful tongue
of ſcience and her wand'rings

, whom Themis and the
s court,
ied Warden of the *tatter'd*
:
beſt taſk *my* Sylphs are all

ore than Gnomes along the
ows flit.
my fabled phantoms haunt
lains,
oloch *now*, in right of Um-
reigns;
from their Hibernian To-
paſs,
the cymbal's viſionary braſs;
l my groves, ſublime on
y wing,
evolt and revolution fling;
ey glide, unhallow'd vapours

falſe Fugitive's inglorious

ce, and what art thou, GRAT-
has the ſhock,
or low'ring o'er the ſable

e, aſtounded with tumultu-
ars,
land's mutter'd curſe, from
d's tears?
no viſtos ope, no friendly

invites thee to *my* ſacred
;
peace from heav'n thy pre-
greet;
m Avernus, in reſpondence

Hoarſe through the leafleſs branches
howl around,
And birds of night return the obſcener
ſound.
" From thee, whate'er thy fame, I
ſpurn all praiſe;
My lyre ne'er anſwer'd to Rebellion's
lays:
With other lore my purer groves re-
ſound,
With other wreaths theſe temples once
were bound;
Nor ſhall my green ſepulchral laurel
ſtand
By Gallic mercy, and a Marian hand.
" Hence, and thy baffled Gallic jar-
gon try
On coward ſlaves, in abject tyranny:
Know, thy *twice-conquer'd*‡ Britons
ſtill advance;
No chains from Pitt they fear, or hum-
bled France;
From their beſt ſource each mingled
bleſſing draw,
Content with freedom, property, and
law;
Secure they own their monarch's right-
ful rod,
His friend, the people; his Creator,
GOD§." *P.* 19.

" Mark next, how fable, language,
fancy flies
To ghoſts, and beards, and Hopper-
gollop's‖ cries;
Lo, from the abyſs, unmeaning ſpectres
drawn,
The Gothic glaſs, blue flame, and
flick'ring lawn!
Chok'd with vile weeds, our once
proud Avon ſtrays;
When Novels die, and riſe again in
plays:

No

hard Owen Cambridge, Eſq. a diſtinguiſhed veteran in literature and
arts. His poem entitled "*The Scribleriad*," is a work of great fancy,
oſition, and poetical elegance; but, above all, of mature judgment
is throughout. It ſhould be read as well for inſtruction as amuſe-
he preface is entitled to much attention."
eorge Hardinge, Eſq. a man of genius and eloquence, M. P. one
elſh Judges. He is the preſent poſſeſſor of the villa called "*Rag-
afile*," at Twitnam, by the banks of the Thames."
e Engliſh have been conquered, *firſt*, by the Miniſter, and *afterwards*
French.' Henry Grattan's Addreſs to his Fellow-Citizens of Dub-
."
the people it would *only* be rebellion againſt *their creature* (the King);
ther (i. e. in the King) it would be rebellion againſt *his creator*, the
Grattan, p. 12."
an admirable piece of ridicule on the German nonſenſe of the day,

No Congreſs props our Drama's falling ſtate,
The modern ultimatum is, 'Tranſlate.'
Thence ſprout the morals of the German ſchool;
The Chriſtian ſinks, the Jacobin bears rule:
No virtue ſhines, but in the peaſant's mien,
No vice, but in patrician robes, is ſeen *;
Through four dull acts the Drama drags, and drawls,
The fifth is ſtage-trick, and the curtain falls." *P.* 51

by a man of parts and wit, in a pamphlet entitled, 'My Night-gown and Slippers; or, Tales in Verſe, written in an Elbow-chair, by George Colman the younger.' (Printed 1797.) It is called, The Maid of the Moor; or, the Water-fiend, concerning Lord Hoppergollop's Country Houſe.

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THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For MARCH 1799.

XVIII. *Travels from England to India*, in the Year 1789, by the Way of Tyrol, Venice, Scanderoon, Aleppo, and over the Great Deſert to Buſſora; with Inſtructions for Travellers; and an Account of the Expenſe of Travelling, &c. &c. By Major JOHN TAYLOR, of the Bombay Eſtabliſhment, Author of "Conſiderations on a more ſpeedy Communication between Great Britain and her Eaſtern Dependencies." 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 875. Indexes pp. 33. 15s. *Carpenter, Murray.*

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1. *THE Countries ſituated between Great Britain and the Eaſt Indies, with the Author's Route from London to Bombay.*——2. *Route from Aleppo to Buſſora, acroſs the Great Deſert, 1789 and 1790.*

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EXTRACTS.

ITTEMPT OF THE ENGLISH TRADE WITH INDIA.

t influx of wealth into the of Portugal, by means of the h the Eaſt Indies, having be- ouſe the ſpirit and enterpriſe ıtile adventurers, in the year r countrymen, John New- dred, and Fitch, were, by izabeth, diſpatched to India, ers to the Kings of Cambay a. The object of this expe- s to obtain information on the Indian commerce, and the ility of opening a trade by of Good Hope. They viſited ıhor, Bengal, and Malacca, rned, in the year 1591, by nd Syria, and were the firſt en that viſited India by land. count of the wealth, com- nd abundant reſources of the ſo alluring and flattering to , that ſhe was induced, in the , towards the cloſe of her grant the firſt charter of in- on, under the great ſeal of to an Eaſt India Company, ng them ſole and excluſive o the Eaſt Indies. It is o be credited, that at this e capital of the Company was *ool.* Let this be compared preſent ſtate of that imperial *Vol.* i. *p.* 19.

CHING DISSOLUTION OF IE TURKISH EMPIRE.

1600, four ſhips were fitted ler the command of James , and diſpatched to India, ew to participate in a trade om that period to the preſent been improved with ſuch l perſeverance and ſucceſs as h all Europe, and to render itain the greateſt commercial the world: how long this will continue, time alone rmine. In the mean while, rving of attention, that the which theſe obſervations re- at the preſent criſis, particu- reſting. Whatever may be cular views of the rulers of or rather, perhaps, of that ıd on which the deſtinies of ıd of Europe appear ſo great- n, there is little doubt that ciſh empire is on the very diſſolution. The enervation of the Sultans, from the period that they ceaſed to head their armies in perſon, and ſhut themſelves up in the haram; the indolence, ignorance, and ſelfiſh ſenſualities of the great officers of ſtate; the inſubordination of the Pachas; the diſaffection of the provinces; and particularly the ſtate of Greece, indignant of the barbarian yoke, and panting after freedom: all theſe circumſtances announce, to the intelligent obſerver, the ſubverſion of the Ottoman throne, and that the Eaſtern empire is ſoon to become the grand theatre of contention among the predominant powers of Europe. The progreſs of commerce and colonization has, for three centuries, laid the ſcenes of conteſt among rival powers in the wide ocean. But from the never-ceaſing viciſſitudes of human affairs, the attention of ſtates and ſovereign princes is about to be drawn in ſome meaſure from the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian oceans, to the Mediterranean and the Nile, to the gulfs of Arabia and Perſia." *Vol.* i. *p.* 21.

ANECDOTE OF MR. SPERIDION FORRESTI.

"DURING my ſtay at this iſland (Zante) I had an opportunity of forming ſome idea of the character of the modern Greeks, and of becoming acquainted with many circumſtances relative to that people, from the beſt and moſt undoubted authorities.—Amongſt others, I was under particular obligations to Mr. Speridion Forreſti for his intelligent communications. This gentleman was by birth a Genoeſe, had been ſettled in Zante for many years, and acted as Britiſh conſul, for the infirmities of Mr. Sargent prevented his fulfilling the duties of his office. Mr. Forreſti's merit, and his ſervices to the Engliſh, were often evinced; but were more conſpicuouſly ſo in the bold and ſucceſsful attempt by which he regained and reſtored to the inſurers the Grand Ducheſs of Tuſcany, an Engliſh veſſel, with a cargo on board valued at no leſs a ſum than 80,000*l.* In the voyage from Leghorn ſhe was ſeized by a noted pirate of the name of Viſcillic, who, with only three others, had entered on board as common ſeamen. After killing the chief mate and helmſman, off the iſland of Corſica, and turning the paſſengers and crew on ſhore, which was ſuffered in a manner, I

muſt ſay, derogatory to the character of Engliſhmen, he ſailed for Zante, and caſt anchor on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, with a view to obtain ſeamen to conduct the prize to ſome market where he might diſpoſe of the property. In this ſituation, being unable to procure the neceſſary aſſiſtance, and information being received by Mr. Forreſti of the true ſtate of the caſe, he determined to retake the ſhip, and accordingly ſet out with a party of twenty men, the greateſt part of whom he concealed behind a ridge of rocks, in the large boat in which he had left Zante: taking the ſmall boat with four truſty, determined fellows, with concealed arms, he rowed towards the ſhip, but on coming alongſide he was poſitively refuſed admittance on board. After a parley of half an hour, Viſcillie agreed to receive him ſingly. The pirate candidly acknowledged to Mr. Forreſti the manner in which he had obtained poſſeſſion of the ſhip, but refuſed, on any terms, to deliver her up. They went to the great cabin, where they drank plentifully of grog. A barrel of gunpowder and a match was placed on the table, with a centinel ready to blow up the veſſel on any appearance of coercion Returning to the quarter-deck, Mr. Forreſti found the opportunity would be loſt if he quitted the ſhip before effecting his purpoſe, as the wind was fair, and the pirate had determined that evening to cut the cables, for he could not raiſe the anchor, and to truſt his prize with the Greeks of the Morea. With the moſt undaunted reſolution Mr. Forreſti drew a piſtol from his pocket, with which he wounded Viſcillie under the left breaſt. The monſter endeavoured to give the concerted ſignal to the centinel below, by ſtamping with his foot on the deck; but this was prevented by the activity of Mr. Forreſti, who tripped up his heels, when he fell with violence againſt one of the quarter-deck guns. The Zante ſeamen in the boat were now called on board, who immediately ſecured Viſcillie's companions, and particularly the perſon below, who, ſeeing his chief wounded and a priſoner, had not ſufficient firmneſs to execute his dreadful purpoſe. Thus, by the means of one man, was a valuable ſhip and cargo reſcued from the hands of a pirate, whoſe indefatigable zeal in the purſuit of villany, his courage, his addreſs, and enormities, leave him ſca equal. Viſcillie was a native matia, of low extraction, bu mind was capable of execut moſt determined enterpriſes. time he was made priſoner by netians, at Caſtle Novo, in th Cattaro, when, to effect his e had the addreſs to prevail on tinel under whoſe charge he wa his officer, ſet himſelf at libe even to accompany him in hi Strange to relate, that at the of a few miles from the plac confinement, he had the atr murder his liberator for the ſa booty amounting to no more th teen Venetian chequins!!!" *p.* 118.

ANTIOCH.

"THE city of Antioch, famous, owed its origin to t memberment of the empire o ander. When the death of tha had terminated his glory, ther ſucceſſor of equal enterpriſe nanimity to occupy his thron leading captains of his army d ed to ſeize on, and to divide themſelves, the empire of th which he had acquired by mili and unexampled perſeveranc kingdom of Syria was at that verned by Seleucas Nicator, w aſſumed the government, and foundation of the Syro-Mac empire. It was an object of importance to Seleucas to have tal proportioned to the magn his newly-acquired kingdom; fixed on a ſpot on the right ban river Orontes, eighteen miles f Mediterranean Sea, where he l city of Antioch, and adorned it the beauty and elegance of Gr chitecture. The refinements o were, in thoſe days, carrie enormous height; and in pa the orgies of Venus were, in a congenial to the ſoft deſires held in the higheſt eſtimatio groves of Daphne were fam being the aſylum of Nicator, ſeat of voluptuous enjoyme after-times this ſeat of pleaſ effeminacy was prohibited to man ſoldiers, leſt it ſhould and ſeduce them from thei Daphne was five miles diſta Antioch, and within the laby

wy bowers it contained a
acred to Apollo and Diana,
is moment not a veſtige is to
ered. War, the ſcourge of
, and famine and earthquakes,
quently deſolated this delight-

Formerly it had a port of
ble importance on the north
he Orontes, and on the ſhores
evant; but the harbour is
up, and there is not a ſingle in-
remains. The ſun of Antioch
The preſent city is a miſerable
tending four hundred yards
ſide of the river to the bottom
ountain, on the ſummit of
nd round the town, the cru-
uring their being in poſſeſſion
built a ſtrong wall. Nothing
of its ancient grandeur beſides
endous cauſeways and maſſy
of hewn ſtone. The ſtreets
ingly dirty, narrow, and the
ean and low, and it is only
o by the caravans of Aleppo,
and Scanderoon. The direct
n Aleppo to theſe ports is in
ſſion of the Curds, which
he merchants to go ſeveral
t of their way by taking An-
heir route. It is allowed on
that the river Orontes might
navigable for boats of a large
ion: the ſtream is rapid, but
d be towed up againſt it, and
circumſtance it might become
f trade and conſequence. But
not look for energy amongſt
ks; and the Syrians never
it. Before this can be ac-
d, the kingdom of Syria muſt
the hands of ſome new con-
who will give birth to enter-
induſtry. The bridge over
tes is low and inelegant, con-
five arches. According to
ion, St. Paul was baptized in
. Whether this be the caſe
diſlike to Chriſtians is ſtrong-
ted in the inhabitants of this
it was the only place where
ed any indignity, or even the
ppearance of incivility.
roceeding to the caravanſerai
e mortification to be ſpit at,
appellation of 'Chriſtian
Mrs. Taylor was ſeized by
and attempted to be pulled
horſe with a degree of brutal
one of the ſervants luckily
faſt, but her arm bore evident
of the rude manner in which
the men made the attempt. My Italian ſervant was ſeized by the coat, but a ſpirited ſtroke from his horſewhip made the fellow quit his hold. The black was more roughly treated, and he had the imprudence to preſent his piſtol at one of the moſt daring. I ſeverely reprehended him for his folly, conſidering the brutality of the people, and their diſlike to Chriſtians; if any accident had happened, it would have moſt undoubtedly proved fatal to the whole party. In turning the corner of a ſtreet, a young fellow attempted to ſnatch away my whip; neither did he relinquiſh it till after ſome ſtruggle between us. I have given ſome features of the inhabitants of Antioch, and what a traveller may expect. I would adviſe avoiding the town, and rather to ſeek any ſhelter than ſo inhoſpitable a place. A tent would have been a thouſand times preferable, but this we had not. Another thing that perhaps made againſt us, was the European dreſs: it would be therefore better to appear à la Turque as ſoon as poſſible after your arrival in Syria." *Vol.* i. *p.* 181.

"The city of Antioch at different times ſuffered ſeverely from the rage of bigotry and ſuperſtition, inſeparably attached to the zealots of the 12th and 13th centuries, when the ſpirit of enthuſiaſm, rouſed by deſigning prieſts, induced the powers of Europe to attempt the reduction of Syria and the Holy Land. The remembrance of the hardſhips and cruelties impoſed at this period has been handed down from father to ſon, from generation to generation, and this deep-rooted unalterable prejudice has

'Grown with their growth,
'And ſtrengthen'd with their ſtrength.'

At this day its effects are viſible. Nothing but a free intercourſe with European nations can wear out the venom of deteſtation in which they hold us: little addicted to trade, proud, revengeful, and villanous to notoriety, there is little chance of alteration whilſt the government remains in the hands of the Turks, and where ſuch latitude is given to plunder and depredation." *Vol.* i. *p.* 192.

ALEPPO.

"THE city of Aleppo, or Haleb, as it is now called by the Turks, was the

the Beræa of the ancients, and ſituated in latitude 35° 45′ 23″ N. and longitude 37° 20′ E. The magnificence of Aleppo, as you approach it from the Deſert, ſtrikes the traveller with aſtoniſhment; but on entering the gates you find the ſtreets narrow, dark, and dirty. The moſques and principal houſes are built of a kind of marble; they are ſuperb, and, for ſtrength and durability, they are equal, if not ſuperior, to any buildings in the empire of the Turks. The baths are particularly deſerving our attention; for elegance and accommodation they are not outdone by any in the world. The caſtle too, which riſes from the centre of the city, and aſſumes a pre-eminence over the ſurrounding buildings, claims our notice. Although a place of neither ſecurity nor defence, being much gone to decay, it nevertheleſs gives an air of great nobleneſs and grandeur to Aleppo. The inhabitants have been variouſly computed; but in the countries which are inhabited by the Turks and Arabs all calculation is fallacious. The plague, war, or famine, alternately depopulate the richeſt and beſt inhabited places. Aleppo has been ſaid to contain 240,000 people, but at this moment I do not imagine that 70,000 are to be found; of theſe 8000 may be Chriſtians and 3000 Jews. The young men of Aleppo are ſtrong and well built; and the women, when young, are remarkably handſome, though rather too much on the *en bon point*, eſpecially their necks, which in ſome young women are of a prodigious ſize. They are in general diſfigured by the diſeaſe of Aleppo, which is an endemial diſorder of this place only. It comes like a ſmall pimple, and its approach is diſcovered by a ſharp itching. It increaſes and inflames conſiderably, till it becomes an ulcer the ſize of half a crown. The diſorder laſts twelve months, and moſtly fixes on the hands and face, where it leaves a deep brown mark, which through life is never effaced. Strangers are ſubject to this complaint, and few eſcape it, provided they make any ſtay at Aleppo. It is ſaid to originate in the bad qualities of the water, in the ſame manner as we aſcribe the worm in the leg in India to a ſimilar cauſe, and alſo the ſwelled Cochin*. The inhabitants city are reſpectable and decent manners, and more civil to Et than any city or town ſubje Turks. This refinement pr ariſes out of the ſpirit of co and the intercourſe with oth tries, particularly with Indi inhabitants of Buſſora and who have more frequent oppo for obſervation, and more im connexion with that country, liſhed people, in compariſon w who inhabit the frontier towns key, or thoſe of India or P ſo much does commerce melio improve the manners, and e diſpoſitions of thoſe nations v for new ſources of opulence an in the habits of perſeverance duſtry. The capitation paid Chriſtians amounts to ſix purſes: but this revenue muſt ject to great fluctuation, eſpe thoſe times when the plague away ſo many thouſands of t bitants. This diſtemper is r to viſit Aleppo every ten or years.

"The city and diſtrict of A governed by a Pacha, nomin the Porte; but in reality it called an independent governm little or no dependence can be him. During the late war wi ſia, the quota of troops to be ed by Aleppo was ſix thouſar but it was with the greateſt d that the Pacha could prevail o of that number to ſet out for th They did ſo with great unwill but very ſoon returned, curſ Turks, and wiſhing the deſtru their empire. The diſtant de cies of Conſtantinople do not part of the impulſe or of that which connects and cements pire: they may be compared ramifications of the banyan-tre do not depend on the parent ſtc take root from the branches, an may be ſeparated and flouriſh c ſelves. In fact, the intereſts Porte and thoſe of the caſte vinces are totally diſſimilar, a day or other this oppoſition w to accelerate her downfall. T

* "Almoſt every third perſon that you meet in the ſtreets of Coch their legs and feet ſwelled to a moſt immoderate ſize, thought to origina the bad water in that neighbourhood."

:e of the Pacha is very in-
ɔle, and they ſeldom go far
he walls of the city. The
entirely independent of the
government, and they behold
eye of contempt and diſre-
:y allow the Turks only the
power, whilſt the ſubſtance
by themſelves.
trade of the Levant has been
:clining ſince the diſcovery of
ge to India by the Cape of
pe; formerly there were up-
forty Engliſh merchants ſet-
leppo; but I much doubt the
xiſtence of two houſes of re-
ty of our nation at that place.
ear 1790 M. Devezin, the
conſul, informed me, that
int Company, on taking the
:ommercial ſituation of Alep-
conſideration, came to a re-
of abandoning it, as the
:reof was by no means ade-
the expenſe of ſupporting a
il and factory any longer.—
ıtleman perfectly agreed that
could not ſuſtain ſo heavy an
ıs the eſtabliſhment occaſion-
:hat the allowance was ſuffi-
him without trade, not even
; that paid by the Eaſt India
r. The 11th of April 1791
l by the Levant Company for
rture; ſince which time we
no regularly appointed con-
:ppo.
:n the ſituation of Aleppo is
d, we are ſtruck with aſtoniſh-
its loſs of trade: no place
etter adapted for commerce,
lependent of every obſtruc-
:re a regular and well-ap-
government eſtabliſhed, it
gain draw to its centre a very
ɔportion of its former abun-
In point of inland trade, by
, it ſtands unrivalled; Ar-
Georgia, Natolia, and the
es of Diarbekir, Bagdad, and
s: Perſia and Egypt may be
d in the range of its com-
The ports of Scanderoon and
on the Mediterranean open
conveyance to the ſhores of
but thoſe advantages are loſt
ıtry where property is unpro-
nd where government have
neans to guarantee the ſafety
the trader or of his merchan-

"The proportion of other Euro-
pean ſettlers is equally ſmall with thoſe
of our own country: in ſhort, the
trade has dwindled into the utmoſt
inſignificance; and if a change does
not ſpeedily take place, it muſt end in
the total deſtruction not only of Alep-
po, but of every place in Arabia de-
pendent on the Turkiſh empire. The
environs of Aleppo exhibit a picture
diſtreſſing to the eye, and equally
hurtful to humanity: out of forty
large villages that formerly ſurrounded
the city not one is left now inhabited;
the ruins are to be ſeen, and it will
require the power of ages to oblite-
rate their remembrance. The houſes
are compoſed of ſtrong clay mixed
with gravel, beat together with heavy
mallets: the roof of each apartment
is ſeparate, and being of a conical
form, they appear like numberleſs bee-
hives of a large dimenſion." *Vol.* i.
p. 217.

"As I have already obſerved, the
firſt *coup d'œil* of Aleppo is admira-
ble. The buildings being all of ſtone,
and the houſes not being burdened
with heavy clumſy roofs, gives the
whole an air of inconceivable neat-
neſs. The roofs of the houſes are all
flat, and terraced with hard cement:
from each houſe there is a communi-
cation with the terrace above, by
which the inhabitants of whole ſtreets
enjoy the ſociety of each other, eſ-
pecially in the cool pleaſant evenings,
without the trouble of going into the
ſtreets. As the Chriſtian European
inhabitants have a quarter allotted to
themſelves, it is particularly ſervice-
able to them, eſpecially during the
time when the plague and other epi-
demical diſeaſes rage in Aleppo. They
make it a rule on thoſe occaſions to
ſhut their gates, and never to ſtir
abroad; but they enjoy ſociety, air,
and exerciſe, from the tops of their
houſes. The food neceſſary for the
uſe of their families is drawn up in a
baſket, and carefully fumigated and
purified before it is made uſe of." *Vol.* i.
p. 225.

ADVANTAGES OF AN OVER-LAND COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

"THE ſituation of India, ſepa-
rated from Europe by the immenſe
peninſula of Africa, extending nearly
35 degrees ſouthward of the equa-
tor,

tor, nearly doubles the diſtance of a ſea voyage.

"By means of the trade-winds and the regular monſoons within the tropics, voyages to and from India are, at certain ſeaſons, by ſhips taken up to convey the merchandiſe of the Company, expeditiouſly performed: and I may venture to affirm, that no veſſels built on purpoſe for faſt ſailing, could be conſtructed to perform the voyage in leſs time than they do, even with all the advantages of a favourable ſeaſon.

"But ſhipping, when not employed in the purpoſes of commerce, is certainly an expenſive mode of conveying orders or intelligence to a diſtant country; and to employ them in both lines would be doing away the principle of expedition, on which the intercourſe is meant to be eſtabliſhed.

"In regard to the route by Buſſora and Aleppo, when this was determined on, the commercial reſidents in the Gulf of Perſia were of conſiderable uſe in forwarding the Company's diſpatches; but *expedition* has not been the reſult of their beſt-concerted meaſures.

"In order to ſupport this poſition, I could inſtance many diſpatches that come within my own knowledge, and thereby prove, that this communication requires ſuch a length of time as brings it nearly on a level with the preſent voyages by the Cape of Good Hope; with this only difference, that it may be performed at ſeaſons when ſhipping would require ſtill more conſiderable time from the particular prevailing current of the wind. It would doubtleſs be an inſtitution pregnant with both utility and comfort, to eſtabliſh a communication between England and her territories in the Eaſt, not as at preſent, on a precarious uncertain ſyſtem, or on a confined plan, but on a permanent and ſolid baſis; to diffuſe univerſal intelligence, whether regarding politics or commerce, or the private intercourſe of families and friends. This being accompliſhed, the line could be extended to concentre the general information of our widely-extended and detached empire in the Eaſt, in a fixed point; from thence to be diſpatched to Europe, or, when received from that quarter, conducted to all our ſettlements by the ſame ſpeedy channels of conveyance. With theſe advantages, the ſafety and expedition of the traveller would be connected with that of the diſpatche to any perſon intending to perfc over-land journey, material aſſ in the proſecution of it." *Vol.* i

"I am certain that the ove intercourſe between Great Brita the Eaſt Indies, might be uphe very moderate expenſe, and at become nearly the ſame in po time, as that with our Weſt colonies. When it is conſidere Great Britain is by ſea diſtant fr principal ſettlements in India than 8000 geographical miles by meaſurement, and that a little ex would reduce it to little more th the diſtance, of which near 100 would be a land journey, and th material parts of the voyage within the influence of the tro will be allowed that ſo conſic a ſaving in diſtance, and conſeq time, would be attended with th pieſt conſequences.

"The ſummer months, in p lar, are extremely unfavoural ſhips ſailing from Europe to the owing to the violent winds Cape of Good Hope in the de winter.

"The caſe is directly oppc regard to the over-land comm tion, the ſummer being the m vourable ſeaſon for ſending diſ from this country by the Red S far ſuperior to a ſea convey *Vol.* ii. *p.* 9.

XIX. *Stavorinus's Voyages to t Indies.* (Concluded from p

CLOVE TRADE, AND BURNI CLOVES.

"EVERY clove-tree is calcul produce annually, upon rage, two, or two and a half, of cloves, ſo that the yearly cr leaſt one million pounds per from the 500,000 clove-trees to be cultivated; much large are frequently made, though i years they fall materially ſho yield but a trifling quantity. the largeſt ſales of cloves n Holland, was in the year 1714 435,427 pounds were ſold; i no more than 200,000 pound ſold; in 1778, 234,271 pound in 1788, 400,000 pounds; an

I

oo,ooo pounds are annu-
of in the Indies. The
cloves always remaining
hands of the Company,
ng their continual extir-
:, therefore, be immenſe;
our to moderate this ſu-
burning large quantities
n time to time. Sir Wil-
ſays, in his Obſervations
l, that a Dutchman, who
: the Spice-iſlands, told
ſaw, at one time, three
negs burnt, each of which
an an ordinary church
in 1760, M. Beaumare
rdam, near the admiralty,
:s, the fuel of which was
ooo,ooo of livres, and as
be burnt on the day fol-
tranſlator of this work
een witneſs to the burn-
quantities of cloves, nut-
innamon, upon the little
land, near Middleburgh,
ne aromatic ſcent whereof
ne air for many miles
though the Dutch have
he means in their power,
to counteract the indul-
of heaven, they have not,
:e, attained their object;
: of the impoſſibility of
ne ſpontaneous production
the extenſive woods of
iſlands, of which they
' the names or ſituation,
ant clandeſtine trade car-
ices, by the Papuas, Ce-
uguineſe, and Chineſe, the
of, and demands for,
ſo much decreaſed, that
y is no more worth the
retaining it excluſively:
'd to nutmegs, they have
es of their own avarice;
g as much as poſſible, the
f that ſpice to the iſlands
: was nearly annihilated
year 1778, by a violent
d earthquake, and few
conſideration have been
ſeveral years afterwards."
i.

WHITENESS OBSERVED IN THE SEA.

30th, we met, at night,
ſingular appearance in the
: ſea. It aſſumed ſo great
whiteneſs, that it was per-

fectly like milk. During the day, we had obſerved that the water was darker and browner than uſual, and had loſt that azure clearneſs which it almoſt always has in the open ſea: in proportion as the evening twilight diminiſhed, it became whiter, and increaſed gradually in whiteneſs till nine o'clock, when it was ſo white, that the whole ſea appeared as if covered with a white ſheet, or exactly like the appearance, in the night-time, of a flat country overſpread with ſnow. The horizon was not diſtinguiſhable, except to the north-weſt, where the line of diſtinction between the ſea and the ſky was diſcernible, from the latter being ſomewhat dark and gloomy. This phenomenon was entirely diſtinct from the luminous appearance which is frequently obſerved in the water of the ocean, as, inſtead of giving any light, the whole was of a deadly paleneſs, excepting cloſe to the veſſel, where it ſeemed mixed with ſome ſparks of light. While it was at the ſtrongeſt, I had the lead caſt ſeveral times, but we found no ground with a line of one hundred and fifty fathoms. I had ſome of the water taken up, and examined it directly with the microſcope, but could not ſee any thing in it, with a glaſs of the greateſt magnifying powers; to the naked eye, it appeared as clear as cryſtal; and, on taſting it, it ſeemed to have loſt ſomething of its briny and bituminous taſte.

"The ſame appearance was obſerved by the Engliſh Captain Newland, in the ſame part of the ocean, with the difference, however, that he ſaw it intermixed with black ſtripes running in a ſerpentine direction through the whiteneſs, which I did not ſee in it. He likewiſe diſcovered animalculæ in it, by putting a glaſs, with ſome of the water, in a dark place, and holding his hand cloſe over it; but neither did I obſerve any thing of this kind, although I likewiſe filled a glaſs with the water, and put it in a dark place, but without holding my hand over it.

"The account given of this phenomenon by Mr. Nuburk, volume ii. page 84 and 85, agrees perfectly with the above.

"About midnight, when the moon roſe, the water reſumed, by degrees, its former duſky colour, and on the following morning it appeared the ſame as the day before.

"We were then, by eſtimation,

ſixty leagues from the coaſt of Arabia Felix, which was the neareſt land. Our north latitude was 16°, and our compaſſes ſhowed a north-weſterly variation of five degrees.

"We had a light breeze of wind, chiefly from the north-eaſt, varying, however, form E. N. E. to N. N. E.; the thermometer ſtood at 72°; the ſky was in general ſlightly clouded; and the ſtars were viſible: I had no reaſon to ſuppoſe that the moon had any influence upon this phenomenon, or had contributed to it, it having bee quarter the day before; and th as we did not diſcover any current.

"I remember to have read where in Valentyn, that this fa pearance is alſo ſometimes obſe the ſeas between Amboyna an da*; but I am well aſſured could never be more diſtinct than when I obſerved it.

"On the following evenin part of the night, we ſaw this

* "It appears from Valentyn, that this phenomenon, which he calls *water* (the white water), occurs twice every year in the ſeas around Ban firſt time, when it is denominated the little *witwater*, it takes place at moon, in June; it is but ſlight in July, but does not entirely ſubſide be ſame appearance occurs again at the new moon in Auguſt, when it is ca great *witwater*. In the day-time, the ſea appears as uſual; but in the assumes a milkwhite hue, and the reflection of it in the air is ſo great, ſky cannot be diſtinguiſhed from the water. Land is very eaſily diſce night, in it; for the land appears very black in the middle of the wh Very little fiſh is caught during the time that it laſts, but afterwards the more; the fiſh do not like the water, and the clearneſs of it mak eaſily ſee the fiſhing-tackle and boats, and conſequently avoid them. likewiſe been obſerved to rot the bottoms of veſſels which lie much throws up, on the ſhores where it reaches, a great deal of ſlime and fil likewiſe different ſpecies of blubber or *molluſca, bezaantjes (bolothuria phy* Portugueſe men-of-war), &c. It is dangerous for ſmall veſſels to be the night, where it comes, as, though it may be calm, the ſea alwa with heavy ſurges, enough to overſet ſmall veſſels; and it ſeems as if th occaſioned by ſubaqueous exhalations preſſing upwards for a vent. It ſeen between Banda and the ſouth-eaſtern iſlands, to the ſouthward iſlands of Aroe and the Keys, down to Tenimber, where the heavieſt r the ſea is obſerved, and Timor Laut; it runs weſtward as far as Tim to the north, it is met with on the ſouth coaſt of Ceram, keeping, how the ſouth of the Uliaſſers and Amboyna, where it appears in large ſtripe milk-ſea, as Valentyn emphatically calls it, is clearly ſeen in the nigh the hills at Amboyna, ſtretching towards Banda; for at Amboyna does not properly occur, having only been known once to have reac iſland, namely, in 1656. When it begins to abate, it runs along the i Omo, and Ende, or Floris, and finally, in ſtripes as far as Bouton, a to Saleyer, and the coaſt of Celebes, where it gradually loſes itſelf in t ſea-water, or mixes with it. The more tempeſtuous the weather pro more it rains; and the harder the ſouth-eaſt trade-wind blows, the white water is ſeen. It is entirely unknown whence it proceeds; bu generally been ſuppoſed to come from the gulf of Carpentaria. So conſidered the whiteneſs as occaſioned by myriads of animalculæ; an have aſcribed it to a ſubtle, ſulphureous, marine exhalation, which t ſuppoſed to ariſe from the bottom of the ſea, and to become condenſe water. But though brimſtone be produced in conſiderable quantities boyna and Banda, and likewiſe upon Nila, Teeuwer, Dammer (three ſouth of the two former, and between them and Timor, little known but the Dutch), and elſewhere in theſe parts, yet, ſays Valentyn, if t water were cauſed by that circumſtance, it would be obſerved wherever is found in large quantities: but, unable to aſſign any other reaſon, h the ſolution of this phenomenon to be determined by future diſcove naturaliſts. He likewiſe ſays, it has been obſerved at the Mayotte or iſlands, to the north-weſtward of Madagaſcar, and between it and t land of Africa. Valentyn *Beſchryving van Ooſt Indien*, vol. ii. page 138, and vol. iii. part 2, page 10 and 11. *T.*"

igain, and every night till the
:bruary, but in a ſlighter de-
:ry ſucceeding time, and on the
after that day it was not
t all; there was, however, a
minous appearance in the wa-
: were then, by eſtimation,
ve leagues from the neareſt
Arabia Felix, being in the
itude of 17° 30', and our com-
ll ſhowing a north-weſterly va-
of five degrees.
ing the time that we ſaw this
ater, the ſky was ſometimes
clear, with a fine ſtarlight down
very horizon, and ſometimes
loudy, and even quite over-
that it does not appear to me
ſtate of the weather had any
e upon it; the thermometer
d, for the moſt part, at the
which it was the firſt evening."
). 280.

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*Second Walk * through Wales.*
e Rev. RICHARD WARNER,
th, in Auguſt and September
8vo. pp. 365. 8s. *Crut-*
Bath; *Dilly*, London.

LATES IN AQUATINTA.

LWYD Bridge, Merioneth.—
ckner del. Alken ſc.
aen (or the Stone of the Bow),
organ.—Hulley del. Alken ſc.
the Route are prefixed to each
r.

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: an account of the *Firſt* Walk in Monthly Epitome, vol. ii. for 1798,

EXTRACTS.

DISEASES OF MINERS, AND PERILS ATTENDING MINING.

"THE nature of their employment is obviously unwholesome, and very seldom allows them to reach their grand climacteric. Their appearance, indeed, denotes an imperfect state of health, it being commonly pale, wan, and weakly; not that they are subject to any particular complaint (except one), but being perpetually in the wet, and experiencing quick and constant transitions from heat to cold, they gradually undermine their constitutions, and fall early victims to the diseases generally produced by this inattention.

"The disorder which forms the exception just mentioned, is called by the patients *ballan*, and seems peculiar to the lead-mines. It is a constipation of the bowels (produced by their imbibing into the stomach particles of lead), of uncertain duration, but attended with acute and intolerable pain. The poor wretch groaning under this affliction, has frequently been known to continue fourteen days without an evacuation, and when, at length, released, to have discharged with his urine and fæces small masses of the pernicious mineral. Perhaps, however, the unhealthy appearance of the miners may in some degree be occasioned by their free use of spirituous liquors, to which they are fatally attached. *Smoking*, also, is a most favourite practice with them; and carried to the extreme in which they indulge it, may assist in weakening and debilitating them. The passion, indeed, extends in all its force to the children of these people; and boys of ten or twelve years old are perpetually seen with short pipes about two inches long, stuck in their mouths, and breathing, like Chimæras, smoke and flame from morning to night. The number of workmen, including colliers, employed in the different mines around Holywell, are about seven hundred.

"Perilous as the business of mining appears to be, one naturally expects to hear of frequent accidents among the workmen. Habit, however, renders them so expert, that *serious* casualties seldom occur. Some 'hair-'breadth escapes,' indeed, are on record, which, had they not been told us by those whose veracity is u tionable, we should not hav hastily given credit to. Of th following are most remarkable:

"A few years since a workm down the shafts of a mine in the bourhood of Holywell, near hundred and twenty feet deep, a so little incommoded by the descent, as to exclaim to his nions above, who were antici his immediate death, 'Ecod, 'broke my *clogs**.'

"A coachman of Mr. Pennan fell down a coal-pit, with simila fortune.

"These, however, were n when compared to the adventu man now living at Whiteford Holywell, who, when a lad, ha bled into one of these mines, *hundred feet*, and escaped alive.

"Not more than two or thre since, the roof of a neighbourin gave way so suddenly, that workman, not having time to was instantly overwhelmed wi foundering earth. Standing for ly at this time under a mass o he escaped being immediately to death; but as there were thousand tons of earth abov the melancholy prospect of cert struction, by means the most lin and terrible, still presented it him. When the accident hap he had half a pound of candles hand, and upon this, and the tr water that distilled through the of the rock, he subsisted nine until his faithful companions, with an anxious solicitude tha honour to humanity, worked inc (spell and spell) for nine days many nights, at length reache liberated him from the horrible in which he was immured.

"A singular instance of provi preservation occurred yesterda in a coal-mine at Mostyn park, miles from the scene of the last w As *twelve* men were followin employment in the dark recesses mountain, the water suddenly in, and in a few minutes mu overwhelmed them all. The however, by which the bucket is up, happened to be hanging d this critical moment, and the party clinging to it, hallooed lu

* "Wooden shoes which the common people sometimes wear."

apanions above to pull them
eir cries were heard, and the
mmediately wound up the
uch brought them ſafely to
though it had that very day
demned as too old and unſafe
ger uſed." *P.* 218.

S—EISTEDDFOD, OR MEET-
NG OF MINSTRELS.

' the chief boaſt of this town
being the *Olympia* of North
he theatre where the Britiſh
ured forth their extempora-
ſuſions, or awakened their
nelody;

ive to rapture all their trem-
; ſtrings,"

als of ſkill inſtituted by law,
it this place, with much form
nony, at a particular period
ear. This meeting was call-
eddfod, where judges preſid-
inted by ſpecial commiſſion
princes of Wales, previous
iqueſt, and by the kings of
after that event. Theſe
ere bound to pronounce juſt-
npartially on the talents of
itive candidates, and to con-
es according to their compa-
cellence. The bards, like
iſh minſtrels, were formed
lege, the members of which
icular privileges, to be en-
none but ſuch as were ad-
their degrees, and licenſed
dges.

laſt commiſſion granted by
hority for holding this court
o, ſeems to have been in the
lizabeth, when Sir Richard
knight, and certain other
were empowered to make
ion in the towns of North
iat all perſons intending to
ie profeſſion of bard, &c.
pear before them at Caer-
certain day, in order to
ofs of their talents in the
f muſic, and to receive li-
practiſe the ſame. The
vas numerous, and fifty-five
vere admitted to their de-

n this period, I apprehend
ng at Caerwys faded away;
rel ceaſed to be conſidered as
a venerable character in England, and our monarchs looked, probably, with equal contempt on the bards of Wales. Thus neglected and deſpiſed, the eiſteddfod dwindled to nothing, and repoſed in oblivion for many years. Of late, however, ſome ſpirited Welſh gentlemen, who had the honour of their national harmony at heart, determined to revive a meeting likely to preſerve and encourage that muſical excellence for which their countrymen have been ſo deſervedly famous for many centuries. This ſpring their reſolution was carried into effect, and an eiſteddfod held at Caerwys, the ancient place of meeting; the ceremonies and proceedings of which were as follow:

"In conſequence of a notice publiſhed * by the gentlemen of the *Gwyneddion* or *Venedotian* Society in London, the eiſteddfod, or congreſs of bards, commenced at Caerwys, on Tueſday 29th of May 1798. Ancient cuſtom requires that the notice ſhould be given a twelvemonth and a day prior to the holding of the meeting. The ancient town-hall was properly prepared for the company, which was very numerous and reſpectable, by the judges appointed by the above ſociety, to whoſe activity and public ſpirit on this occaſion too much praiſe cannot be given.

"The firſt day was taken up in reading and comparing the works of the different candidates for the *gader* or chair. On a ſubject ſo congenial to the ſpirit of the ancient Britons, as 'the love of our country and the com-'memoration of the celebrated eiſ-'teddfod, held at the ſame town and 'under the ſame roof, by virtue of a 'commiſſion from Queen Elizabeth,' the *theſis* judiciouſly fixed upon by the *Gwyneddigion*, it was natural to ſuppoſe that the productions would be numerous and animated, which proved to be the fact. After mature deliberation, the judges decided in favour of *Robert ap Dafydd*, of Nantglyn, in Denbighſhire, known among the bards by the name of *Robin Ddu o Nantglyn*. The next to him, in point of merit, was *Thomas Edwards o'r Nant*, by ſome called the *Welſh Shakeſpeare*, on account of the ſuperior excellence of his dramatic pieces in the Welſh language. Towards the heel of the

r this account I am indebted to Mr. Henry Parry, of Holywell."

evening,

evening, the bards, when their native fire was a little heated with *cwrrw da*, poured forth their extemporaneous effuſions on ſubjects ſtarted at the moment; which, though truly excellent in their kind, reminded the claſſical ſcholar of the poet mentioned by Horace, who compoſed two hundred lines *ſtans pede in uno*. Of theſe productions, the *Englynion*, or ſeparate ſtanzas, on Mr. Owen Jones, of London, the gentleman who was the principal encourager of the meeting, as having contributed twenty pounds to be diſtributed according to merit, in prizes to the different competitors, deſerve the moſt eminent place.

"On the ſecond day, the vocal and inſtrumental performers exhibited their powers; and after a conteſt of twelve hours and upwards, *Robert Foulks*, of St. Aſaph, was declared to be the *pencerdd daſod*, or chief vocal performer; and *William Jones*, of Gwytherin, to be the *pencerdd dant*, or the chief harper.

"This eiſteddfod was very well attended; the number of the bards amounted to twenty, of the vocal performers to eighteen, and of the harpers to twelve.

"Several *connoiſſeurs* in muſic, who were preſent, declared, that they never recollected a conteſt of this nature to be better maintained, or to afford more amuſement.

"But though Caerwys is thus, as it were, the *focus* of harmony, the theatre where muſical talent has been ſo often and ſo highly diſplayed, yet the circumſtance does not ſeem to have inſpired any of its inhabitants with a love for the ſcience, ſince, in ſpite of all our inquiries, we are not able to find a perſon who can regale us with a tune upon the harp." *P.* 254.

FUNERALS—COURTSHIP—MUSIC.

"WHEN a perſon dies, the friends and relations of the deceaſed meet in the room where the corpſe lies, the evening previous to the funeral. Here the male part of the company are ſeen ſmoking, drinking, cracking their jokes, and ſometimes indulging themſelves with a *Welſh air*; whilſt the women are kneeling round the corpſe, weeping bitterly, and bewailing, in terms of 'loud lament,' the loſs they have experienced. When the body is committed to the ground, the ſexton, after caſting the earth u holds out his ſpade to the att mourners, who, in turn, con as much money as they can c ently afford. The ſum thus c is a compliment to the officiati niſter, and intended by the do a bribe to extricate the ſoul of ceaſed as quickly as poſſible out *gatory*. It is evidently a remr the Roman Catholic faith, ar thing more than the *maſs-money* formerly was beſtowed in lar portions for the ſame purpoſe theſe occaſions the oblations are times very conſiderable; and informed by a clergyman in An that he had more than once re ten pounds in that way.

"From this cuſtom, and other perquiſites, the curacies of Wales afford very comfortab comes; the character of *poverty*, fore, which attaches to the ſu clergy of South Wales, does n tend to thoſe of the northern the principality. The ſtipend true, are, in both caſes, very t but the *arian-rhew*, or offering graves, juſt mentioned (ſo calle the money being caſt into the and ſome other ſources of profit the amount of many of the Wales curacies above one h pounds a year.

"The proceſs of *courtſhip* is full as extraordinary as that ob at funerals. In America the i ants call it *bundling*, a practice is ſuppoſed to have contributed to the *rapid increaſe in population* by the United States in the cou few years. The ſame conſeque ſhould ſeem, ought to ariſe fr Welſh method of making lov marriages being celebrated a the ancient Britiſh peaſantry are not rendered abſolutely by the *previous ſituation* of the parties.

"Much has been ſaid of the of *Welſh muſic*, and, without the *melodies* of the country are ingly ſweet, ſoft, and pathetic it is not amongſt the common that we are to look for them. *tunes*, if ſuch they may be which the mountaineers chaunt nothing to do with harmony; t in general dull and monotono is in theſe, however, that the their *pennylls*, or ſtanzas of o

allads and traditional ſongs,
ſ of many verſes. This they
parties, ſinging alternately;
taking up the ſong, and giv-
following ſtanza, when his
ır has concluded the preced-

The delicious airs, known
name of *Welſh airs*, and to
lr. Edward Jones * has given
nce and ſtability, by collect-
ubliſhing them, were floating
itional form amongſt the harp-
Wales, ſeldom committed to
, and liable conſequently to
ted and forgotten. Moſt of
: of great antiquity, and they
eſs that feeling and pathos
vince they were compoſed by
lled in the ſcience of muſic,
ccaſions that warmed the ima-
and intereſted the heart."—

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* "Muſical and Poetical Relics of the Welſh Bards."

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"IT is a ſingular injuſtice which is often exerciſed towards women, firſt to give them a moſt defective education, and then to expect from them the moſt undeviating purity of conduct—to train them in ſuch a manner as ſhall lay them open to the moſt dangerous faults, and then to cenſure them for not proving faultleſs. Is it not unreaſonable and unjuſt, to expreſs diſappointment if our daughters ſhould, in their ſubſequent lives, turn out preciſely that very kind of character for which it would be evident to an unprejudiced by-ſtander that the whole ſcope and tenor of their inſtruction had been ſyſtematically preparing them?

"Some reflections on the preſent erroneous ſyſtem are here, with great deference, ſubmitted to public conſideration. The Author is apprehenſive that ſhe ſhall be accuſed of betraying the intereſts of her ſex by laying open their defects: but ſurely, an earneſt wiſh to turn their attention to objects calculated to promote their true dignity, is not the office of an enemy; ſo to expoſe the weakneſs of the land as to ſuggeſt the neceſſity of internal improvement, and to point out the means of effectual defence, is not treachery, but patriotiſm.

"Let it not be ſuſpected that the author arrogantly conceives herſelf to be exempt from that natur tion of the heart which it is object of this ſlight work t that ſhe ſupercilioufly erec into the impeccable cenſor c and of the world; as if from chair ſhe were coldly pointi faults and errors of anothe beings, in whoſe welfare ſh that lively intereſt which can from the tender and intima pation of fellow-feeling.

"With a deep ſelf-abaſem from a ſtrong conviction of deed a partaker in the ſam nature; together with a full of the many and great defec volumes, and a ſincere cor of her inability to do juſtice ject which, however, a ſen impelled her to undertake, mits herſelf to the candou public which has ſo frequen inſtance, accepted a right in a ſubſtitute for a powerful ance." *P.* xviii.

EXTRACTS.

DANGERS ARISING FROM A SIVE CULTIVATION OF ARTS.

"WOULD not a ſtrange imagine by a view of the reig of female education, that l conſiſted of one univerſal ho that the grand conteſt be ſeveral competitors was, w be moſt eminently qualifie and carry off the prize, in t ſhows and games which wer to be exhibited in it? And hibitors themſelves, would ready to apply Sir Francis B ſervation on the Olympian vi they were ſo excellent in tl ceſſary things, that their muſt needs have been acqui neglect of whatever was nec

"What would the poliſhe who thought that one grea lady's learning to dance wa might know how to ſit ſtill g what would even the Pagan of the great Roman conſpi could commemorate it amo fects of his hero's *accompliſh* 'that ſhe was too good a 'dancer for a virtuous wom

* "Salluſt."

would theſe refined critics have ſaid, had they lived as we have done, to ſee the art of dancing lifted into ſuch importance, that it cannot with any degree of ſafety be confided to one inſtructor, but a whole train of ſucceſſive maſters are conſidered as abſolutely eſſential to its perfection? What would theſe accurate judges of female manners have ſaid, to ſee a modeſt young lady firſt delivered into the hands of a military ſergeant to inſtruct her in the feminine art of marching? and when this delicate acquiſition is attained, to ſee her transferred to a profeſſor who is to teach her the Scotch ſteps; which profeſſor, having communicated his indiſpenſable portion of this indiſpenſable art, makes way for the profeſſor of French dances; and all perhaps in their turn, either yield to, or have the honour to co-operate with a finiſhing maſter; each probably receiving a ſtipend which would make the pious curate or the learned chaplain rich and happy?

"The ſcience of muſic, which uſed to be communicated in ſo competent a degree by one able inſtructor, is now diſtributed among a whole band. A young lady now requires, not a maſter, but an orcheſtra. And my country readers would accuſe me of exaggeration were I to hazard enumerating the variety of muſical teachers who attend in the ſame family; the daughters of which are ſummoned, by at leaſt as many inſtruments as the ſubjects of Nebuchadnezzar, to worſhip the idol which faſhion has ſet up. They would be incredulous were I to produce real inſtances, in which the delighted mother has been heard to declare, that the viſits of maſters of every art, and the maſters of various gradations of the ſame art, followed each other in ſuch cloſe and rapid ſucceſſion during the whole London reſidence, that her girls had not a moment's interval to look into a book; nor could ſhe contrive any method to introduce one, till ſhe happily deviſed the ſcheme of reading to them herſelf for half an hour while they were drawing, by which means no time was loſt.

"Before the evil is paſt redreſs, it will be prudent to reflect that in all poliſhed countries an entire devotedneſs to the fine arts has been one grand ſource of the corruption of the women; and ſo juſtly were theſe pernicious conſequences appreciated by the Greeks, among whom theſe arts were carried to the higheſt poſſible perfection, that they ſeldom allowed them to be cultivated to a very exquiſite degree by women of great purity of character. And if the ambition of an elegant Britiſh lady ſhould be fired by the idea that the accompliſhed females of thoſe poliſhed ſtates were the admired companions of the philoſophers, the poets, the wits, and the artiſts of Athens; and their beauty or talents the favourite ſubjects of the muſe, the lyre, the pencil, and the chiſel; ſo that their pictures and ſtatues furniſhed the moſt conſummate models of Grecian art: if, I ſay, the accompliſhed females of our days are panting for ſimilar renown, let their modeſty chaſtiſe their ambition, by recollecting that theſe celebrated women are not to be found among the chaſte wives and the virtuous daughters of the Ariſtides's, the Agis's, and the Phocions; but that they are to be looked for among the Phrynes, the Lais's, the Aſpaſias, and the Glyceras. I am perſuaded the Chriſtian female, whatever be her talents, will renounce the deſire of any celebrity when attached to impurity of character, with the ſame noble indignation with which the virtuous biographer of the above-named heroes renounced all diſhoneſt fame, by exclaiming, 'I had rather it ſhould be ſaid 'there never was a Plutarch, than that 'they ſhould ſay Plutarch was malig-'nant, unjuſt, or envious *.'

"And while this corruption, brought on by an exceſſive cultivation of the arts, has contributed its full ſhare to the decline of ſtates, it has always furniſhed an infallible ſymptom of their impending fall. The ſatires of the moſt penetrating and judicious of the Roman poets, corroborating the teſtimonies of the moſt accurate of their hiſtorians, abound with invectives againſt the depravity of manners introduced by the corrupt habits of female education. The bitterneſs and groſs indelicacy of ſome of theſe ſatiriſts (too groſs to be either quoted or referred to) make little againſt their authority in theſe points; for how ſhocking muſt

* "No cenſure is levelled at the exertions of real genius, which is as valuable as it is rare; but at the abſurdity of that ſyſtem which is erecting *the whole ſex* into artiſts."

thoſe corruptions have been, and how obviouſly offenſive their cauſes, which could have appeared ſo highly diſguſting to minds not likely to be ſcandalized by ſlight deviations from decency! The famous ode of Horace, attributing the vices and diſaſters of his country to the ſame cauſe, might, were it quite free from the above objections, be produced, I will not preſume to ſay as an exact picture of the exiſting manners of this country; but may I not venture to ſay, as a prophecy, the fulfilment of which cannot be very remote? It may however be obſerved, that the modeſty of the Roman matron, and the chaſte demeanour of her virgin daughters, which amidſt the ſtern virtues of the ſtate were as immaculate and pure as the honour of the Roman citizen, fell a ſacrifice to the luxurious diſſipation brought in by their Aſiatic conqueſts; after which the females were ſoon taught a complete change of character. They were inſtructed to accommodate their talents of pleaſing to the more vitiated taſtes of the other ſex; and began to ſtudy every grace and every art which might captivate the exhauſted hearts, and excite the wearied and capricious inclinations of the men: till by a rapid and at length complete enervation, the Roman character loſt its ſignature, and through a quick ſucceſſion of ſlavery, effeminacy, and vice, ſunk into that degeneracy of which ſome of the modern Italian ſtates ſerve to furniſh a too juſt ſpecimen.

"It is of the eſſence of human things, that the ſame objects which are highly uſeful in their ſeaſon, meaſure, and degree, become miſchievous in their exceſs, at other periods, and under other circumſtances. In a ſtate of barbariſm, the arts are among the beſt reformers; and they go on to be improved themſelves, and improving thoſe who cultivate them, till, having reached a certain point, thoſe very arts which were the inſtruments of civilization and refinement, become inſtruments of corruption and decay; enervating and depraving in the ſecond inſtance as certainly as they refined in the firſt. They become agents of voluptuouſneſs. They excite the imagination; and the imagination thus excited, and no longer under the government of ſtrict principle, becomes the moſt dangerous ſtimulant of the paſſions; promotes a too keen reliſh for pleaſure, teaching how to multiply its ſources, and inventing new and pe modes of artificial gratificatio

"May the author be allow dreſs to our own country and circumſtances, to both of wh ſeem peculiarly applicable, t of that beautiful apoſtrophe of poliſhed poet of antiquity to victorious nation? 'Let us 'the inhabitants of conquere 'tries the praiſe of carrying 'very higheſt degree of pe 'ſculpture and the ſiſter arts '*this* country direct her own 'to the art of governing ma 'equity and peace, of ſhowin 'to the ſubmiſſive, and of ab 'proud among ſurrounding n *Vol.* i. *p.* 70.

ON DISSIPATION, AND THE HABITS OF FASHIONABLE

"PERHAPS the intereſts friendſhip, elegant converſati tal improvement, ſocial pleaſ ternal duty, and conjugal never received ſuch a blow faſhion iſſued out that arbitr univerſal decree, that *every be acquainted with every body*; with that conſequent, authorita rather inconvenient clauſe, t *body muſt alſo go every where e* The devout obedience paid to is incompatible with the very friendſhip; for as the circle of ance expands, and it will be ally expanding, the affections beaten out into ſuch thin lam leave little ſolidity remainin heart which is continually ex itſelf in profeſſions grows hard. The feelings of kindn niſh in proportion as the exp kindneſs becomes more diffuſ diſcriminate. The very t 'ſimplicity and godly ſincer delicate female, wear away i tibly by conſtant colliſion world at large. And perhap man takes ſo little intereſt in pineſs of her real friends, as affections are inceſſantly ev in univerſal civilities; as ſh ſaying fond and flattering random to a circle of five every night.

"The decline and fall of and inſtructive converſation in a good meaſure effected by barous project of aſſembling

xcellent prelate *, with whoſe ſhip the author was long honour- d who himſelf excelled in the converſation, uſed to remark, few years had brought about a revolution in the manners of : that it uſed to be the cuſtom, ıſly to going into company, to hat ſomething was to be com- ted or received, taught or that the powers of the under- ; were expected to be brought :rciſe, and that it was therefore y to quicken the mind, by and thinking, for the ſhare ividual might be expected to the general diſcourſe; but that dge, and taſte, and wit, and ın, ſeemed now to be ſcarcely ed as neceſſary materials to be t into the pleaſurable commerce world; in which there was ance of turning them to much ; and therefore he who poſ- ıem, and he who poſſeſſed them re nearly on a footing.

is obvious alſo that multitudi- emblies are ſo little favourable *beerfulneſs* which it ſhould ſeem eir very end to promote, that were any chemical proceſs by he quantum of ſpirits animal ectual could be aſcertained, the ion would be found to have ıconceivably great, ſince the nation of man and woman from to a gregarious animal.

t if it be true as to the injury riendſhip, ſociety, and cheer- have ſuſtained by this change ers, how much more pointedly : remark apply to family hap-

withſtanding the known fluc- of manners and the mutability age, could it be foreſeen, when oſtle Paul exhorted 'married ı to be keepers *at home*,' that would arrive when that very ould be ſelected to deſignate he moſt decided acts of diſſipa- Could it be foreſeen that when ly ſhould ſend out a notification ſuch a night ſhe ſhall be AT theſe two words (beſides inti- the rarity of the thing) would to the mind an image the moſt *ic* which language can convey? ntry readers, who may require it explained that theſe two magnetic words now poſſeſs the power- ful influence of drawing together every thing *fine* within the ſphere of their attraction, may need alſo to be appriſed, that the gueſts afterwards are not aſked what was *ſaid* by the company, but whether the *crowd* was prodigious? the rule for deciding on the merit of a faſhionable ſociety not being by the taſte or the ſpirit, but by the *ſcore* and the *hundred*. The queſtion of pleaſure, like a parliamentary queſtion, is now carried by numbers. And when two parties modiſh, like two parties political, are run one againſt another on the ſame night, the ſame kind of mortification attends the leader of a defeated minority, the ſame triumph attends the exulting carrier of ſuperior numbers, in the one caſe as in the other." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 134.

"If, indeed, woman were mere outſide form and face only, and if *mind* made up no part of her compoſition, it would follow that a ball-room was quite as appropriate a place for chooſing a wife, as an exhibition-room for chooſing a picture. But, inaſmuch as women are not mere portraits, their value not being determinable by a glance of the eye, it follows that a different mode of appreciating their value, and a different place for viewing them antecedent to their being individually ſelected, is deſirable. The two caſes differ alſo in this, that if a man ſelect a picture for himſelf from among all its exhibited competitors, and bring it to his own houſe, the picture being paſſive, he is able to *fix* it there: while the wife, picked up at a public place, and accuſtomed to inceſſant diſplay, will not, it is probable, when brought home, ſtick ſo quietly to the ſpot where he fixes her; but will eſcape to the exhibition-room again, and continue to be diſplayed at every ſubſequent exhibition, juſt as if ſhe were not become private property, and had never been definitively diſpoſed of.

"It is the novelty of a thing which aſtoniſhes us, and not its abſurdity: objects may be ſo long kept before the eye, that it begins no longer to obſerve them; or may be brought into ſuch cloſe contact with it, that it does not diſcern them. Long habit ſo reconciles us to almoſt any thing, that the groſſeſt improprieties ceaſe to ſtrike us when they are once melted into the

* "The late Biſhop Horne."

common courſe of action. This, by the way, is a ſtrong reaſon for carefully ſifting every opinion and every practice before we let them incorporate into the maſs of our habits, after which they will be no more examined. Would it not be accounted prepoſterous for a young man to ſay he had fancied ſuch a lady would dance a better minuet, becauſe he had ſeen her behave devoutly at church, and *therefore* had choſen her for his partner? and yet he is not thought at all abſurd when he intimates that he choſe a partner for life becauſe he was pleaſed with her at a ball. Surely the place of chooſing and the motive of choice, would be juſt as appropriate in one caſe as in the other, and the miſtake, if the judgment failed, not *quite* ſo ſerious." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 162.

XXII. *Poems.* By ROBERT SOUTHEY. Vol. II.* 12mo. pp. 232. 5s. Briſtol printed. *Longman and Rees*, London.

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EXTRACTS.

JASPAR.

" JASPAR was poor, and want and vice
Had made his heart like ſtone,
And Jaſpar look'd with envious eye
On riches not his own.

" On plunder bent, abroad he went
Towards the cloſe of day,
And loiter'd on the lonely road,
Impatient for his prey.

" No traveller came; he loiter'd long
And often look'd around,
And paus'd and liſten'd eagerly
To catch ſome coming ſound.

" He ſat him down beſide the ſtream
That croſs'd the lonely way;
So fair a ſcene might well have charm'd
All evil thoughts away:

" He ſat beneath a willow tree
That caſt a trembling ſhade;
The gentle river full in front
A little iſland made,

" Where pleaſantly the moon-beam ſhone
Upon the poplar trees,
Whoſe ſhadow on the ſtream below
Play'd ſlowly to the breeze.

" He liſten'd—and he heard the wind
That wav'd the willow tree;
He heard the waters flow along,
And murmur quietly.

" He liſten'd for the traveller's tread
The nightingale ſung ſweet—
He ſtarted up, for now he heard
The ſound of coming feet:

" He ſtarted up, and graſp'd a ſtake
And waited for his prey;
There came a lonely traveller,
And Jaſpar croſs'd his way.

" But Jaſpar's threats and curſes fail'd
The traveller to appal;
He would not lightly yield the purſe
That held his little all.

" Awhile he ſtruggled, but he ſtrove
With Jaſpar's ſtrength in vain;
Beneath his blows he fell and groan'd
And never ſpoke again.

" He lifted up the murder'd man,
And plung'd him in the flood;
And in the running waters then
He cleans'd his hands from blood

* See extracts from the firſt volume of Southey's Poems, in Monthly Epitome, vol. i. p. 98.

" T

ıters clos'd around the corpſe,
eans'd his hands from gore;
ow wav'd, the ſtream flow'd

urmur'd as before.

was no human eye had ſeen
ood the murd'rer ſpilt,
ar's conſcience never knew
enging goad of guilt.

on the ruffian had conſum'd
ld he gain'd ſo ill,
s of ſecret guilt paſs'd on,
: was needy ſtill.

e beſide the alehouſe fire
as it befell,
there came a labouring man
Jaſpar knew full well.

him down by Jaſpar's ſide,
ncholy man,
: of honeſt toil, the world
ard with Jonathan.

l a little earn'd, and he
ittle was content;
ieſs on his wife had fall'n,
l he had was ſpent.

vith his wife and little ones
r'd the ſcanty meal,
their looks of wretchedneſs,
lt what wretches feel.

very morn the landlord's
:r
z'd the little left,
the ſuff'rer found himſelf
ry thing bereft.

n'd his head upon his hand,
ow on his knee,
/ Jaſpar's ſide he ſat,
ot a word ſaid he.

-why ſo downcaſt?' Jaſpar
;
:—cheer up, Jonathan!
neighbour, drink! 't will
n thy heart;
:! come! take courage, man!'

k the cup that Jaſpar gave,
own he drain'd it quick;
a wife,' ſaid Jonathan,
ſhe is deadly ſick.

ıas no bed to lie upon,
them take her bed:
ıave children—would to God
they and I were dead!

landlord he goes home to
t,
he will ſleep in peace:
that I were in my grave,
here all troubles ceaſe.

" 'In vain I pray'd him to forbear,
'Though wealth enough has he—
'God be to him as mercileſs
'As he has been to me!'

" When Jaſpar ſaw the poor man's ſoul
On all his ills intent,
He plied him with the heart'ning cup,
And with him forth he went.

" 'This landlord on his homeward road
'T were eaſy now to meet:
'The road is loneſome, Jonathan,
'And vengeance, man! is ſweet.'

" He liſten'd to the tempter's voice,
The thought it made him ſtart:
His head was hot, and wretchedneſs
Had harden'd now his heart.

" Along the lonely road they went,
And waited for their prey;
They ſat them down beſide the ſtream
That croſs'd the lonely way.

" They ſat them down beſide the ſtream,
And never a word they ſaid;
They ſat and liſten'd ſilently
To hear the traveller's tread.

" The night was calm, the night was dark,
No ſtar was in the ſky;
The wind it wav'd the willow boughs,
The ſtream flow'd quietly.

" The night was calm, the air was ſtill,
Sweet ſung the nightingale,
The ſoul of Jonathan was ſooth'd,
His heart began to fail.

" 'T is weary waiting here,' he cried;
'And now the hour is late:
'Methinks he will not come to-night,
''T is uſeleſs more to wait.'

" 'Have patience, man!' the ruffian ſaid,
'A little we may wait;
'But longer ſhall his wife expect
'Her huſband at the gate.'

" Then Jonathan grew ſick at heart:
'My conſcience yet is clear;
'Jaſpar, it is not yet too late—
'I will not linger here.'

" 'How now!' cried Jaſpar; 'why, I thought
'Thy conſcience was aſleep:
'No more ſuch qualms, the night is dark,
'The river here is deep.'

" 'What matters that,' ſaid Jonathan,
Whoſe blood began to freeze,
'When there is One above, whoſe eye
'The deeds of darkneſs ſees?'

" 'We're

" 'We're ſafe enough,' ſaid Jaſpar,
'then,'
'If that be all thy fear;
'Nor eye below, nor eye above,
'Can pierce the darkneſs here.'

" That inſtant as the murd'rer ſpake,
There came a ſudden light;
Strong as the mid-day ſun it ſhone,
Though all around was night.

" It hung upon the willow-tree,
It hung upon the flood;
It gave to view the poplar iſle,
And all the ſcene of blood.

" The traveller who journies there,
He ſurely has eſpied
A madman who has made his home
Upon the river's ſide.

" His cheek is pale, his eye is wild,
His look beſpeaks deſpair;
For Jaſpar ſince that hour has made
His home unſhelter'd there.

" And fearful are his dreams at night,
And dread to him the day;
He thinks upon his untold crime,
And never dares to pray.

" The ſummer ſuns, the winter ſtorms,
O'er him unheeded roll,
For heavy is the weight of blood
Upon the maniac's ſoul." *P.* 119.

THE SURGEON'S WARNING.

" THE ſubject of this parody was given me by a friend, to whom alſo I am indebted for ſome of the ſtanzas.

" Reſpecting the patent coffins herein mentioned, after the manner of Catholic poets, who confeſs the actions they attribute to their Saints and Deity to be but fiction, I hereby declare that it is by no mean my deſign to depreciate that uſeful invention; and all perſons to whom this Ballad ſhall come, are requeſted to take notice, that nothing here aſſerted concerning the aforeſaid coffins is true, except that the maker and patentee lives by St. Martin's Lane.

" THE Doctor whiſper'd to the Nurſe,
And the Surgeon knew what he ſaid,
And he grew pale at the Doctor's tale,
And trembled in his ſick bed.

" Now fetch me my brethren, and fetch them with ſpeed,'
The Surgeon, affrighted, ſaid;
'The Parſon and the Undertaker,
'Let them haſten, or I ſhall be dead.'

" The Parſon and the Undertak
They haſtily came complying,
And the Surgeon's 'Prentices r
ſtairs,
When they heard that their
was dying.

" The 'Prentices all they enter
room
By one, by two, by three;
With a ſly grin came Joſeph in,
Firſt of the company.

" The Surgeon ſwore, as they e
his door,
'T was fearful his oaths to hea
'Now ſend theſe ſcoundrels to t
vil,
'For God's ſake, my brethren

" He foam'd at the mouth, wi
rage he felt,
And he wrinkled his black eye
'That raſcal Joe would be at
know;
'But, zounds! let him ſpa
now.'

" Then out they ſent the 'Prent
The fit it left him weak;
He look'd at his brothers with g
eyes,
And faintly ſtruggled to ſpeak

" 'All kinds of carcaſes I have c
'And the judgment now muſ
'But, brothers, I took care of y
'So pray take care of me!

" 'I have made candles of infan
'The Sextons have been my
'I have bottled babes unbor
dried
'Hearts and livers from rifled g

" 'And my 'Prentices now will
come,
'And carve me bone from b
'And I who have rifled the dead
grave
'Shall never have reſt in my

" 'Bury me in lead, when I an
'My brethren, I entreat,
'And ſee the coffin weigh'd, I
'Leſt the Plumber ſhould be

" 'And let it be ſolder'd cloſely
'Strong as ſtrong can be,
plore;
'And put it in a patent coffin,
'That I may riſe no more.

'If they carry me off in the patent coffin,
'Their labour will be in vain;
Let the Undertaker ſee it bought of the maker,
'Who lives by St. Martin's Lane.

"'And bury me in my brother's church,
'For that will ſafer be,
'And I implore lock the church-door,
'And pray take care of the key.

"'And all night long let three ſtout men
'The veſtry watch within;
'To each man give a gallon of beer,
'And a keg of Hollands gin;

"'Powder and ball and blunder-buſs,
'To ſave me if he can,
'And eke five guineas if he ſhoot
'A reſurrection man.

"'And let them watch me for three weeks,
'My wretched corpſe to ſave,
'For then I think that I may ſtink
'Enough to reſt in my grave.'

"The Surgeon laid him down in his bed,
His eyes grew deadly dim,
Short came his breath, and the ſtruggle of death
Diſtorted every limb.

"They put him in lead when he was dead,
And ſhrouded up ſo neat,
And they the leaden coffin weigh,
Leſt the Plumber ſhould be a cheat.

"They had it ſolder'd cloſely down,
And examin'd it o'er and o'er,
And they put it in a patent coffin,
That he might riſe no more.

"For to carry him off in a patent coffin
Would, they thought, be but labour in vain;
So the Undertaker ſaw it bought of the maker,
Who lives by St. Martin's Lane.

"In his brother's church they buried him,
That ſafer he might be;
They lock'd the door, and would not truſt
The Sexton with the key.

"And three men in the veſtry watch,
To ſave him if they can,
And ſhould he come there, to ſhoot they ſwear
A reſurrection man.

"And the firſt night by lantern-light
Through the church-yard as they went,
A guinea of gold the Sexton ſhow'd
That Miſter Joſeph ſent.

"But conſcience was tough, it was not enough,
And their honeſty never ſwerved,
And they bade him go with Miſter Joe
To the Devil, as he deſerved.

"So all night long by the veſtry fire
They quaff'd their gin and ale,
And they did drink as you may think,
And told full many a tale.

"The ſecond night by lantern-light
Through the church-yard as they went,
He whiſper'd anew, and ſhow'd them two
That Miſter Joſeph ſent.

"The guineas were bright and attracted their ſight,
They look'd ſo heavy and new,
And their fingers itch'd as they were bewitch'd,
And they knew not what to do.

"But they waver'd not long, for conſcience was ſtrong,
And they thought they might get more,
And they refus'd the gold, but not
So rudely as before.

"So all night long by the veſtry fire
They quaff'd their gin and ale,
And they did drink as you may think,
And told full many a tale.

"The third night as by lantern-light
Through the church-yard they went,
He bade them ſee, and ſhow'd them three
That Miſter Joſeph ſent.

"They look'd aſkance with eager glance,
The guineas they ſhone bright,
For the Sexton on the yellow gold
Let fall his lantern light.

"And

4268418

"And he look'd ſly with his roguiſh eye,
And gave a well-tim'd wink,
And they could not ſtand the ſound in his hand,
For he made the guineas chink.

"And conſcience late that had ſuch weight,
All in a moment fails,
For well they knew that it was true
A dead man told no tales.

"And they gave all their powder and ball,
And took the gold ſo bright,
And they drank their beer and made good cheer,
Till now it was midnight.

"Then, though the key of the church door
Was left with the Parſon his brother,
It open'd at the Sexton's touch—
Becauſe he had another.

"And in they go with that villain Joe
To fetch the body by night,
And all the church look'd diſmally
By his dark lantern light.

"They laid the pick-axe to the ſtones,
And they moved them ſoon aſunder,
They ſhovell'd away the hard-preſt clay,
And came to the coffin under.

"They burſt the patent coffin firſt,
And they cut through the lead,
And they laugh'd aloud when they ſaw the ſhroud—
Becauſe they had got at the dead.

"And they allow'd the Sexton the ſhroud,
And they put the coffin back,
And noſe and knees they then did ſqueeze
The Surgeon in a ſack.

"The watchmen as they paſt along
Full four yards off could ſmell,
And a curſe beſtow'd upon the load
So diſagreeable.

"So they carried the ſack a-pick-a-back,
And they carv'd him bone from bone,
But what became of the Surgeon's ſoul
Was never to mortal known." *P.* 163.

THE VICTORY.

"HARK—how the church thundering harmony
Stuns the glad ear! tidings of jo come,
Good tidings of great joy! two ſhips
Met on the element,—they met fought
A deſperate fight!—good tidi great joy!
Old England triumph'd! yet a day
Of glory for the ruler of the wa
For thoſe who fell, 'twas in their try's cauſe,
They have their paſſing paragra praiſe
And are forgotten.
There was one wh
In that day's glory, whoſe ob name
No proud hiſtorian's page will nicle.
Peace to his honeſt ſoul! I re name,
'T was in the liſt of ſlaughter, an God
The ſound was not familiar to ear.
But it was told me after, that th
Was one whom lawful violence forc'd
From his own home, and wife, an ones,
Who by his labour liv'd; that one
Whoſe uncorrupted heart could feel
A huſband's love, a father's an neſs,
That from the wages of his toil
The diſtant dear ones, and woul of them
At midnight, when he trod th deck
With him he valued, talk of th joys
That he had known—oh God! the hour
When they ſhould meet again, full heart,
His manly heart, at laſt would flow,
Even like a child's, with very t neſs.
Peace to his honeſt ſpirit! Sud
It came, and merciful, the ball of

* "The perſon alluded to was preſſed into the ſervice."

ame ſuddenly, and ſhatter'd

t no moment's agonizing
ght
he lov'd ſo well.
He ocean deep
at reſt. Be Thou her com-
r
the widow's friend. Man
not know
old ſickneſs made her blood
ack
ſt ſhe heard the tidings of the
;
not know with what a dread-
ope
d to the names of thoſe who
;
ſ not know, or knowing will
eed,
at an agony of tenderneſs
upon her children, and be-

e who was gone. Oh, God!
ou
forter, who art the widow's
d!" *P.* 174.

Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian
dy, from the earlieſt Period to
ſent Time: illuſtrated with
nens and Analyſes of the moſt
ated Tragedies; and inter-
l with occaſional Obſer-
s on the Italian Theatres;
iographical Notices of the
pal tragic Writers of Italy.
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ior of a Theatre, with an Actor
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EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE firſt plan of this work was circumſcribed within the humble limits of a *Catalogue raiſonné*. But a little reflection taught me to believe, that the dry, inſipid nature of a catalogue would rather deter, than invite readers. This induced me to extend my purpoſed bounds, and, by the introduction of biographical notices of dramatic writers, to give a flexibility to my outline, which would enable me to embrace ſuch objects of taſte and curioſity as might occur in my progreſs through the extenſive fields of Italian literature."—

"My firſt object was certa
Italian reader; but I truſt
mere Engliſh reader will find
not been totally regardleſs
amuſement or information.
been more prodigal of tranſla
diſappointment would, perha
been leſs frequent; but I am
tain that his pleaſure would h
proportionably increaſed, as
ſpecimens moſt neceſſary for
tion, or richeſt in poetic beau
tranſlated, and, though Itali
tions frequently occur in the
chain of Engliſh narrative i
broken.

"Deſpiſing an oſtentatiou
of reading, I have preſerved
gin as free as poſſible, from
brous pomp of reference. I
the riſe and progreſs of any a
tion to dates is, however, in
bly neceſſary: I ſhall not the
hope, be thought too anxiou
in regard to titles and coloph
vi.

EXTRACTS.

MILTON SUPPOSED TO HA
ROWED FROM L'ADAMO
DREINI.

"AFTER the regions of c
have been ſo happily explore
origin of the Paradiſe Loſt,
of the moſt diſtinguiſhed writ
preſent age, it may ſeem g
ſumption to offer any thin
upon the ſubject. But I ho
be heard with indulgence wh
ture to declare, that the point
have been, in a great degree
long ſince by Voltaire. This c
foreigner, who firſt directed c
to Andreini, ſeems to relate
he undoubtedly offers no co
Theſe are his words:

"'Milton, as he was t
'through Italy in his youth
'Florence a comedy called
'written by one Andreini,
'and dedicated to Mary de
'Queen of France. The ſu
'the play was the Fall of M
'actors, God, the devils, th
'Adam, Eve, the ſerpent, D
'the ſeven mortal Sins: th
'ſo improper for a drama
'ſuitable to the abſurd g
'the Italian ſtage (as it wa
'time), was handled in a
'entirely conformable to th
'vagance of the deſign. T

with a chorus of angels, and a
him thus ſpeaks for the reſt:
et the rainbow be the fiddle-
f the fiddle of the heavens!
: planets be the notes of our
let time beat carefully the
e, and the winds make the
&c." Thus the play begins,
ery ſcene riſes above the laſt
uſion of impertinence!
ilton pierced through the ab-
of that performance to the
majeſty of the ſubject, which,
altogether unfit for the ſtage,
ght be (for the genius of Mil-
d for his only) the foundation
pic poem.
le took from that ridiculous
the firſt hint of the nobleſt
which human imagination has
ttempted, and which he exe-
more than twenty years after.'
is is the ſimple relation of a
which was probably current
nd at the time it was viſited
aire; a period at which, it
preſumed, ſome of the con-
ies of Milton were living, for
then only about fifty years
ilton, with the candour which
united with true genius, pro-
knowledged to his friends his
ns to the Italian dramatiſt, and
ng tradition met the ardent in-
f the French poet *. But it
rved for Mr. Hayley to diſ-
e obſcure hand which aſſiſted
raiſing the humble Adam to
rank of an epic perſonage.
ds me to the other drama to
have alluded, and which is
tled:
Scena Tragica d'Adamo ed
atta dalla primi tre Capi della
neſi, e ridotta a ſignificato
la Troilo Lancetta Benacenſe.
ſible, ſays Mr. Hayley, that
or of this work firſt threw
mind of Milton the idea of
ng Adam into an epic perſon-
age. This ingenious conjecture he ſupports by the following paſſage in Lancetta's addreſs to the reader:

" 'One night I dreamt that Moſes 'explained to me the myſtery, almoſt 'in theſe words:

" 'God reveals himſelf to man by 'the intervention of reaſon, and thus in-'fallibly ordains that reaſon, while ſhe 'ſupports her ſovereignty over the 'ſenſual inclinations in man, and pre-'ſerves the apple of his heart from 'licentious appetites, in reward of his 'juſt obedience transforms the world 'into paradiſe.—Of this were I to 'ſpeak, aſſuredly I might form an 'heroic poem worthy of demi-gods.'

" 'It ſtrikes me as poſſible,' continues Mr. Hayley, 'that theſe laſt 'words aſſigned to Moſes in his viſion 'by Troilo Lancetta, might operate 'on the mind of Milton like the queſ-'tion of Ellwood, and prove, in his 'prolific fancy, a kind of rich graft 'on the idea he derived from An-'dreini, and the germ of his greateſt 'production.'

" As Mr. Hayley alſo gives an analyſis of La Scena tragica d'Adamo ed Eva, it will not, I preſume, be thought neceſſary to dwell longer in this memoir on two productions ſo particularly noticed in a work that is likely to endure as long as the language in which it is written. But I ſhall take leave to obſerve, that Andreini and Lancetta were not the firſt Italian writers who dramatized the ſtory of Adam and Eve. I find it recorded by a critic and antiquary, of whom Italy has reaſon to be proud †, that 'nel 'Friuli nell' anno 1304, ſi rappreſen-'tarono dal clero e dal capitolo la 'creazione d'Adamo ed Eva.'—It has been obſerved, that in the two dramas which we have been juſt conſidering, Satan and Lucifer are diſtinct perſonages. Where this diſtinction aroſe, I am not prepared to determine ‡; but I recollect to have

we were certain that Voltaire had read the ſacred drama of Andreini, t ſafely venture to conclude that his aſſertion was founded in con. But from his denominating a myſtery, or rappreſentatione, 'a co-it would ſeem he had either inſpected it very carelefsly, or not at all. inſtead of every ſcene riſing 'above the laſt in profuſion of imperti-the piece in queſtion contains ſome ſcenes that would not diſgrace a much greater dramatic powers than Andreini could boaſt."

Muratori. Antiq. med. Ævi, tom. ii."

his diſtinction does not ſeem to prevail on the Spaniſh ſtage; at leaſt an union of both characters in the inimitable comedy of El Diabolo or."

read an account of a dramatic repreſentation of The Paſſion, exhibited at Paris in the year 1402, in which Satan appears limping upon the ſtage, in conſequence of a ſevere beating which he had received from Lucifer, for failing to tempt our Saviour upon the 'high mountain'." *P.* 68.

"Beſides the dramas of Andreini and Lancetta, Mr. Hayley ſeems to think that Milton had obligations to the Angeleida of Eraſmo di Valvaſone, a noble Venetian of an amiable character and conſiderable poetic powers, who devoted a large portion of a long life, embittered by infirmities, to elegant literature, in his noble caſtle of Valvaſone *, amidſt the bleak and barren mountains of Friuli. 'Several paſſages in Valvaſone,' ſays the charming biographer of our divine bard, 'induce me to think that Milton was 'familiar with his work'." *P.* 173.

ORIGIN OF THE ARCADIAN ACADEMY.

"THE literary ſociety which gave birth to the ACCADEMIA DEGLI ARCADI, was formed by Vincenzio Leonio, a native of Spoletto, and roſe into notice under the auſpices of Chriſtina, Queen of Sweden. On a fine evening in the ſummer of 1690, while this ſociety held a meeting in a verdant meadow, watered by the Tiber, near the caſtle of Sant' Angelo, the idea of giving a paſtoral name to the body was conceived. Touched with the recital of an eclogue, a member exclaimed, in a fit of enthuſiaſm, 'Methinks I behold at this moment, 'the Arcadia of ancient Greece, and 'hear the ſweet and ſimple ſtrains of 'its ſhepherds!' The ſame enthuſiaſtic ſpirit inſtantly pervaded every breaſt, and it was reſolved, on the ſpot, that each member ſhould aſſume a paſtoral name and character, and the ſociety be denominated gli Arcadi. From the open fields the meetings were now removed to ſilent groves, or to the 'trim gardens' of the Roman metropolis. The nobility o ſexes, and even crowned head ciating with this troop of literat herds, a ſeat amongſt gli Arc came an object of ambition. John V. King of Portugal, viſite in 1726, he was ſo much pleaſ this inſtitution, that he purc garden on the Janiculum, anc fitted up for the reception of demy under the direction of Canevari, a celebrated Roma tect. In this garden, which called Boſco Parraſio, the law ſociety are inſcribed on marble and monuments are raiſed to mory of diſtinguiſhed members ſtated meetings are held betw months of May and October as the cuſtoms and manners of are affected, the proceedings a by olympiads. Creſcimbeni, torian and firſt cuſtode of t demy, relates, that at a meeti in the gardens of prince Giuſt 1705, the olympic games we formed on a circular theatre with green tapeſtry, and ſur with lofty wooden pyramids with laurel branches, each bearing in the front preſente theatre, an inſcription in m the memory of a deceaſed m *P.* 298.

MEROPE OF MAFFEI.

"THE glory of the tragic this age, and particularly in th before us, is the Merope of t quis Scipione Maffei of Vero 'tragédie,' ſays Voltaire, 'd 'beaux jours d'Athénes, dans 'l'amour d'une mère fait to 'trigue, et où le plus tendr 'nait de la vertu la plus pur the praiſe of Voltaire is co compared with that of a living writer of great literary emine ſtruck with the claſſical ch this drama, pronounces it, enthuſiaſtic rapture of a love 'moſt finiſhed tragedy in the

* "Valvaſone is mentioned, but not deſcribed, in the *Italia liberata*

† "Goldſmith confines his praiſe of this celebrated drama to the the ſubject: it is the opinion of the ſame enchanting poet, that Maffei from the Sampſon of Milton and the Athalie of Racine, to conſtruct a without a love-intrigue. 'Maffei,' ſays he, 'is the firſt who has intr 'tragedy among his countrymen without a love-plot. Perhaps the Sa 'Milton, and the Athalie of Racine, might have been his guides in

s I admire the claſſical ſimpli-
this tragedy, and the happy
of the fable in many inſtances,
t ſubſcribe to the unqualified
ms of thoſe learned and truly
is gentlemen." *P.* 232.
: this tragedy has been ſo often
d, ſo often imitated, and ſo fre-
tranſlated, that the neceſſity
ier dilatation upon it is pre-
I ſhall only then add, that it
formed forty times during one
at Venice, and that it has al-
aſſed through ſixty editions.
ſhould not diſmiſs the Merope
obſerving, that it is one of
y few modern tragedies which
ſhow that Boileau was miſ-
hen he affirmed, that

de l'amour la ſenſible peinture
our aller au cœur la route la
s ſûre.'

win the public favour without
of love, at the time the Me-
peared, was a ſtrong proof of
ommon powers with which the
f Maffei was endued: for it
ut this period that LOVE IN-
, after the example of the
inſinuated itſelf into Italian
, and was then univerſally
ed, not only as a charming
, but as a 'neceſſary ſeaſon-
' *P.* 238.
ſeems to have eſcaped the no-
all Pope's biographers, that
the Marquis Maffei viſited
nham, in company with Lord
ton and Dr. Mead, he found
liſh bard employed on a tranſla-
his Merope: yet the public
en in poſſeſſion of this anecdote
ifty years. The Marquis, in
ver to the celebrated letter ad-
to him by Voltaire, ſays,
lomi Mylord Conte di Bur-
n, e il Sig. Dottore Mead, l'uno
ro talenti rari, ed à quali
io debba non poſſo dire, con-
alla villa del Sig. Pope, ch'è
taire dell'Inghilterra, come voi
Pope della Francia, qual bravo
mi fece vedere, che lavorava
erſione della mia Tragedia in
Ingleſi: ſe la terminaſſe, e che
divenuto, non ſo.' *La Merope*,
; *p.* 180. With the fate of this
verſion we are, and probably ſhall
ever remain, unacquainted: it may,
however, be ſafely preſumed, that it
was never finiſhed to the ſatisfaction of
the tranſlator, and therefore committed to the flames." *P.* 337.

ON THE DANCE LA TARANTATA, OR TARANTELLA.

" IN the courſe of my muſical reſearches in Italy, I obtained a copy of the muſic of this dance: if the air be coeval with the dance which it ſtill inſpires in Calabria, and the kingdom of Naples, its antiquity muſt be very high indeed; for it is generally believed, that the Tarantata (or, as it is vulgarly called, the Tarantella) was the dance performed, during the Pagan ages, at the orgies of Bacchus. But let us hear an enlightened traveller on this ſubject. 'As I was now in the country of the 'Tarantula,' ſays Mr. Swinburne, 'I 'was deſirous of inveſtigating minutely 'every particular relative to that in-'ſect; but the ſeaſon was far enough 'advanced, and no Tarantati had be-'gun to ſtir. I prevailed upon a wo-'man, who had formerly been bitten, 'to act the part, and dance the Ta-'rantata before me. A great many 'muſicians were ſummoned, and ſhe 'performed the dance, as all preſent 'aſſured me, to perfection. At firſt 'ſhe lolled ſtupidly on a chair, while 'the inſtruments were playing ſome 'dull muſic. They touched, at length, 'the chord ſuppoſed to vibrate to her 'heart, and up ſhe ſprang with a moſt 'hideous yell, ſtaggered about the 'room like a drunken perſon, holding 'a handkerchief in both hands, raiſing 'them alternately, and moving in 'very true time. As the muſic grew 'briſker, her motions quickened, and 'ſhe ſkipped about with great vigour 'and variety of ſteps, every now and 'then ſhrieking very loud. The ſcene 'was far from pleaſant; and, at my 'deſire, an end was put to it before 'the woman was tired. Wherever the 'Tarantati are to dance, a place is 'prepared for them, hung round with 'bunches of grapes and ribands. The 'patients are dreſſed in white, with 'red, green, or yellow ribands, for 'thoſe are their favourite colours; on

pt.' *Pref. Stat. of Pol. Lit. p.* 48. I preſume it need hardly be obſerved hat the Merope of Maffei is the real parent of the Douglas of Home, a which does honour to the Engliſh language."

'their

'their ſhoulders they caſt a white ſcarf,
'le their hair fall looſe about their
'ears, and throw their heads as far
'back as they can bear it. They are
'exact copies of the ancient prieſteſſes
'of Bacchus. The orgies of that god,
'whoſe worſhip, under various ſym-
'bols, was more widely ſpread over
'the globe than that of any other
'divinity, were, no doubt, performed
'with energy and enthuſiaſm, by the
'lively inhabitants of this warm cli-
'mate. The introduction of Chriſti-
'anity aboliſhed all public exhibitions
'of theſe heatheniſh rites, and the
'women durſt no longer act a frantic
'part in the character of Bacchantes.
'Unwilling to give up ſo darling an
'amuſement, they deviſed other pre-
'tences; and poſſeſſion by evil ſpirits
'may have furniſhed them with one.
'Accident may alſo have led them to
'a diſcovery of the Tarantula; and,
'upon the ſtrength of its poiſon, the
'Puglian dames ſtill enjoy their old
'dance, though time has effaced the
'memory of its ancient name and in-
'ſtitution; and this I take to be the
'origin of ſo ſtrange a practice.' *Tra-
vels in the Two Sicilies, vol.* ii. *ſect.* 52.
The ingenious conjecture of Mr. Swinburne receives ſupport from oral tradition. Under the influence of this notion, a company of Bacchantes were introduced, a few years ago, in a maſquerade in Aquila (a ſmall city in Abruzzo), who, in the courſe of the evening, performed a dance in character, graced with all the laſcivious geſtures of the Tarantata.

"And about ten years ſince, it was ſuggeſted to the manager of the theatre of San Carlo in Naples, to introduce this dance upon the ſtage, where, as a danza nazionale, it drew, for ſeveral nights, large audiences. To give the performance the air and intereſt of a ballet, the ſcenery repreſented Santa Lucia, the fiſh-market of Naples; and while dancers of both ſexes, dreſſed in character, offered fiſh to ſale, the Tarantella was performed in the front of the ſtage. During the neceſſary intervals of reſt, the dancers, in the aſſumed character of peſcivendoli, or fiſhmongers, advanced in groups, and danced a moreſca to the ſound of caſtanets. On this occaſion the prima ballerina condeſcended to take leſſons from certain fiſhwomen, who were celebrated for their performance of this dance.

"In this ſingular ballet each ballerino wore a berrettino da ma
or ſailor's cap; and the female d
who perſonated peſcivendole, ha
hair confined in nets; a faſhion
prevailed amongſt the ancien
mans, and ſtill obtains in ſevera
of Italy, particularly in the ki
of Naples. This faſhion is allu
by Virgil and Juvenal, and de
by Taſſo in the firſt chorus
Aminta:

'Tu raccoglieſti in rete
'Le chiome all'aura ſparte

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EXTRACT FROM PREFACE

"THE compiler has been pa
larly attentive to do juſti
the learned and ingenious of all
tries, whoſe public works, or pr
profeſſional characters, are held in
eſtimation. In the execution of
plan he has not recurred to dic
aries only, nor contented himſelf
ſupplying the defects of one dictio
from another, and cutting off th
dundancies of all; but every
has been collected from the diff
performances which contained r
rials relative to the plan. For a
count of the writings of authors
courſe ſhould be had to their wo
and for that of their lives, to the
memoirs that are extant.

"He thinks it neceſſary to
tion, that there are omitted
theſe volumes memoirs of
diſtinguiſhed perſons, which he
not yet been able to collect, w
will be introduced into a future

tion, if by the favour of the public another ſhould be called for; but in this caſe they will be printed ſeparately, for the uſe of the purchaſers of the firſt." *Vol.* i. *p.* vi.

EXTRACTS.

BROWN, JOHN,

"WAS born in the year 1735 or 1736. He was a native of the pariſh of Buncle, in the county of Berwick.

"We cannot minutely trace the ſteps by which this eccentric genius advanced towards intellectual eminence. Mr. Wait, the late reſpectable maſter of Dumfries ſchool, gives the following information: 'Young 'BROWN early diſcovered uncommon 'talents. His aptitude for improve-'ment induced his parents, after hav-'ing fruitleſsly bound him apprentice 'to a weaver, to change his deſtina-'tion. He was accordingly ſent to the 'grammar-ſchool of Dunſe, where, 'under Mr. Cruickſhank, an able 'teacher, he ſtudied with great ardour 'and ſucceſs. Indeed he was at that 'time regarded as a prodigy. I went 'the ſame road to ſchool with him, 'and his application, I well remem-'ber, was ſo intenſe, that he was ſel-'dom without a book in his hand.' It is a ſingular coincidence, that the two individuals, who in theſe times have been celebrated for their attempts to extend the knowledge of animal nature, ſhould have been both natives of Scotland; and that each ſhould have been put to a coarſe mechanical employment; JOHN BROWN to the trade of a weaver, and John Hunter (according to common fame, and the report of one of his biographers) to that of a carpenter or wheelwright.

"By an anonymous writer, who ſeems well informed, it is aſſerted, that BROWN 'ſubmitted in his youth to be 'a reaper of corn, to procure for him-'ſelf the means of improvement. With 'the price of ſuch labour he put himſelf 'to ſchool, where his abilities and ar-'dour attracted the notice of his maſ-'ter, and procured him the place of 'aſſiſtant to the ſchool.' His revolt from the loom, according to this account, muſt have been attended with highly honourable circumſtances. Conſidering the energy of his mind, we cannot be ſurpriſed, that a little cultivation ſhould have rendered the gloomy and uniform labour of a weaver diſtaſteful. The years of BROWN's grammar education appear to have been, in no common degree, well ſpent and happy; and he continued at ſchool until he had nearly attained the age of twenty. In the ſummer of 1755, his reputation as a ſcholar procured him the appointment of tutor in a family of ſome diſtinction in the neighbourhood of Dunſe: but here he did not long continue to be an agreeable inmate; it is likely enough, that he added the ſtiffneſs of pedantry to the ſourneſs of bigotry. When deprived of this employment, he repaired to the univerſity of Edinburgh. In this buſy ſeat of ſcience, after going through the uſual courſe of philoſophy, he regularly entered upon his theological ſtudies: he attended the lectures, diligently applied to the ſtudy of the authors recommended by the profeſſor, and proceeded ſo far as to deliver in the public hall a diſcourſe upon a preſcribed portion of ſcripture; which is an academical exerciſe previous to ordination as a clergyman of the Scottiſh eſtabliſhment. At this point he ſtopped, and relinquiſhed the profeſſion of divinity altogether: the ſequel will ſufficiently explain his motives for this change. Its immediate conſequence was, his retreat from Edinburgh to Dunſe. Here, to gain time, as may be ſuppoſed, for arranging the plan of his future life, he engaged himſelf as uſher to the ſchool which he had lately quitted. In this capacity he officiated a whole year. In the courſe of this year, one of the claſſes in the high ſchool at Edinburgh becoming vacant, BROWN appeared as a candidate, but proved unſucceſsful. During his reſidence at Dunſe, it was remarked, that he ſtrictneſs of his religious principles was relaxed: he even began to be accounted licentious both in principles and conduct. At a later period he was open enough in his avowal of irreligion.

"At the time he renounced divinity, the ſcene before him muſt have directed his thoughts to the ſtudy of medicine. The only difficulty lay in the expenſe; but his obſervations might have ſuggeſted the means of overcoming this difficulty, independently of the encouraging circumſtance we ſhall mention. He muſt have been aware, that ſtudents of phyſic are, in general,

general, by no means such proficients in classical acquirements, as to speak Latin with tolerable fluency. Hence, before the examinations for a doctor's degree, which are carried on in Latin, it is common to have recourse to a private instructor, who converses with the candidates in that language. This preparation is familiarly called *grinding*, as a similar process at Cambridge is called *cramming*. The translation of inaugural dissertations into Latin, which the students, in most instances, compose for themselves in English, is another occupation from which a good scholar may derive emolument at Edinburgh; the ordinary gratuity for a translation being five, and for an original composition, ten guineas.

"Of his qualifications for these employments, accident, shortly after his unsuccessful competition for a vacancy in the high school, furnished him with an agreeable proof. Application being made to one of his friends to recommend a person to turn a thesis into Latin, Mr. BROWN was mentioned. He performed the task in a manner that exceeded the expectations both of the friend and the candidate. When it was observed how much he had excelled the ordinary style of such compositions, he said, 'he had now 'discovered his strength, and was am- 'bitious of riding in his own carriage 'as a physician.' Towards the close of 1759, therefore, he settled at Edinburgh in the double capacity of teacher and student.

"In certain universities, destitute of foundations or yearly stipends for scholars, the students live dispersed in ordinary dwelling-houses; and this dispersion is not less favourable to diligence and regularity than a residence in colleges. In mixed companies, the vicious propensities peculiar to any class of individuals will never be countenanced; or, in the language of Dr. Adam Smith, a whole company can never sympathize in those unbecoming practices, to which a few only feel themselves inclined.

"BROWN, who now seems to have supported himself in affluence as a single man, perceived, in the establishment of a boarding-house for students, a resource which would enable him to maintain a family. His reputation for various attainments was, he thought, likely to draw round him a number sufficient to fill a large house. With this prospect he married in 176 his success answered his expect His house was soon filled with able boarders; but he lived too didly for his income, and, acc to the information of Mr. Wait 'naged so ill, that in two or 'years he became bankrupt. T 'the end of 1770, though redu 'his circumstances, he maintai 'independence of his character, 'ing himself to be, in the langu 'his favourite Horace,

'——Satis inter vitia fortis

'He seemed to be happy in his 'and, as far as I could ever ob 'acquitted himself affectionatel 'husband and a parent. He st 'quented the medical classes; 'heard him say, he had now att 'them ten or eleven years.'

"We have seen how lit BROWN was treated on his en upon the study of medicine. the celebrated Cullen he early re the most flattering marks of atte This speculatist, like Boerhaav other men of genius in the sam tion, was accustomed to watc fluctuating body of students w vigilant eye, and to seek the acq ance of the most promising. was a period when he made the gr exertions to gain proselytes to h nions, and his mind was doubtless to that pleasure, which the encou ment of merit affords to all wh capable of discerning it, when no of rivalship interferes with the fication. But BROWN's power the Latin language served him peculiar recommendation, and h cumstances might induce Cull believe, that he could render th lent permanently useful to hi Taking, therefore, its possessor 'u 'his immediate patronage,' he him employment as a private instr in his own family, and spared no in recommending him to others very strict and confidential inti ensued. The favoured pupil w length permitted to give an ev lecture, in which he repeated, perhaps illustrated, the morning le of the professor, for which purpo was entrusted with Cullen's own n it is well known, however, tha friendship was very far from pe nent." *Vol.* i. *p.* 146.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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PREFACE.

"THESE Memoirs were originally collected, with a view to publication; but a reluctance to diſcloſe anecdotes and facts relative to ſo many diſtinguiſhed living characters, induced me to poſtpone the accompliſhment of my intention to a diſtant period. The lapſe of more than twenty years has fully emancipated me from thoſe reſtraints; the deceaſe of the King of Poland, and of the Archduchess Chriſtina, both which took place during the courſe of laſt year, having withdrawn the only remaining impediments to their appearance. The poſition, added to the misfortunes of Staniſlaus, rendered him peculiarly ſacred; and had he been ſtill alive, I ſhould yet have delayed publiſhing theſe Memoirs.

"However remote the time may appear ſince they were written, I have ſtill choſen to be wholly ſilent on many points, equally curious and intereſting. The perſonages themſelves, to whom that remark applies, are either dead, or forgotten; and motives of reſpect induce me to let them remain in oblivion.

"In unveiling the errors, or diſcloſing the foibles, of princes and of miniſters, we muſt conſider them as incident to the frailties and infirmities inſeparable from human nature. But their greateſt faults will be obliterated, when compared with the atrocities, and contraſted with the exceſſes, of the preſent ſelf-created ſovereigns of France.

"How moderate will app ambition of Joſeph the Second affair of the Bavarian ſucceſſi how mild muſt be accounted t deſpotic acts of Frederic, tow Saxons, or the Poles; on a con with the flagitious enormiti committed, under the banner ty and equality, in Switzer Rome, and in Piedmont! I their moſt arbitrary proceedi ſeph and Frederic reſpected th of human nature, of religion nations. In the conduct of t rectory,' we experience thei cipation from all reſtraints of honour, of public faith, and obligation. They have made apology for deſpotiſm, as we ſuperſtition; and have compell look back with envy or regret, of the earth, which the philo the preſent time has endeavo repreſent as only deſerving vion, or worthy of compaſſion.

EXTRACTS.

CHARACTER AND ACTIONS DERIC THE SECOND, KI PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Oct. 23, 1777.

"FREDERIC the Secon oldeſt reigning ſovereign in and has nearly completed hi ſixth year. His conſtitution, r ſound, if not vigorous, ret force; and his body is accuſt as well as ſtill capable of great The gout and the infirmities a ſeparably attendant on his p life, have indeed enfeebled h but, once on horſeback, and the ſaddle, he is equal to pr efforts, ſuſtained for a very c able length of time. He is of ſize, inclined to thin, and he walking or in riding. His face now become wrinkled, more by fatigues and agitations, th the progreſs of age, or the diſeaſe, is one of the moſt a and intereſting ever beheld. in it a fire and an intelligence widely diſtinguiſhes him from men. Every line and every may be ſtudied, and have the ing. His eye is uncommon and brilliant, though he is ſ ſighted, as uſually to have rec

even when on horſeback. He
ld and finely-formed, but not
line noſe. Of his hair, time
ſpared ſome few thin and
l locks about the crown of his
n order to ſupply the want,
falſe curls and a long queue.
hing can be ſo ſimple as his
ad it never varies. It is in-
ceely exempt from the imputa-
neanneſs, and by no means al-
titled to the praiſe of cleanli-
lis coat is a plain uniform of
blue cloth, without ornament
oidery of any kind. On his
ppears the ſtar of the Pruſſian
the 'Black Eagle;' but he
ely wears the riband, or other
He is always booted, as be-
ſoldier; and thoſe who ſee him
ly, have ſcarcely ever beheld
Round his middle is tied his
harles the Twelfth of Sweden
ave worn Frederic's ſword,
departing from the character-
plicity of his dreſs. It is a
one, perfectly unornamented,
lain ſilver hilt, to which hangs
knot. His hat is of a mon-
e, ſurmounted with a white
or plume. Either economy,
ſſneſs, or both, induce him to
clothes as long as decency will
indeed, ſometimes, rather
He is accuſtomed to order his
to be mended, and his coat
eced under the arms. It was
ial mark of attention to the
Duke of Ruſſia, when he was
year, that the King made up
niform ſuit and hat, in honour
ſtrious a gueſt. To complete
ligence of his appearance, he
great deal of ſnuff, and lets no
ortion of it ſlip through his
nd fingers upon his clothes. It
owned that this cuſtom gives
ietimes almoſt a diſguſting air.
oſs ſo much neglect and con-
f external forms, I think one
ly, without any aid of imagina-
receive the hero, the philoſo-
id the king." *Vol.* i. *p.* 109.
ien his preſent Majeſty is at
orci,' he is unattended by any
guard. A corporal and four
are ſent there from Potzdam
evening, and they withdraw
reak. Indeed, their preſence
eant for the protection of the
perſon; but merely to ſecure
hes and apricots from devaſta-
tion, to which they might otherwiſe
be liable. He repoſes in perfect ſecu-
rity, if not on the affections, on the
obedience, ſubjection, and admiration
of his ſubjects. His table, as well as
his dreſs, are ſubjected to certain
rules, which mark his character, and
which become intereſting on that ac-
count. No prince is better ſerved,
though without any ſplendour or mag-
nificence. He is, indeed, by no means
inſenſible to the phyſical pleaſure of
eating, conſidered as diſtinct from the
conviviality of the table; but as he
does not like to eat alone, a ſmall
number of perſons, uſually officers of
rank, are every day invited to his din-
ner. The Emperor Gallienus was not
a more accurate proficient in the ſcience
of cookery, than is Frederic. He has,
it is true, only eight diſhes generally
ſerved; but each is dreſſed by a ſepa-
rate cook, and each is excellent in its
kind. Four are French, two Italian,
and the remaining two are accommo-
dated to his Majeſty's particular taſte.
It muſt be admitted that ſo much atten-
tion to the gratification of appetite,
ſavours more of the ſchool of Epicu-
rus, than of Zeno. Philoſopher as he
is, the Father of the Portico is not his
model.

"In his deſſert the King is expenſive
and ſplendid, ſparing neither endea-
vours nor money in order to procure
the moſt delicate fruits in abundance.
The productions of the tropical, as
well as temperate climates, are heaped
before him. He eats plentifully, and
drinks gaily as well as freely of his
favourite wines, which are Burgundy
and Champagne. I am aſſured that he
commonly ſwallows near a bottle of
the former, and of the latter ſome
glaſſes every day. In 'liqueurs' he
rarely indulges, and he touches no
ſupper. He ſleeps without either a
night-cap, or any covering about his
head. When he riſes, his firſt opera-
tion is to pull on his ſtockings before
he quits the bed, and then his boots
over them. His hair and beard are
diſpatched in a few minutes, by the firſt
valet or footman who preſents himſelf.
The Princeſs Amelia, his ſiſter, uſed
formerly to make his ſhirts; but as ſhe
has of late years become incapable,
from diſeaſe or infirmity, of continu-
ing in the practice, he is obliged to
receive them from other hands." *Vol.* i.
p. 112.

"The empire of the mind over the
body

body was, perhaps, never more forcibly exemplified than in Frederic. Neither fatigue, nor perſonal infirmity, nor indiſpoſition, unleſs of the ſevereſt kind, ſeem to have power over him. He can force himſelf to almoſt any exertions, and of this faculty he has given a thouſand proofs. A ſingular inſtance happened only three weeks ſince. The annual reviews and manœuvres, performed at Potzdam in the autumn, had been poſtponed more than once, on account of his inability to aſſiſt at them in perſon. His complaints were of a nature which rendered it difficult as well as dangerous for him to appear in public, being troubled with boils, that incapacitated him for ſitting on his horſe. After ſeveral delays, the reviews were however at length fixed for a certain day. Contrary to all expectation, the King came on the ground when the troops were drawn up, placed himſelf at their head, and led them to the charge in perſon. He ſupported the firſt day's fatigue tolerably well; but on the ſecond, when he attempted to diſmount from his horſe, ſuch was his ſtate of weakneſs, and ſo exhauſted was he, that he immediately fainted. This effect of his exertions did not prevent him from commanding on the third and laſt day, nor from going through every evolution with his ſoldiery.

"The annual reviews in the vicinity of Berlin, which uſually take place in May, are open to the inſpection of ſtrangers from every European nation; but in thoſe of Potzdam, the utmoſt ſecrecy is preſerved. A veil is drawn over them, and neither rank, nor intereſt, nor favour, can procure admiſſion to be preſent at their performance. Any perſon who, incited by curioſity, ſhould venture under a borrowed name, or diſguiſed, to intrude as a ſpectator, would probably experience a ſevere humiliating puniſhment. Such examples have occurred. The King reſerves to himſelf and to his general officers excluſively, the manœuvres at Potzdam, as a ſchool where experiments in the ſcience of tactics may be made, which other princes and troops are only permitted ſubſequently to learn by their experience or misfortune in war. Even if the Pruſſian diſcipline were not ſuperior to that of Auſtria, France, or Ruſſia; yet the myſtery, and the precautions that are uſed to conceal it from public view, cannot fail t duce a great effect. Obſcurity of the fineſt forces of the ſublin always impreſſes with mingled and terror. Frederic has wiſely ed himſelf of every circumſtance may augment the confidence own ſoldiers, and intimidate the

"It is in the vaſt detail wh embraces, that we find matter culiar wonder, as well as admi No ſovereign ever knew bett value of time, or apportioned i ſyſtematically. His active and prehenſive genius, inured to the of the cloſet, carries its reſe through every department of His flexible talents comprehend the moſt diſſimilar. He ſees, and replies to all diſpatches in as much as it is poſſible to be The meaneſt of his ſubjects can to the throne their petitions o plaints, without paſſing throug official medium; and they are of receiving an anſwer, if not dreſs. Numberleſs inſtances mi cited, to prove the punctuality which he replies to letters of kind. Count Dhona, when go of Konigſberg ſome years ag indebted a ſmall ſum to his t but which, though frequently fol he always declined to diſcharge. taylor, deſpairing of his own abi enforce payment, addreſſed a le the King, ſtating his caſe, ar ploring his Majeſty's gracious ference in his behalf. By ret poſt he received an anſwer fron deric, ordering him to wait on Dhona immediately, who woul been previouſly made acquainte his pleaſure, and who would int diſcharge the debt. The tayl as he was commanded, and pr from Dhona his money. That man had met with a ſevere repri accompanied with a peremptо junction not to delay the payn his arrear. I have ſeen many deric's letters written with hi hand: they are admirably penn frequently contain the moſt deli turned compliments. Mr. Colli Engliſh merchant, eſtabliſhed a nigſberg, who ſends him annual firſt ſturgeon taken at Pillaw, fails to receive an anſwer to his that accompanies the preſent, co in terms of the higheſt good-bre Such attentions from a ſoverei

tering. Frederic, who is ac- with the human heart and its rings, knows the value of that frequently pays in it." *Vol.* i.

NOTES OF METASTASIO.

ienna, April 9th, 1778.

TRAD of wearying you with f the military preparations, :re occupy the attention and tion of every ſociety; let me, ſet out for Buda, gratify your on another ſubject. You aſk, I have ſeen Metaſtaſio, and e to hear ſome particulars re- ſo illuſtrious a perſon. He : ſeen in Vienna, that a ſtran- eſs introduced to him at his ſe, may paſs many months, I oſt ſaid years, without often him. I have been twice in with him at Prince Colloredere he is commonly found on ivals: but neither his inclina- ſtate of health, nor his period allow him to mix much in To Prince Kaunitz's he never for they are not on terms of Whether the miſunderſtand- originated with the miniſter, ie attributed to the poet, is a ich conteſted; and on which able to give a decided opi-

however, he does not enjoy dſhip of the miniſter, he has, fifty years, been conſtantly d with the ſmiles of the ſove- The invitation of Charles the duced him to quit Rome for and the patronage of that mo- ed him here for life. Though tchanged the banks of the Ty- the claſſic air of Italy, for the climate of the frozen Da- is fancy does not appear to fered either in delicacy or in ce, from the tranſplantation. late Emperor, while he re- Metaſtaſio with munificence, ed him with careſſes, did not to fetter the powers of the impoſing on him laws ſcarcely ole with the enthuſiaſm of ge- Metaſtaſio, in compoſing his eces, was always obliged to odate the opera to the length which the Emperor indicated or commanded. Endowed with more than ordinary ſenſibility, it may naturally be ſuppoſed that he could not reſiſt the effect of beauty. The Counteſs d'Altheim, one of the moſt charming women of the court of Vienna, was the object of his paſſion. She had been previouſly beloved by Charles the Sixth himſelf, who was ſuppoſed to have been admitted by her to the uſual privileges of royal lovers; nor was it till after the deceaſe of his Imperial rival, that Metaſtaſio ventured to divulge his flame. Even then, as if conſcious of his temerity, he drew acroſs it the myſterious veil of poetry and fiction. He has celebrated the Counteſs d'Altheim under an imaginary name, in various of his compoſitions. Whether ſhe returned his affection, is doubtful; but Metaſtaſio's attachment, like Petrarch's for Laura, or Taſſo's for Leonora d'Eſté, never exceeded the limits of reſpectful homage, and demanded no improper ſacrifices.

"This celebrated perſon, who is now near eighty years of age, though he enjoys uncommon health, begins to bend under the preſſure of time. Thoſe who know him intimately, aſſure me that he is exceedingly broken and altered within the laſt five years. In his perſon he is ſhort and thick, but not corpulent. His countenance is expreſſive; his noſe diſproportionately large, and his complexion pale, or rather ſallow, like an Italian. He always wears the dreſs of an abbé, and nothing can be ſo methodical as his manner of life. Metaſtaſio riſes betimes, goes out every day at a quarter before twelve to hear maſs, returns home, and dines punctually at two. For near, or quite thirty years paſt, he has never dined out any where. In the evening he repairs conſtantly, when his health permits, to the houſe of Mademoiſelle Figarolle. She is a woman of quality, has a very cultivated mind, and though no longer young, ſhe has not ceaſed to be agreeable in Metaſtaſio's opinion, whoſe attachment to her is of ancient date. Preciſely at ten he leaves her, and retires to reſt.

"Baron Hagen, preſident of the Aulic Council, divides with Mademoiſelle Figarolle his friendſhip and his leiſure. They paſs much of their time together, occupied in literary purſuits, peculiarly in the peruſal of the great writers of antiquity. Metaſtaſio

taſtaſio ſpeaks French, and converſes in that language with facility; but, like every Italian, he prefers his native tongue. He is well lodged, on a third floor, in the 'Cole Marck,' and the apartments which he occupies, are given him by the crown. Maria Thereſa, emulous of her father, during the courſe of her long reign, has diſtinguiſhed him by every poſſible mark of favour and conſideration. He receives from her bounty at this time, an annual penſion of ſix thouſand florins, or near five hundred pounds ſterling; and if we except Voltaire, I believe he is, without diſpute, the wealthieſt poet now exiſting in Europe. From his infancy he ſeems to have been not leſs favoured by Fortune than enriched by Nature. No perſon here with whom I have converſed, ventures to aſſert poſitively the name of his parents; and even the preciſe place of his birth is hardly leſs conteſted than that of Homer. He was born either in Tuſcany, or in the papal territories; but of an origin very inferior and obſcure. When a boy, like Pope, 'he liſped 'in numbers;' compoſed verſes without effort or almoſt premeditation, and recited them in the ſtreets of Rome, to which city he had been carried in his childhood. It was there that his uncommon powers excited the wonder and attention of Gravina, one of the moſt eminent legal practitioners of Italy, in the beginning of the preſent century. Such was their effect on him, that he took the boy home, educated him; and finding his capacity expand with his years, Gravina adopted him, and made him heir to his little fortune. Even his real name was totally unknown, or at leaſt very problematical. The denomination which he bears, and which he has rendered ſo celebrated, was given him by Gravina, either to conceal his original name, or as a ſubſtitute; Metaſtaſio being a word of Greek derivation, and evidently factitious. Charles the Sixth, by inviting him to Vienna, and amply rewarding his talents, placed him above dependance. The Empreſs has rendered him wealthy. He now paſſes the evening of life, in the midſt of the moſt delicious repoſe, ſurrounded by every comfort, eaſy in his circumſtances, and ſecure of immortality as long as poetry and genius are admired among men." *Vol.* i. *p.* 360.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XXVI. *A Voyage, performed by the late* EARL *of* SANDWICH, *round the Mediterranean, in the Years* 1738 *and* 1739. Written by himſelf. Embelliſhed with a Portrait of his Lordſhip, and illuſtrated with ſeveral Engravings of ancient Buildings and Inſcriptions: with a Chart of his Courſe. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of the noble Author's Life, by JOHN COOKE, M. A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip, and one of the Chaplains of Greenwich Hoſpital. 4to. pp. 539. 2l. 2s. *Cadell and Davies.*

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EXTRACTS FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE AUTHOR'S LIFE.

"JOHN Montague, ſon of Edward Richard Montague Lord Viſcount Hinchingbrook, and Elizabeth only daughter of Alexander Popham, Eſquire, of Littlecote, in the county of Wilts, fourth Earl of Sandwich, was born in the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middleſex, November 3d, 1718*.

"He was ſent at an early age to Eton ſchool. In this celebrated ſeminary, under the very able maſter who then preſided there, the reſpectable Dr. George, he made ſuch proficiency in claſſical literature, as gave very flattering promiſe of thoſe matured abilities, which added ſo much luſtre to his name, as he advanced in years." *P.* i.

"In the year 1735, April 12th, he was admitted into Trinity College, Cambridge. During his reſidence in this ſeat of learning, he and the late Lord Halifax were particularly diſtinguiſhed for their college exerciſes; and were the firſt noblemen, who declaimed publicly in the college chapel.

"After ſpending about two years in college, he ſet out on the voyage which is the ſubject of this volume. Mr. Ponſonby, late Earl of Beſborough, Mr. Nelthorpe, and Mr. Mackye, accompanied his Lordſhip on this agreeable tour; with a painter (Liotard)†,

tract from the regiſter of births and baptiſms belonging to St. Martin
lds, Middleſex.
zed in November 1718, 27, John Montague, S. of Edward Richard
:, Lord Hinchingbrook and Elizabeth—born Nov. 3d.
"Witneſs my hand, this 28th day of April 1798,
"Thos. Wm. Wright, miniſter."

artiſt's name was J. S. Liotard.—*See Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*,
. 194. 8vo. edition. ED.

whom, as his Lordſhip informs us in the courſe of his correſpondence, they took with them, 'to draw the dreſſes 'of every country they ſhould go into; 'to take proſpects of all the remark-'able places which had made a figure 'in hiſtory; and to preſerve in their 'memories, by the help of painting, 'thoſe noble remains of antiquity which 'they went in queſt of.'

"Of the merits of the work, of the taſte and learning diſplayed throughout, the editor is aware it would ill become him to ſpeak. The book is before the reader. But this was not all, which Lord Sandwich reſerved from his travels. He brought with him, on his return into England, in 1739, as appears by a letter * of his Lordſhip's, written in the ſame year, 'two mummies and eight embalmed 'ibis's from the catacombs of Mem-'phis; a large quantity of the famous 'Egyptian papyrus; 50 intaglios; 500 'medals, moſt of them,' he ſays, 'eaſier to be read than that which has 'the inſcription ΓΑΜΙΩΝ; a marble 'vaſe from Athens, with two figures 'in *baſſo relievo*; and a very long in-'ſcription, as yet undecyphered, on 'both ſides of a piece of marble of about 'two feet in height.' It will not be judged ſuperfluous to add, as it ſhows ſo ſtrongly his Lordſhip's indefatigable diligence and thirſt of knowledge, that, as appears from the ſame letter, 'he 'copied above fifty Greek inſcriptions 'never before made public; and took, 'himſelf, plans and drafts of the py-'ramids, and all the ancient build-'ings.'

"The marble, as a mark of reſpect to the ſociety of which he had been a member, he preſented to Trinity College; and it is now preſerved in their library. The inſcription on it has been, with wonderful ſagacity, explained and illuſtrated by the late learned Dr. Taylor; who has made it legible, and intelligible by every reader of the Greek language." *P.* ii.

"The circumſtances under which his Lordſhip diſcovered this valuable relic are rather ſingular. 'He ſaw it,' he tells us, 'lying among ſome rubbiſh 'and lumber, in a ſort of wood-yard 'belonging to Niccolo Legothet 'Engliſh conſul, of whom he b 'it. The conſul could give n 'count when or where it was f 'otherwiſe than that it had lain 'a good while in his father's lif 'He ſet no ſort of value on it 'wondered much that his Lo 'would be at the trouble of ca 'it away'." *P.* iv.

EXTRACTS.

PARECHIA—PARIAN MARBI

"THE town of Parechia, is built entirely out of the ruins ancient city, is but of very or ſtructure: on one ſide of it is of citadel, compoſed wholly fragments of ſome very large ing of the Doric order, probat temple of Ceres; which, acc to Herodotus, was ſituated ne walls of the city. About five diſtant hence are the quarries, the ancients uſed to dig that pr marble of whoſe peculiar luſt whiteneſs Horace, complimenti miſtreſs Glycera, ſpeaks:

'Urit me Glyceræ nitor.
'Splendentis Pario marmor
rius†.' Od. l. i. 19.

"The Turks are ſo blind t own advantages as not to ſuff exportation of this valuable c dity, out of a religious fear l Chriſtians ſhould employ it in r ſtatues, which is looked upo great abomination, and expreſs bidden by the law of Maho an impious imitation of the w God. The inhabitants of the are all Greeks, who live in fiv villages, in different parts of it ſoil is by no means unfruitf the country unpleaſant, it be vided equally into mountain an the former of which produces lent wine, and the latter abund corn.

"Hence, in our long-bo croſſed a ſtrait a mile broad to th of

ANTIPAROS,

Which, though otherwiſe derable, contains one of th

* "To the Rev. Dr. Dampier."

† "'Again for Glycera I burn,
'And all my long-forgotten flames return.
'Like Parian marble pure and bright,
'The ſhining maid my boſom warms'." FRANCIS.

f natural curioſity in the whole
This is the famous grotto, in
the water, that drips through
k, is petrified, and changed
ſort of cryſtal. It is a vaſt
of an unknown depth, ſince
has ever yet had the courage
down to the bottom. I and
pany penetrated as far as any
d ever been; which was about
ndred fathoms, as we judged
e length of the ropes that we
ſiſt us in our deſcent. It is
cking, and not without dan-
re being terrible precipices on
e; ſo that if the rope, which
d, ſhould break, you would
e heard of more. The de-
in ſome places perpendicular;
s, you walk upon the edge of
not above half a foot broad,
ne greateſt advantage you have
not being able to ſee the abyſs
. At laſt, with ſome diffi-
e deſcended as far as we had
ouragement from our guides
ire, who, to the number of
irty, attended us with lighted
n their hands. The outward
f the cave is at the top of an
untain, five miles diſtant from
ge of Antiparos; it is in the
a very capacious arch, in the
rt of which is an hole leading
vern beneath. On one ſide
arch is a Latin inſcription,
venty years old, in memory
ieur de Nointel, the French
or; who in his return from
inople viſited this moſt cu-
racle of nature, as he ſtyles
inſcription. After we had
the fatigues of the deſcent,
ed into a ſpacious hall, from
and ſides of which hang large
petrified water, in the ſhape
; ſome of them of a very
ble length, and in many of
ſharp point ſtill dropping;
me ſeems to deſtroy Mr.
ort's arguments, who attri-
ſe effects to vegetation, and
action. The water, by con-
diſtilling from the top of the
as formed itſelf below into
riety of different ſhapes. It
l columns, and cauſed ſolid
. cauliflowers to ſpring up in
undance all over the cave;
ht away with us one piece
y much reſembled an human
ſkull. M. de Nointel made his deſcent upon Chriſtmas-day; and when he was at the bottom, was ſo ſtrongly actuated by religious emotion that he cauſed maſs to be ſaid upon what he thought very like an altar, and remained in the grotto for the ſpace of three days. Near the altar is a large body of the ſame petrifaction, ſomething in the form of a pulpit; on the altar is the following inſcription, in memory of the preſence of Chriſt at the celebration of maſs:

'HIC IPSE ADFVIT CHRISTVS
'DIE NATALI EIVS
'MEDIA NOCTE CELEBRATA
'ANNO MDCLXXIII.'

"Having ſeen all that was contained in this cavern, not daring to venture farther down, our guides aſſuring us that we ſhould infallibly be loſt in the attempt, we began to reaſcend by the aſſiſtance of our ropes, which were faſtened to the rocks in many different places. The deſcent, below the great hall, is ſaid, by the people of the country, to have a communication with the ſea; and indeed, as we could judge by throwing down large ſtones, it is of an immenſe depth, ſince we could hear them ſtriking againſt the rocks for a conſiderable ſpace of time. After our reſurrection, we mounted upon aſſes, and made the beſt of our way towards the village of Antiparos, which is ſituated about half a mile from the ſea-ſhore. The inhabitants, to the number of about three hundred, are all Greeks; their village is of a circular figure, ſurrounded by a pretty high wall, to defend them againſt the Malteſe privateers, who frequently commit all ſorts of depredations in the adjacent iſles, particularly in Paros, which they uſually make their winter quarters. At our entrance into the village, the people flocked out to ſee us; even the houſe-tops were full of ſpectators, gazing at ſuch extraordinary figures as we, who were in dreſſes they were not accuſtomed to, appeared to be. The iſland is not of an unfruitful ſoil, producing corn ſufficient for the ſuſtenance of its inhabitants."—*P.* 105.

TURKISH HAREMS, &c.

"NOTWITHSTANDING that the way of life ordained for the wo-

men is little better than a perpetual impriſonment, yet they have ſo many advantages and alleviations during their retirement, that they have ſome recompence for the loſs of their liberty. Their harems, or apartments, which are ſeparate from thoſe of their huſbands, are for the moſt part adorned with much magnificence. It is in this particular only that the Turks ſhow their luxury and oſtentation, affecting in their own apartments the utmoſt ſimplicity, while thoſe of their wives are ſet off with all manner of decorations ſuitable to their rank and condition. Beſides the ſumptuouſneſs of their habitations, they have each of them their ſeparate gardens, walks, fountains, and bagnios, and all other conveniences of a quiet and eaſy life. They have their ſeparate meals ſerved by their own proper ſlaves, and furniſhed with all delicacies that are agreeable to their huſband's circumſtances. Viſits among perſons of their own ſex are very frequent; nor can they ever want opportunities of converſing with their acquaintance, without being in danger of diſturbance from their huſband, who is not permitted to enter his own harem when there are any ſtrangers in company with his wife, no man being allowed to ſee the face of another's ſpouſe. The woman's fortune is entirely appropriated to her own private uſes, being neither to be employed towards the maintenance of the family, nor ſubject to confiſcation, though all the effects of the huſband ſhould be forfeited to the Grand Signor. Every harem has uſually two doors, the one opening into the public ſtreet, by which they admit their viſitors, and the other correſponding with their huſband's apartment, called mahabein odaſſi, or the middle gate, of which he is the only perſon that is allowed the free paſſage, it being guarded conſtantly by black eunuchs, whoſe buſineſs it is to ſerve the women, and at the ſame time to remain as ſpies upon their actions and guardians of their honour. This cuſtom is, however, only practiſed among the great, ſince the lower ſort of people, who are unable to bear the expenſe of eunuchs, are obliged, in their ſtead, to keep little boys, or dolap oglaſis, who are permitted to remain in the harem no longer than their twelfth year. Their office is to let thoſe of the houſe know what is wanting in the harem, which is delivered them through a wheel (ſuch as is made uſe of in convents in Roman Catholic countries), the key of the mahabein odaſſi in theſe ſort of houſes remaining conſtantly in the hands of the huſband.

"It is never cuſtomary for the man and wife to eat together, each of them having their ſeparate dining-rooms, as well as bed-chambers, the huſband ſerved by male, and the wife by female ſlaves. Their tables are uſually of copper, gilt or ſilvered over, of a circular figure, without feet, and placed upon a ſmall ſtool, without being covered with any cloth. All their table furniture conſiſts in wooden ſpoons and a ſilver ſalt-cellar, which is made to contain ſalt, pepper, and ſpices; knives and forks are forbidden by the law, for which reaſon they are forced to tear their victuals in pieces with their fingers. The outward rim of the table is ſet off with ſeveral ſmall china plates, full of different ſorts of ſalads, and in the middle are placed their various diſhes of meat, brought upon the table one after another. They begin their meals by invoking the name of God, Biſmillah, and finiſh them by returning him thanks with the expreſſion of Elamdulilah. As for their diſhes, they are always the ſame, and their drink water, and ſometimes ſorbet. After having dined, as well as before they ſit down to table, they waſh their hands and faces, drink their coffee, and ſmoke their pipe of tobacco. When it is proper time to retire to ſleep, they order their bed to be made in the middle of the room which conſiſt of a mattraſs and an upper and under ſheet, ſewed to two blankets. In the morning their firſt care is to purify themſelves with their uſual ablutions, and offer up their prayers. When theſe ceremonies are over, they betake themſelves to their coffee and tobacco, which immediately precede their breakfaſt, conſiſting in zorba, paſtry, ſweetmeats, honey, olives, cream, or cheeſe. Their dinners and ſuppers are compoſed of zorba or ſoup, chibob or roaſt meat, dolmah or minced meat, pilao or rice, boiled up with gravy; a pye called burech, made of fowls or pigeons, a tart named baclavà and ghee ſa-

ich is a decoction of different
rith a conſiderable quantity of
ar. Although wine is rigor-
ohibited by the law of Maho-
ere are, notwithſtanding, ſome
ound among them who drink
antities of that forbidden li-
tting down to their bottle pur-
rith deſign to get drunk; ne-
ſting till they become more
tes than human creatures. In
uor they are very rude and in-
:, given to quarrels and fight-
r is it ever known that any
happens in Conſtantinople,
it ariſes from ſome drunken
ey being at other times the
n the world of the moſt peace-
ſpoſition. Many, however,
upulouſly attached to the pre-
their law, think to evade the
ion by drinking brandy, and
orts of ſpirituous liquors,
e not expreſsly mentioned in
oran; while others of ſtill
hypocriſy think to eaſe their
ces by rigorouſly abſtaining
ong liquors, at the ſame time
g themſelves every day with
m, berz, and ſeveral electu-
mpoſed chiefly of opium:
ter, however, are juſtly held
deriſion by the other Turks,
lled by the opprobrious term
:hi, or opium ſots." *P.* 163.

TURKISH NAVY.

E Turkiſh fleet is not very
is, ſince the utmoſt number
of war, properly ſo called, is
ore than fifty, including the
or frigates under forty guns.
of neceſſity, however, the
Signor could, in a very ſhort
it to ſea a fleet of above one
ſail, by commiſſioning the
erchant-ſhips that trade to
ria, which are built each of
carry ſixty, ſome ſeventy and
guns, and deſigned to ſerve
trade and war: beſides, all
s of Barbary, upon ſummons,
ged to furniſh the Grand Sig-
n their whole naval force,
it a moderate computation, is
il; ſo that, upon any emer-
he Sultan might ſend out his
pacha, at the head of a fleet
hundred and thirty ſhips, be-
lleys and galliotes, of which
he always maintains a very conſidera-
ble number in commiſſion. The
Turks are for the moſt part very lit-
tle ſkilled in the rules of navigation,
and have leſs knowledge in fighting
their ſhips than any nation in the
world, inſomuch that in a ſea-engage-
ment they have little more than their
own bravery to depend upon. They
are indeed acquainted with the uſe of
the compaſs, notwithſtanding which,
they ſeldom care to venture out of the
ſight of land; ſo that, in their voy-
ages from Alexandria to Conſtantino-
ple they croſs over immediately to
Cyprus, and from thence coaſt it along
till they arrive at the Porte." *P.* 195.

LAMSACO.

"THIS city ſuffered many revo-
lutions, having been ranſacked by the
Perſians, Gauls, and ſeveral other
nations. They were, however, deli-
vered from their moſt preſſing danger
by the ſagacity of Anaximenes, a re-
nowned orator and hiſtorian, and one
of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons in
the whole city. Alexander the Great
having been informed that the Lamp-
ſacenes had declared themſelves in fa-
vour of his enemies the Perſians, was
incenſed to ſo great a degree, that he
reſolved to demoliſh the city, and put
the inhabitants all to the ſword. Full
of this barbarous reſolution, he en-
camped beneath their walls, ſummon-
ing them to an immediate ſurrender.
Theſe poor people having received
notice of his deſign, were in the ut-
moſt conſternation, imagining them-
ſelves upon the brink of inevitable
deſtruction. They, however, recol-
lected that Anaximenes had formerly,
upon account of his ſignal qualifica-
tions, been held in ſome ſort of eſ-
teem by that conqueror, and admitted
as his companion and acquaintance.
In conſequence of this, they unani-
mouſly agreed to diſpatch him to Alex-
ander, in the moſt ſuppliant manner,
to plead for the lives and ſafety of his
fellow-citizens. The monarch having
intelligence of this deputation took
an oath to perform the contrary of
whatever Anaximenes ſhould deſire;
which the other being apprized of, as
ſoon as ever he came into his preſence
threw himſelf upon his knees, and
beſeeched him to level the city of
Lampſacus with the ground, put the
men

men to the ſword, and ſell the women and children for ſlaves. Alexander admiring the ſagacity of the ambaſſador, and recollecting his oath, pardoned the city; which in recompence erected a ſtatue in honour of their benefactor Anaximenes. It is at preſent reduced to a ſmall village, inhabited by an equal number of Greeks and Turks, and ſurrounded by very beautiful vineyards and gardens; but it retains nothing of its antiquity beſides the name." *P.* 288.

CAIRO—THE DERVISES.

"THE derviſes affect much auſterity in their manners, and pretend to lead their lives without any ſort of attachment to the affairs of the world, wholly wrapt up in meditation upon the miraculous works of the Divinity. Though their belief agrees in every particular with the ſtricteſt rules of Mahometiſm, yet their prayers are performed in a very different manner from thoſe of other muſulmen. To each convent is belonging a private moſque, in which, every Tueſday and Thurſday, they offer up their orniſons, attended with many enthuſiaſtic ceremonies, to which they admit, as ſpectators, both men and women, even of different religions. Their moſques are always of a circular figure, round which are ſeated, upon the ground, at equal diſtances, twenty and ſometimes thirty derviſes. The ceremony begins with a ſermon, which uſually laſts about an hour and a half. Then the derviſes riſe from their ſeats, and going up one by one to the place where the ſuperior of the convent ſtands, make him a very low bow, and immediately begin to turn round upon their heel with ſurpriſing agility and ſwiftneſs. There are conſtantly twelve performers, who are ſo expert as to keep two motions at the ſame time, the one in turning upon their own heels, and the other round the room, without ever being in one another's way, or ſo much as one man's moving out of his proper place. This exerciſe continues above an hour to the ſound of a tabor, and an inſtrument ſomething like a German flute, the notes of which are by no means harſh or unharmonious, though wild and irregular. When at a ſign from the ſuperior the muſic ceaſes, they all ſtop in an inſtant, and remain motionleſs in the ſpot of ground where they at that time happen to be. They are ſo accuſtomed to this work, as never to be troubled with the leaſt giddineſs, though it is ſo hard labour that it immediately puts them into the deepeſt ſweat, fatiguing them to ſuch a degree, that they are ſeldom able to go out of the moſque without the aſſiſtance of their companions. In other convents they expreſs their devotion by ſtriking their bodies and breaſts with great violence, uttering ſtrange cries and howlings, bearing a greater reſemblance to the voices of beaſts than of human creatures. They generally, before they begin theſe ridiculous ceremonies, which they think very agreeable to the Deity, ſwallow a large quantity of opium, which fills them with a ſort of enthuſiaſm, and renders them in a manner inſenſible of pain." *P.* 448.

THE PYRAMIDS.

"THE pyramids of Egypt have in all ages been reckoned amongſt the greateſt curioſities exiſting, and at preſent remain as monuments of the wealth and power of thoſe monarchs, to whom they were intended as ſepulchres. A late countryman of ours has given himſelf a great deal of trouble to prove, that they were deſigned for other uſes than that of being receptacles for the dead. This hypotheſis appears to me extremely abſurd and ridiculous, and I muſt own, that if I had found leſs probability of their having been ſepulchres, either from their form or ſituation, both which entirely agree with the received opinion, I ſhould have contented myſelf with the teſtimonies of all ancient writers, who unanimouſly agree, that they were erected in order to contain the aſhes of the deceaſed kings of Egypt. The authors of antiquity indeed differ very widely from one another in their account of the founders of the pyramids, but I believe this writer will have difficulty to quote any paſſage, which will prove the great pyramid to have been erected for a temple, or that the ſtone coffin ſeven feet long and three broad, was concerned in the myſtical worſhip of Oſiris, or ſerved for one of the ſacred cheſts, wherein either the images of their deities or their ſacred veſtments and utenſils

rere repoſited; or elſe that it ıve been a ciſtern, which con- e holy water made uſe of in monies. Theſe ſolutions appear rely chimerical, invented pur- ſupport an opinion, which has merit than that of being new. ignorant that there is a paſſage , which ſeems at firſt ſight to ne doubt of their having been ſepulchres. But upon con- ı, it is very plain, that what ıor aſſerts does by no means pyramids to have ſerved as ır the kings of Egypt; ſince nforms us, that the ſovereigns ked them had a farther deſign of flattering their own vanity, petuating their memories by ndigious ſtructures, which was eeping an idle people in em- t.

ramides regum pecuniæ otioſa, a oſtentatio: quippe cum faci- is cauſa a pleriſque tradatur, miam ſucceſſoribus aut æmulis itibus præberent aut ne plebs ioſa*.' PLIN. l. XXXVI. c. 12."

: ſuppoſing the deſign, for ıe pyramids were erected, had ntioned by none of the ancient yet to me, their form and would have been ſufficient f their having ſerved as ſepul- ınuments, and not as temples, other ſuch ſacred uſes. It is bable, that the great pyramid ı, had it been deſigned for a would have contained at leaſt acious chamber within, an- to its outward magnificence; f which you find, in the centre uilding, only two ſmall rooms, over the other, in the upper- which is ſtanding a ſtone coffin, ou chooſe to attribute it to the above mentioned uſes. allowing that this cheſt, ſeven and three broad, might have ıde uſe of as a repoſitory for ed veſtments, and other uten- orſhip; yet does it appear like- he prieſts, who were aſſiſtants ſacred rites, would have taken ſo much pains to render their return to the light impracticable, as to build a barrier compoſed of a vaſt maſs, for ever to ſhut up the entrance? For to moſt other writers beſides this author it ſeems plain, that the hole at the bottom of the paſſage has been opened by force; ſince they undoubtedly have all of them very judiciouſly conſidered, that the Egyptian prieſts muſt, at leaſt ſome few of them, have been inclined to corpulency, and that muſt neceſſarily have been looked upon among them as a great misfortune, ſince a more than ordinary fat perſon was inevitably excluded from the temple. But allowing that the large ones ſerved as temples, to what uſe were the great number of ſmall pyramids, and ſome compoſed only of earth, employed? were theſe alſo temples and places of divine worſhip, or were they not more probably erected over the ſepulchres of perſons who were not able to bear the expenſe of more conſiderable ſtructures? As we find the pyramids ſituated in places where the dead were repoſited in the earth, why are we not to imagine that the Egyptians, whom we know to have had a more than ordinary veneration for their dead, and to have employed the utmoſt care and coſt in the preſervation of their bodies, erected more ſecure retreats for their deceaſed monarchs, hoping thereby to preſerve them from the impiety of future ages? We farther find the Romans ſo well pleaſed with theſe monuments, that they adopted the cuſtom of perpetuating the memory of their dead by pyramids: witneſs the tomb of Ceſtius, which to this day remains entire at Rome; the ſurface of which is all covered in the manner of the top of the ſecond pyramid of Gieſa. Indeed, ſo many proofs might be alleged in favour of what I aſſert, that to mention them would run theſe obſervations (which I intended purely for my amuſement in the ſpare time of my voyage) to ſo great a length, as to render them more of the form of a laborious work, than a few unconnected remarks, the produce of my leiſure hours." *P.* 463.

The pyramids of the kings muſt be conſidered as an idle and fooliſh ıtion of wealth: ſince the reaſon aſſigned by moſt for their erection was, ıey might not leave their riches to their ſucceſſors or inſidious rivals; t the common people might not be unemployed'."

XXVII.

XXVII. *Hutchinſon's Biographia Medica.* (Concluded from p. 108.)

MEMOIRS OF JOHN BROWN, *Concluded.*

"OUR materials do not furniſh ſufficient information concerning the cauſe or pretext of alienation, which was certainly injurious to the dependent party, and perhaps detrimental to ſociety. In a communication from Dr. S—— to Dr. Beddoes, it is ſaid, that after the failure of his boarding-houſe, 'he became impatient, and unfortunately quarrelled with Dr. Cullen, 'from a ſuppoſition, that the doctor 'had it in his power to extricate him 'from embarraſſment, by placing him 'in a more liberal and lucrative ſituation in the medical line.' Dr. Beddoes remembers to have heard a report at Edinburgh coinciding with this intimation. When the theoretical chair of medicine became vacant, either on the death of Dr. Alexander Monro Drummond, or the refuſal of this promiſing young man to fill it, Brown gave in his name as a candidate. On a former occaſion, of a nature ſomewhat ſimilar, he had diſdained to avail himſelf of recommendation, which he might have obtained with eaſe; and though he acquitted himſelf in a manner far ſuperior to the other candidates, private intereſt then prevailed over the more juſt pretenſions of merit. At the preſent competition he was alſo without recommendation. Such was his ſimplicity, that he ſeems to have conceived nothing beyond pre-eminent qualifications neceſſary to ſucceſs. The magiſtrates of Edinburgh appoint profeſſors to the college as well as maſters to the ſchool. They are reported, deridingly, to have inquired who this unknown and unfriended candidate was? and Cullen, on being ſhown the name, after ſome real or affected heſitation, is ſaid to have exclaimed, in the vulgar dialect of the country,—'Why, 'ſure, this can never be our Jock!' With this ſneer the application of a man was ſet aſide, whoſe equal the patrons of the Edinburgh profeſſors will not probably ſoon have an opportunity of rejecting. Whether ſuch a ſarcaſm was uttered or not, Cullen completely eſtranged the mind of his Latin ſecretary on a ſubſequent occaſion. As we are not ſufficiently acquainted with the particulars, we cannot venture to appreciate his conduct; but the mortal affront was given, when Brown attempted to gain admiſſion into that philoſophical ſociety which publiſhed the Edinburgh Eſſays. After this tranſaction an open rupture took place; but however it aroſe, the account furniſhed, if not written, by Brown, evinces that both parties had before conceived a ſecret jealouſy of each other.

"'Being eſtranged from Dr. Cullen's family, he gradually became his 'greateſt enemy, and ſhortly afterwards found out the new theory of 'phyſic, which gave occaſion to his 'publiſhing the "Elementa Medicinæ," in the preface to which work 'he gives an account of the accident 'that led to this diſcovery. The approbation his work met with among 'his friends encouraged him to give 'lectures upon his ſyſtem. Though 'his lectures were not very numerouſly 'attended by the ſtudents, on account 'of their dependance upon the profeſſors, ſtill it was always remarked, 'that the moſt clever among them 'were all, as they were now called by 'way of nickname, Brunonians. Hence 'aroſe that perſecution, which was 'carried on with ſuch rancour, that it 'at length obliged him to leave Edinburgh.' The above quotation is from Dr. S——, which in ſome particulars is by no means exact, and in others the ſtatement is overcharged. Meanwhile, if it be undeniable, that, as the Cullenian hypotheſes were ſinking into diſrepute, many of the ableſt ſtudents reſorted to the ſtandard of Brown, it ought not to be forgotten, that it was joined alſo by the moſt idle and diſſolute. Their miſconduct, and their maſter's imprudence in private life, together with the offenſive manner in which he ſpoke of himſelf and of others, kept the ſyſtem and the author in conſtant diſcredit. He was ſoon in a ſtate of open hoſtility with all the medical teachers at Edinburgh, and it required nicer management than he could obſerve, to keep on fair terms with other practitioners of medicine. Like other reformers, who have had to wreſtle with powerful oppoſition, he committed and ſuſtained injuſtice. Like them too, where his ſyſtem was concerned, he gradually loſt his ſenſe of equity. If we judge by his language, the only way he had to ſhow his diſpoſition, his countryman Knox could

ſcarcely

ave exceeded him in ferocity. ving remarked, that the doc- ıaſm, ſuggeſted by Van Hel- d clumſily wrought up into a Hoffman, was baniſhed by e from the country which ɔirth, 'it found at laſt,' he nidſt a new perſecution raiſed t by the pupils of Boerhaave, the poſſeſſion of the medical t Edinburgh, a friend and r in Dr. Cullen, who had ːcome one of the number of ːofeſſors.'—'This brat,' he 'the feeble, half-vital, ſemi- ion of frenzy, the ſtarveling ıed ſyſtematic dulneſs, the ɔutcaſt of the foſtering care to owed its inſect vitality, was ɔe pampered by a crude and ble nutriture, collected from ıaterials which had compoſed ral fabrications of former er- ſyſtems; was to be decorated ːry foreign plumage, and in ɔtally borrowed and hetero- form, inſtead of the hideous ːa which it was, contrived to ıe deriſion of mankind, it was ſtentatiouſly obtruded upon d as a new and reſpectable , and held up, forthwith, as ıidable rival of a ſplendid ' Such is the torrent of me- ıat ruſhes upon his imagina- n he thinks of the ſyſtem of friend and maſter." *Vol.* i.

ving the ſtudents of medicine to ſeek initiation into the of free-maſonry, our author ıeir youthful curioſity afford- chance of proſelytes. In inſtituted a meeting of that and entitled it, The Lodge ɔman Eagle. The buſineſs ıcted in the Latin language, ſpoke with the ſame fluency ation as he ſpoke Scotch. I h diverted, adds Dr. Mac- by his ingenuity in turning in all the terms uſed in '

folding his ſyſtem, it was his ſt to tranſlate the text-book, ɔy ſentence, and then to ex- ɔn the paſſage. For moſt of , a tranſlation was highly and he muſt have conſidered ic to combine literary with ſcientific inſtruction. The proſpect of this double advantage might, perhaps, from time to time, bring him a few additional hearers; but whatever was the abſolute or comparative merit of the theory he taught, his ſeats were ſeldom crowded.

"The introductory lecture was intended to impreſs upon his audience a ſenſe of the importance of the lecturer's diſcoveries; its effect was rather to render him ridiculous. He uſually proceeded to open his ſyſtem with animation; but he did not always perſevere with the ſame ſpirit. He was apt, as he advanced, to fail in punctuality of attendance. As the maſter's ardour abated, ſlackneſs ſtole upon his pupils, ſo that his courſes not very unfrequently ſhared the fate of Butler's ſtory of the bear and fiddle. The numerous inaccuracies with which, in ſpite of the remonſtrances of his well-wiſhers, he ſuffered both editions of his 'Elements' to paſs through the preſs, evince his negligence in thoſe concerns, which might be ſuppoſed to lie neareſt his heart. When he found himſelf languid, he ſometimes placed a bottle of whiſky in one hand, and a phial of laudanum in the other, and before he began his lecture, he would take forty or fifty drops of laudanum in a glaſs of whiſky, repeating the quantity four or five times during the lecture. Between the effects of theſe ſtimulants and voluntary exertion, he ſoon waxed warm, and by degrees his imagination was exalted into frenzy. A few words will deſcribe the tenour of this unfortunate and imprudent man's life, till his removal from Scotland. He was ſo reduced in his circumſtances, as to be committed to priſon for debt, where his pupils attended his lectures. In the abuſe of intoxicating liquors he obſerved no moderation.

"His proſpect of maintaining himſelf by teaching medicine at Edinburgh becoming every year more deplorable, he at length carried into execution a deſign, which he had long meditated, and to which he had received ſome encouragement. In 1786, therefore, he embarked for London, bearing in mind, moſt probably, if he did not utter, Scipio's exclamation againſt the ingratitude of his country. Immediately on his arrival, an incident not very un-

"'Obſervations on the old Syſtems of Phyſic,' 1787, p. 31."

[illegible] Public service can al[illegible]
[illegible] ...ished physician[illegible]
[illegible] ...ation of inno[illegible]
[illegible] ...ing subject[illegible]
[illegible] ...ation in his[illegible]
[illegible] ...ments were th[illegible]
[illegible] ...in general[illegible]
[illegible] ...[illegible]
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nandale.

EXTRACTS.

BLACK JOCK OF ATHOLL—LADY GRANGE—ST. KILDA.

"IT is said an Earl of Atholl, called Black Jock of Atholl (it was before the Murrays enjoyed that title), married a daughter of the house of Rattry; and her father giving her less of his property than Jock expected, he, without ceremony, came down from Atholl with a band of ruffians, suddenly intruded upon his father-in-law, as he and his household were at prayers, and murdered him and all his family, except one son, who fled. Jock made no scruple of helping himself to the chief of Rattry's possessions; and the times were such, that no retribution could be obtained, nor punishment inflicted on the potent murderer. How the estate of Craig Hall returned to the family of Rattry, the legend does not say.

"Another instance of the arbitrary state in which Scotland was held in old times, both in public and private affairs, is the melancholy fate of the wife of an Erskine, a lord of session, whose title was Lord Grange. It was suspected that the lady, by some means or other, had got at the knowledge of some state papers of infinite consequence; and as poor women are set down in the minds of all arbitrary men, to be incapable of keeping a secret, Erskine and his son were determined to secure the one contained in the papers in question, by putting it out of the lady's power to divulge any thing she knew of the matter. To accomplish their design, the husband and son privately conveyed her to the island of St. Kilda, there put her on shore, and left her to shift for herself; and sailed back again without a living being having missed them, or suspected what they had executed: nor could the lady's place of concealment be discovered by her friends, although they made every effort in their power to find out whither they had conveyed her, but to no purpose; nor could the unnatural husband and son be punished for their crime. The island of St. Kilda afforded no implements for writing, and the lady's history would never have been known, had she not worked it on her muslin apron with her hair. Her family, by some means or other, after her death (which happened at St. Kilda, near thirty years after her banishment) got possession of rious piece of work, and pres with great care, as a memoria sufferings, and of the tyranny times in which she lived.

"The inhabitants of the isla Kilda, to this day, are no bet savages; they are few in numb live upon stinking fish, and rott laid by birds in the hollow rocks. They will touch neith nor fish until they are in a stat trefaction. They are little to the rest of the world, an seldom visited; and lucky fo that this is the case, or the *Kildaites* would soon be extinc quent hemorrhages; for it i dently affirmed, that the in stranger touches the shore, the all the natives begin to bleed t out the island.

"The isle of St. Kilda lie fifteen miles west from the n point of North Uist, the most of the Western Islands. If S be such at present, as it is desc be, what must it have been wh Lady Grange was turned adr it? Her husband probably car to the last rock that could be s the west; and concluding th rock was desolate, put her t that she might perish for want o *P.* 189.

INVERNESS—THE M'DONA

"NOT only in Inverness, most parts of the Highlands, t ners of the people are pleas great degree; and the poorer poor will vie with each othe can most assist, or gratify a f provided it be not on a Sund that day, if a carriage breaks the Highlands, there it must no hand will be found to mend for want of good-will, but f science' sake. In the Lowla and about large towns, part where there are manufactorie sea-ports, there are as many d folks as in England: but in th lands all is safety and securit fear of thieves by night or da the doors and windows are l fastened: and I have even se boards, covered with plate great value, stand open in t night and day, without fear of i touched.

instance, however, will ſhow ey *were* in Inverneſsſhire, in imes, and what I found them, deſcribed them to be *now*.

of the M'Donalds of old, from Lochaber, coming down Culloden, near Inverneſs, ob- ow numerous, and how very attle were. Culloden lament- in all probability he ſhould ſufficient paſture for them he winter. M'Donald eyed , and told his friend he could date him in that matter, if it; he having fine paſture in e. The bargain was made ch a head, for a ſtated time; Donald promiſed to take the re of the beaſts, if Culloden ave them driven up to his hich was accordingly done. two months a man from d came down with a long ing, 'his chief was in great and diſmay, at Culloden's cat- ng been all ſtolen, and driven Culloden, who perfectly well d the meaning of all this, xpreſſing either anger or con- lered his chief man to take e of this meſſenger, and ply with meat and drink. After wo, the man ſignified he muſt Culloden, before he depart- d him before him, and with- a ſyllable of the cattle, aſked e had been treated to his ntent; gave him money, and him. The man went up to d, and ſaid to him dryly, n *muſt* have his cattle back This peremptory ſpeech aſto- e Highland thief, who re- d; but the man inſiſted, and e did not comply, he would road his roguery, and oblige by force. M'Donald knew and the conſequences if he obſtinate He therefore bmitted; and in a ſhort time ſame man again to Culloden int him, that he was very having overtaken, and reſ- cattle from the thieves who en them away.

practice of ſtealing cattle, in of Lochaber about Fort Wil- iſted ſo late as the year 1746. r, at the time when the regi- was in was building Mary- the ſmall town adjoining Fort William, told me that he, at the head of a band of men, had many ſharp encounters with the country people, who came down in the night, and drove away the cattle collected for the proviſion of the regiment." *P.* 228.

PRINCE CHARLES STUART.

"IT was to the neighbourhood of Loch Arkeig that Prince Charles Stuart fled after the battle of Culloden, where he met with great friendſhip from Loch Eil and others. He again viſited that part of the country when he returned from the Iſle of Skye, where he had been ſafely (though with infinite riſk) conducted by Miſs Flora Macdonald, from the iſland of South Uiſt. After leaving the Iſle of Skye, Charles entered Loch Neviſh, which is not at a great diſtance (to the weſt) from the head of Loch Arkeig. Whilſt he was ſkulking in that diſtrict, four hundred men, under General Campbell, arrived on one ſide of him, and five hundred more, under Captain Scott, on the other. Theſe officers gaining ſome intelligence of him, began to form a circle round him not above two miles diſtant. In this dilemma, he ſent to Donald Cameron, of Glenpean, who, in the night, conducted him through the guards who were in the paſs they were obliged to take; and at one time they were forced to creep upon all fours, ſo cloſe to the tents, that they heard the ſoldiers talking to each other, and ſaw them walking between them and the fires. This was only a prelude to their dangers and difficulties, as they ſtill had to paſs through the line of little camps, twenty-ſeven in number, called the chain. The night was very dark, and Charles's faithful guide, Donald Cameron, paſſed alone through the chain, by way of experiment. He returned ſafe, and with ſucceſs conducted the Pretender through it. Before Donald began this hazardous expedition, he ſaid to Charles, 'Oh, 'Sir! my noſe is yuiking (itching), 'which is a ſign to me that we have 'great riſks and dangers to go 'through.'

"After having paſſed the guards without being diſcovered, Charles accoſted his friend, and pleaſantly ſaid, 'Well, Donald, how does your 'noſe

'nose now?'—'It is better now,' said he; 'but it still yuiks a little!' *P.* 257.

ROBERTSON OF STROWAN, THE POET.

"THE greatest part of the district of Rannoch has been for ages in the possession of the chiefs of the Robertsons. In the last rebellion, Robertson of Strowan, the poet, was their chief; a man, at that time, near eighty years of age, his body hale and strong, and his mind in vigour. He was at the battle of Preston Pans; and for his share of booty was allotted the carriage of Sir John Cope, there defeated. Strowan drove it in triumph, as far as he could, towards his district; and when the roads became impassable, he summoned his vassals to carry it into Rannoch. Amongst the other contents of Sir John's chaise, were a number of rolls of brownish stuff, which were concluded to be very valuable specifics for wounds, particularly as they were safely packed in a soldier's carriage, to be ready, as it was thought, in case of accidents. These precious rolls were cried in the streets of Perth—'Wha'll buy Johnny Cope's salve?' They were rolls of chocolate.

"The long life and actions of Strowan the poet have something so singular accompanying them, that I am tempted, though somewhat foreign to my subject, briefly to name some circumstances. His family were all of them staunch friends to the kings of Scotland for ages. That is not singular; but it is very singular that the *same* man should be engaged in the *first* and *last* attempts made to preserve on the throne, at the Revolution in 1689, and to restore to it, in 1745, the race of kings under whom he was born, and to whom he had sworn allegiance. When he first fought in 1689, in the battle of Killycrankie, for the house of Stuart, King James the Second, of England, was then acknowledged by all Scotland as lawful sovereign; and although Strowan was then a minor, and did no more than firmly support the loyal cause, and the then lawful and acknowledged king, by his country; the Parliament of *Scotland* passed sentence of forfeiture against him in the year 1690, and that sentence remained in force all his life. This forfeiture bore hard upon that an, but still more so on his Had Strowan the poet taken u in his old age, against the existi vernment in 1745, and *then* hav attainted, the case would be different; but having been at unjustly by the Parliament of Sc in 1690, and buffeted by adver tune all his long life, it was no wondered at that he should be t the cause he thought just to the his days.

"The poet's habitation in Ra was on Mount Alexander, ne river, under the shelter of the part of that hill, at no great d from the point, where I got up wall at my first approach to Ra Over his gate he placed the fol lines:

'In this small spot whole Paradise see,
'With all its plants but the forl tree:
'Here every sort of animal you
'Subdu'd but woman, who de mankind;
'All kinds of insects too their take
'Within these happy groves, the snake.
'In fine, there's nothing poi here enclos'd,
'But all is pure, as Heaven at fi pos'd:
'Woods, hills, and dales, with mi corn abound;
'Traveller, pull off thy shoes, 't ground.'

"He had also inscriptions ov door of his house, the eating- and his bed-room; but when there not a trace of his habitati mained. The natural beauti Mount Alexander, however, we as the poet described—'All as p 'Heaven at first dispos'd.'

"The present worthy chief ha begun a house on the same site; am persuaded he has too much t destroy, by modern antics, the the enchanting simplicity, his an has so well described; in whose in point of celibacy, though i politics, he strictly treads; so th whole inscription too may be ref and placed on the present Str gate, which ornament the poet' tal." *P.* 296.

Pl

CURIOSITY OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

et of beings can ſurpaſs the
ts of the Highlands (of every
n) in hoſpitality and atten-
angers; but at the ſame time
xtremely curious, and muſt
ry thing of every body who
their way; who they are,
are, whence they come, and
oing. They in an inſtant
ircumſtances, and are *au fait*
ent. They put me in mind
Doctor Franklin mentions of
ricans; that their curioſity
ngers and travellers took
every other conſideration;
would not ſtir an inch till
ſity was ſatisfied. He there-
n he travelled through the
in order to ſave time and
nade it a cuſtom the moment
to an inn, to accoſt the land-
, 'I am Benjamin Franklin;
printer; I live at Philadel-
im going to Boſton, or ——;
with me a ſervant and two
now pray tell me what I can
ſupper?'
aps this ſort of curioſity may
on to all thinly-inhabited and
ſited countries, where the
it of ſtrangers leads to a de-
owing every thing concern-
; particularly as in ſuch an
round of life, where their
leſs employed and filled than
nd places of commerce and
eir mental powers are open,
ly alive to every adventitious
' *P.* 319.

THE LEE PENNY.

ERE is at Lee a curioſity of
tues, called the *Lee Penny*.
l lady of Lee ſuffered me to
py of its hiſtory, which is as

at curious piece of antiquity,
he Lee Penny, is a ſtone of a
ed colour, and triangular
and its ſize about half an inch
e. It is ſet in a piece of ſil-
, which (though much de-
by ſome letters ſtill remain-
ſuppoſed to be a ſhilling of
l the Firſt. The croſs too is
ain on this ſhilling. It has
ry tradition, in the Lee fa-
ice the year 1320, that is, a
'little after the death of King Robert
'Bruce; who ordered his heart to be
'carried to the Holy Land, there to
'be buried. It was ſaid, that one of
'the noble family of Douglas was
'ſent with it, and the crowned heart
'in his arms, from that circumſtance,
'which is not ſo; for the perſon who
'really did carry the royal heart was
'Sir Simond Locard, of Lee; who,
'juſt about this time, borrowed a large
'ſum of money from Sir William de
'Lindſey, prior of Ayr, for which he
'granted a bond of annuity of ten
'pounds of ſilver, during the life of
'the ſaid Sir William de Lindſey, out
'of his (Sir Simond's) lands of Lee
'and Cartland. The original bond,
'dated 1323, and witneſſed by the
'principal nobility of the country, is
'ſtill remaining amongſt the family
'papers;' (and a curious bond it is,
for I ſaw it.) 'As ten pounds of ſil-
'ver, to be given annually, was a
'great ſum in thoſe days, the ſum
'granted in lieu of it muſt have been
'very large indeed; and it was thought
'it was borrowed for that expedition
'to the Holy Land. From Sir Si-
'mond being the perſon who carried
'the royal heart, he changed his name
'to Lockheart, as it is ſometimes
'ſpelt, or Lockhart. Sir Simond,
'having taken a Saracen prince pri-
'ſoner, his wife came to ranſom him,
'and on counting the money and jew-
'els, a ſtone fell out of her purſe,
'which ſhe haſtily ſnatched up: this,
'and her confuſion, being obſerved
'by Sir Simond, he inſiſted upon hav-
'ing the ſtone, or elſe he would not
'give up his priſoner. Upon this the
'lady remonſtrated, but in vain; and
'ſhe gave it him, and told him its
'many virtues; *videlicet*, that it cured
'all diſeaſes in cattle, and the bite of a
'mad dog both in man and beaſt.
'It is uſed by dipping the ſtone in
'water, which is given to the diſ-
'eaſed cattle to drink; and the ani-
'mals are to have the wounds, or
'parts infected, waſhed with the wa-
'ter. There are no words uſed in the
'dipping of the ſtone, nor any money
'taken by the ſervants, without in-
'curring the owner's diſpleaſure.—
'Many are the cures ſaid to be per-
'formed by it; and people come from
'all parts of Scotland, and even as
'far in England as Yorkſhire, to get
'the water in which the ſtone has been
'dipped, to give to their cattle, eſpe-
'cially

'cially when ill of the murrain and 'black-leg.

" 'In early times, a complaint was 'made to the eccleſiaſtical courts, 'againſt the then Laird of Lee, Sir 'James Lockhart, for uſing witch-'craft.' (A copy of the act of the Glaſgow ſynod I ſaw, but I was not in the leaſt the wiſer for it, for I could not read it.) 'There is no date to the 'act of the Glaſgow eccleſiaſtical ſy-'nod on the ſubject; but from the 'ſpelling of it, and the appellant being 'called Goodman of Raploch, a title 'then given to the ſmall lairds, and 'Sir James being the name of the 'Laird of Lee, it muſt be as early as '1660.' (The act of the ſynod was in favour of Sir James, as he was thereby permitted to continue the uſe of the ſtone, without the dread of be-ing burnt for a wizard.)

" 'It is ſaid, when the plague was at 'Newcaſtle upon Tyne, the inhabit-'ants ſent for the Lee Penny, and 'gave a bond for a large ſum of mo-'ney in truſt for the loan of the ſtone, 'and they thought it did ſo much 'good, that they offered to pay the 'value of the bond if they might keep 'the Penny; but the laird would not 'part with it. A copy of this bond 'is very well atteſted to have been 'amongſt the family papers, but ſup-'poſed to have been ſpoiled along 'with many more valuable ones, about 'the year 1730, by rain getting into 'the charter-room during a long mi-'nority, and no family reſiding at 'Lee Houſe.

" 'The moſt remarkable cure per-'formed upon a human being was on 'the perſon of Lady Baird of Sauch-'tenhall, near Edinburgh, who hav-'ing been bit by a mad dog, was come 'to the length of the hydrophobia; 'upon which, having begged that the 'Lee Penny might be ſent to her 'houſe, ſhe uſed it for ſome weeks, 'drinking and bathing in the water it 'was dipped in, and was quite reco-'vered. This happened about the 'year 1700; and the fact is very well 'atteſted by the lady of the Laird of 'Lee at that time; relating alſo, that 'ſhe and her huſband were entertained 'at Sauchtenhall by Sir —— Baird 'and his lady, for ſeveral days, in 'the moſt ſumptuous manner, on ac-'count of the lady's recovery by the 'Lee Penny.

'N. B. The Lee Penny ha 'examined by a lapidary, and 'to be a ſtone, but of what k 'could not tell'." *P.* 383.

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EXTRACTS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE THRONE OF KING SOLOMON[a], TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN MS. ENTI-

[a] If it were neceſſary to demonſtrate the powers of an Aſiatic imagination,

TLED بيت المقدس OR THE HISTORY OF JERUSALEM, BY CAPTAIN W. FRANCKLIN.

"THIS famous throne was the work of the Dæmon Sakhur; it was called *Koukubal-Jinna*†: the beauty of this throne has never been sufficiently described; the following are, therefore, the particulars.—The sides of it were of pure gold, the feet of emeralds and rubies, intermixed with pearls, each of which was as big as an ostrich's egg. The throne had seven steps; on each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were composed of precious stones representing fruit ripe or unripe: on the tops of the trees were to be seen figures of beautiful-plumaged birds, particularly the *peacock*, the *Etaub*, and the *Kurges*. All these birds were hollowed within artificially, so as occasionally to utter 1000 melodious notes, such as the ear of mortal hath never heard. On the first step were delineated vine-branches, having bunches of grapes composed of various sorts of precious stones, fashioned in such a manner as to represent the different colours of purple, violet, green, and red, so as to render the appearance of real fruit. On the second step, on each side of the throne, were two lions, of terrible aspect, as large as life, and formed of cast gold. The nature of this remarkable throne was such, that when the prophet Solomon placed his foot upon the first step, all the birds spread forth their wings and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his touching the second step, the two lions expanded their claws. On his reaching the third step, the whole assembly of dæmons, fairies, and men, repeated the praises of the Deity. When he arrived at the fourth step, voices were heard addressing him in the following manner: 'Son of David, be 'thankful for the blessings t 'mighty has bestowed upon The same was repeated on his ing the fifth step. On his t the sixth, all the children of and on his arrival at the seven all the throne, birds, and anim came in motion, and ceased n he had placed himself in th feat: when the birds, lions, an animals, by secret springs, dis a shower of most precious musk prophet; after which two of t gesses, descending, placed a crown upon his head. Befo throne was a column of b gold, on the top of which golden dove which held in its volume bound in silver: in th were written the Psalms of and the dove having presen book to the King, he read a portion of it to the children rael. It is farther related, that approach of wicked persons throne, the lions were wont t a terrible roaring, and to las tails with violence; the birds gan to bristle up their feathers, assembly of dæmons and geni ter horrid cries; so that, for these, no person dared be gu falsehood, but confessed his Such was the throne of Solom son of David." *P.* 235.

ON THE ORIENTAL EMIGRAT THE ANCIENT INHABITAN BRITAIN AND IRELAND. I NERAL C. VALLANCEY, F. R. S. M. R. I. A. (CON CATED IN A LETTER T EDITOR.)

"THE deeper our learned trymen dig in the rich mine o minical history, the stronger the proof of the ancient his Ireland—that the original i ants were, as they styled them

or fertility of invention, the Editor might give many additional pr both from the descriptions of other eastern thrones; but he believes the will be contented with this specimen. The Persian poets have freely in their fancy in describing the magnificence of Gemshid's throne (جمشيد at Istakhar or Persepolis; and the gravest historians dwell with seeming p on the splendour of that constructed by Khosru Parviz about the year our æra; which, however, not being the work of supernatural artists, only boast of as much richness and beauty as imperial treasures and hur gemity could bestow."

† "كوكب الجن 'the star of the Genii'."

ti, or *Cuti*, the ancient *Cuthi*,
shepherds of the banks of
or Indus, who, coloniſing
Tuatha-Dedan or *Chaldæans*
n, formed that body of Phœ-
hich at length ſettled in theſe
iſlands. They were called
Greeks *Indo-Scuthæ*, a name
id no relation whatever to
P. 301.

theſe Indo-Scuthæ, as the
alled them, were the *Palis* of
ho migrated to theſe weſtern
am of opinion the impartial
ill be convinced, when we
all the names given to this
n India are ſynonimous to
uti, by which the old inhabit-
his iſland were known.

word Palis ſignifies ſheep-
in Ireland. *Peillis*, a hut,
branches of trees, covered
ith the ſkins of beaſts, an-
ſed in Ireland. It is the
different places in the county
at this day. *O'Brien's Dict.*

word *Pal* is now in diſuſe
d, like the word *Ghan*, a
heep, Chald. פן, *Ghan*, grex,
they preſerve it in *Ganail*,
ld.

anſcrit *Abir* and *Heri* ſignify
rd; in Iriſh *Aora* (hoera),
eith: in Sanſcrit, *Cira* is a
in Iriſh, *Caora*, plur. *Caor-*
m *Caor*, a ſheep, Chald. כר,
b. كار, *Kar*, ovis.

Caorits, or Keerits, appear
een once a powerful people
d, and maſters of the ſoil;
ontinued to take poſſeſſion of
hey thought proper down to
entury. In Harris's Collec-
w in the library of the Dub-
y, is an order made by the
ſſembly of confederate Ca-
: Kilkenny, Nov. 12, 1647,
f notice: this order ſets

hereas ſeveral perſons of the
: of Ulſter and other parts
kingdom, with their *cattle*
ilies, go in great multitudes
ſeveral parts of the ſeveral
s of this kingdom; being,
allege, neceſſitated, for the
f their lives and fortunes, to
ir former dwellings and ha-
bitations, and where, by their daily
ranging, they have very much pre-
judiced ſeveral counties, in deſtroy-
ing the graſs, corn, and other goods
of the inhabitants there, which has
occaſioned that ſeveral counties and
places are quite deſerted and waſted,
and the ſaid *Keyriaghts* avoid the
contribution which falls due upon
them. It is therefore, for the future
redreſs of ſuch miſchiefs, thought
fit, that the lord general of Ulſter,
calling to his aſſiſtance ſuch other
perſons of the ſaid province as ſhall
be fit, ſhall inquire and find out,
and return to the ſupreme council
now to be eſtabliſhed, the *head Key-
riaghts* of the ſaid province of Ul-
ſter, within the ſeveral provinces of
Leinſter, Munſter, and Connaught,
and what numbers of cattle each of
them hath. Upon return whereof,
and examination, by the council, of
the lands waſted in the ſeveral coun-
ties, which are ſet for county charges
only, or which are waſted and yield
no county charges, to aſſign unto
the ſaid *Keyriaghts*, or unto ſeveral
of them together, ſo much of the
waſte lands in the ſeveral provinces
for their habitations, and their pay-
ing county charges for the ſame, as
others of the ſaid counties will do,
where they are to reſide, till they
may *return* to their *former habitations*,
and not annoy their neighbours, or
any of the quarters of the confe-
derate Catholics, at their peril.'

"Printed at Kilkenny, 1647.

"If theſe *Eile Caorith*[a], or ſheep-people, as they are termed, had not a privilege, time immemorial, of moving from place to place with their ſheep and cattle, can it be ſuppoſed that they would have been permitted to lead this life to the annoyance of the kingdom, ſo long after the Engliſh law had taken place, and private property aſcertained, as in the laſt century? They had then become outcaſts, as Mr. Wilford informs us the *Ciratas* of India are at this day. The *Raidhts* and *Caorits* (Raits and Keryats) are mentioned in Iriſh hiſtory as having formed the main body of the people; the *Raits* were huſbandmen and tillers of the ground, the *Keryats* were ſhepherds. In theſe names we recogniſe the Arabic خويرات (Khuirat), اهالي قريت (Ahale Kuriot), peaſantry: hence we have Elle O'Carr, O'Garty, &c. the ſubjects or peaſantry of O'Carrol, O'Garty, &c."

(Khuirat), ſignifying a peaſant, and رعیت (Raeut), or ſubjects, as it is tranſlated; but without doubt they were the *Ryots*, the peaſants or labourers of Hindoſtan, and the *Ciratas* or *Palis* of the ſame country: the word *Raidbi* was ſometimes written *Ruta* in Iriſh, hence in the common dictionaries *Raidhthoir*, *Raighthoir*, a peaſant, *Ruta*, a tribe of people, ſubjects,—all deriving, I believe, from *Rath* or *Ruth*, wages. From the Arabic *Khuirat*, a peaſant, probably the *Knave* at cards is named *Currat* by the Iriſh. I remember to have heard an old Iriſh woman drink a health to the Raits and the Keyriats, a toaſt ſhe explained to ſignify the tillers of ground and the ſhepherds; that is, ſhe ſaid, all the people of Ireland. Many places where theſe Keyriats or Palis dwelt in Ireland retain the name of Comora and Cumara, from the old Perſic or Pehlavi كمر (Kumra), a ſheep-fold." *P.* 311.

XXX. *Memoirs of the Life of Charles Macklin, Eſq.* principally compiled from his own Papers and Memorandums: which contain his Criticiſms on Characters and Anecdotes of Betterton, Booth, Wilks, Cibber, Garrick, Barry, Moſſop, Sheridan, Foote, Quin, and moſt of his Contemporaries; together with his valuable Obſervations on the Drama, on the Science of Acting, and on various other Subjects. The whole forming a comprehenſive but ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Stage; which includes a Period of one hundred Years. By JAMES THOMAS KIRKMAN, of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 923. With a Portrait. 14s. *Lackington and Co.*

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iption—Mr. M. obtains an
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ſation with him in his 107th
is Indiſpoſition increaſes—
1, July 11th, 1797—View
eral Character—Liſt of his
Works—Liſt of Characters
im—His Will.

EXTRACTS.

THOR'S ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

AT the hiſtory of long life
ſe without inſtruction, by
attering our hopes, may be
l from the avidity with which
dull and unintereſting me-
Parr and Jenkins are univer-
. Theſe memoirs preſent us
of uniform and barren days;
:ader is only aſtoniſhed, that
ime ſhould have produced ſo
incident.
perſon who is the ſubject of
wing pages, long exceeded
period of the life of man.
His life too was, for the moſt part, ſpent in public and applauded exertions, and was more varied than that of moſt of his contemporaries. His biographer conſiders himſelf, therefore, as diſcharged from the neceſſity of apologizing for the ſubject he has undertaken.

"As Mr. Macklin was never ſenſible that he had occaſion to bluſh at any part of his conduct, he was always much leſs fearful of being expoſed, than of being miſrepreſented; and as he conſidered that it was more than probable the uninformed and the neceſſitous might attempt to write an hiſtory of his life, and relate anecdotes of him, when falſehood could not eaſily be detected; he, for theſe reaſons, as well as in conformity with the frequent ſolicitations of his friends, had determined, while his mind was yet in full vigour, to give the world an authentic hiſtory of his life; for which purpoſe, he had prepared, and partly arranged the materials; but finding that a work of that magnitude would be too laborious an undertaking, at his time of life, and too great an encroachment on the buſineſs of his profeſſion, he reſolved to give the materials to ſome perſon, on whom he could depend, for the purpoſe of compiling and throwing them into form.

"With this view he made choice of the author, conceiving, as it is hoped the reader will, that a near relation, bred up, and living for upwards of twenty years with him; acquainted from his infancy with his deſcent, family, and connexions; and enabled by daily obſervations to trace out, and truly delineate his character, would be more likely than any other perſon to write an hiſtory recommended by truth and fidelity; objects, in Mr. Macklin's opinion, far ſuperior, in intrinſic value, to all the graces and beauties which the higheſt embelliſhments of ſtyle could beſtow upon it." *Vol.* i. *p.* 1.

ACCOUNT OF MR. MACKLIN'S FAMILY, HIS BIRTH, &c.

"THE progenitors of Mr. Macklin, whoſe real name was M'Laughlin, were, both on his father's and mother's ſide, highly reſpectable in the eſtimation of their age and country." *Vol.* i. *p.* 8.

"It was ſome ſhort time before the period

ter's boy in the theatre, and recollected the whole tranſaction." *Vol.* i. *p.* 130.

ELECTION ANCDOTE.

"WE have often heard Mr. Macklin relate a very curious anecdote reſpecting the conteſted election in 1749 for the city of Weſtminſter, when Lord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput were candidates.

"The late Dr. Barrowby, who was Mr. Macklin's particular friend, intereſted himſelf very much in favour of Sir George Vandeput, who was nominated in oppoſition to the court party. At this period, the Doctor had, for ſome weeks, attended the noted Joe Weatherby, maſter of the Ben Jonſon's Head, in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-garden, who had been greatly emaciated by a nervous fever. During the Doctor's viſits, the patient's wife, not knowing that gentleman's attachment, had frequently expreſſed her uneaſineſs that her Joey could not get up and vote for her good friend, Lord Trentham. Towards the end of the election, when very uncommon means were uſed on both ſides to obtain the ſuffrages of the people, the Doctor, calling one morning on his patient, to his great aſtoniſhment found him up and almoſt dreſſed by the nurſe and her aſſiſtants.—'Hey-day! what's the 'cauſe of this?' exclaims Barrowby; 'why would you get out of bed without my directions?'—'Dear Doctor,' ſays poor Joey, in broken accents, 'I 'am going to poll.'—'To poll!' replies the Doctor, with great warmth, (ſuppoſing that he eſpouſed the ſame ſide that his wife did), 'going to the 'devil you mean! Why, do you not 'know that the cold air muſt deſtroy 'you? Get to bed, man; get to bed 'as faſt as you can, or immediate 'death may enſue.'—'Oh! Sir, if 'that is the caſe,' returns the patient, in faltering accents, 'to be ſure I muſt 'act as your adviſe me; but I love my 'country, Sir, and thought, while my 'wife was out, to ſeize this opportunity to go to Covent-garden church, 'and vote for Sir George Vande-'put.'—'How, Joey, for Sir George?'—'Yes, Sir; I wiſh him heartily 'well.'—'Do you?' ſays the medical politician. 'Hold! nurſe; don 'off his ſtockings again; let n 'his pulſe.—Hey! very well! 'firm ſtroke; egad this will do 'took the pills I ordered laſt nig 'Yes, Doctor; but they ma 'very ſick.'—'Aye, ſo muc 'better. How did your maſte 'nurſe?'—'O, charmingly, Si plies the nurſe.—'Did he? W 'his mind be uneaſy about thi 'tion, he muſt be indulged; d 'of the mind greatly affect th 'the body. Come, come, th 'great coat or a blanket about 'it is a fine day; but the ſoo 'goes the better; the ſun w 'down very ſoon.—Here, he 'him up; adad! a ride will d 'good: he ſhall go with 'the huſtings in my chariot.' Doctor was directly obeyed, an Joe Weatherby was carried chariot to the place of poll, whi gave his voice according to hi ſcience *, and two hours after h dical friend had left him at hi houſe, he abſolutely departed th loaded with the reproaches of l loved wife, and her friends of th party." *Vol.* i. *p.* 320.

PERSON AND CHARACTER MR. MACKLIN.

"IN his perſon Mr. Mackl rather above the middle heigh corpulent, but of a robuſt, a make, with a countenance ſt marked and highly expreſſive complexion was cadaverous, an was an auſterity in his looks, intimacy ſoftened into compla His eye was keen, quick, penet and extremely eloquent; his was ſtrong and powerful, and h and walked, both on and off the remarkably erect. His concep his author was always ſtrictly ju delivery forcible, his pronun correct, and peculiarly articulat his emphaſis taſteful and proper

"In his ſtage deportment h free, and void of all affectation, ar attentive to the buſineſs of the His action was conſiſtent with S ſpeare's general rule—letting his ſuit the words, and the wor action, and taking eſpecial care

* Hogarth has repreſented this ſcene in his print of "Polling at an tion." ED.

:.—His attitudes were ex-
ſpirit and exactneſs, and
nts of his features were
ngly deſcriptive. In a
ver overſtepped the mo-
ure; and, by his perſe-
dy of nature, acute diſ-
nd ſound underſtanding,
d that which no man ever
—he reduced acting to a
s capacity was more exten-
learning, and his know-
greater than could be
om a man ſo beſet with
neſs.—He was always at-
eaſe, but never ſtooped to
officiouſneſs.—He was fond
ity and good humour, with-
ſſing the laws of decency.
duct, through life, was
urable, manly, and firm.—
and abhorred low cunning
ry, and was an implacable
ſeneſs and diſhoneſty.—His
n was entertaining and hu-
d he had no ſmall ſhare of
in telling funny anecdotes,
d lively ſtories. Were we
e many ſervices that he had
o others, we ſhould fill a
His houſe was always open
and diſtreſſed—to his table
med the hungry and deſti-
for his counſel and inſtruc-
tage candidate, or brother
ht readily apply.—He was
benevolent, charitable, and
With all his good qualities,
tlin had his failings;—for
e faults, would exceed the
anity.—He was haſty in his
nay, ſometimes paſſionate,
ſaid and did that, which, on
grieved him, and for which
artily ſorry.—Theſe, how-
but the failings of a man,
ctions were ever on the ſide
, and whoſe abilities were
w have equalled, ſtill fewer
' *Vol.* ii. *p.* 429.

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*Rome at the Cloſe of the
nth Century!!!* a Poem,
lotes. By HENRY TRE-
Eſq. R. A. With a View
Vatican in Aquatinta, by
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'of other nations can never become 'the ornaments of their own coun-'tries'." *P.* v.

EXTRACTS.

"ROME! Rome! lament; lo! Gallia's hordes prevail,
With wanton pride thy hallow'd ſhrines aſſail;
In ſoothing opiates Reaſon's temples ſteep,
And preach, crime's only balm, 'Eternal ſleep.'
A ſeeming virtue poiſons ev'ry dart,
Peace on their lips, but plunder in their heart*:
Benign Philanthropy is rooted hate,
Law's equal rule—the downfal of the great;
Soft Pity's poignard heaps on piles the ſlain,
And ſacred Freedom ſwells Oppreſſion's train.
Freedom, Fraternity—deſtroying names,
Unknown to *Vandal* rage and *Gothic* flames;
Rude Vandal rage and Gothic flames were kind,
They left the germs of lib'ral arts behind;
But the ſwoln wave which Licence wild impels,
O'er gracious mounds, by Taſte conſtructed, ſwells;
Sweeps Learning's treaſures from a genial clime,
And robs the harveſt from the ſcythe of Time." *P.* 4.

"CONSUMING ſorrows heap'd on ſilver'd hairs,
Claim virtuous pity, and averting pray'rs;
The ſighs of Saints, the Veſtal's piercing moan,
Might ſoften boſoms not transform'd to ſtone:
Yet what avails hoar locks, pleading tears?
Have French invaders, bow or ears?
Haſte, glut their legions bounded ore,
Unſated Avarice bellows more;
Deſpoil the temple, ſtrip the ſtate,
Gems, urns, ſhrines, tripod triumphs wait,
Heroes and demi-gods that ſtone,
The fair creation Painting own;
Give all, and vainly hope, of ſand,
To bind fell Rapine's hand:
Pacts, treaties, public faith, ble ties,
ROME ſtoops cajol'd, an prize†:
Taſte's radiant ſeat, emporiu light,
Diſrob'd of luſtre, droops night;
While wrapp'd in flames of tic ire,
Faith, Hope, and Pity, age pire!
Theſe are the promis'd bliſs,
Theſe the firſt-fruits of the kiſs,
Theſe the ſeductive, oſtentati
That win Philoſophy to Trea
"Oh! may once more Camillus riſe,
Chain the oppreſſor, the tiſe:
With ample ſhield prote weal,
And ranſom empire, not but ſteel!" *P.* 15.

* "'Ces enfans des Gaulois, l'olivier de paix à la main, vienn 'lieu auguſte, y retablir les autels de la Liberté dreſſés par le prémi 'tus.'——*Diſcours prononcé au Capitole par le Citoyen Alexandre Berth en Chef de l'Armée d'Italie.*"

† "The heroic beſiegers of the diſmantled Capitol, the invincib ors of unarmed Rome, are more indebted to deceit than to courag triumph over unſuſpecting virtue. Perhaps it may be demanded, aſk whether an enemy ſucceeds by ſtratagem or by valour?—In caſe there was no hoſtility, the Pope had already purchaſed a peac tino from Buonaparte, had received the warmeſt aſſurance of ſuppc urbanity of the French: the Tiara, the treaſures of Loretto had the *diſintereſted* effuſion of Gallic generoſity, and the edict publiſhe cretary of ſtate, by order of his Holineſs, proves the firm reliance placed on republican faith."

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dridge del. Dickinſon ſc.
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iger; with his Return by the
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us Lotus.
of Ali's Tent, at the Camp of
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of Kamalia. Wilſon ſc.
of a Bridge over the Ba-Fing,
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or the Butter Tree.
ſhowing the Progreſs of Diſ-
y in the Geography of North
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of the Lines of magnetic Va-
on, in the Seas around Africa.
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ACT FROM THE PREFACE.

E following journal, drawn up ginal minutes and notices made proper moment and preſerved at difficulty, is now offered to lic by the direction of my noble ourable employers, the mem-the African aſſociation. I re- it is ſo little commenſurate to onage I have received.

mediately after my return from the acting committee of the on, taking notice of the time d require to prepare an account l, as it now appears; and be-irous of gratifying, as ſpeedily ble, the curioſity which many of the members were pleaſed to expreſs concerning my diſcoveries, determined that an epitome, or abridgment of my travels, ſhould be forthwith prepared from ſuch materials and oral communications as I could furniſh, and printed for the uſe of the aſſociation; and alſo, that an engraved map of my route ſhould accompany it. A memoir, thus ſupplied and improved, was accordingly drawn up in two parts, by members of the aſſociation, and diſtributed among the ſociety: the firſt part conſiſting of a narrative, in abſtract, of my travels, by Bryan Edwards, Eſq.; the ſecond, of geographical illuſtrations of my progreſs, by Major James Rennell, F. R. S." *P.* vii.

"Availing myſelf therefore, on the preſent occaſion, of aſſiſtance like this, it is impoſſible that I can preſent myſelf before the public, without expreſſing how deeply and gratefully ſenſible I am of the honour and advantage which I derive from the labours of thoſe gentlemen; for Mr. Edwards has kindly permitted me to incorporate, as occaſion offered, the whole of his narrative into different parts of my work; and Major Rennell, with equal good will, allows me not only to embelliſh and elucidate my travels, with the maps before mentioned, but alſo to ſubjoin his geographical illuſtrations *entire*." *P.* ix. "M. P."

EXTRACTS.

THE AUTHOR'S INSTRUCTIONS AND DEPARTURE.

"SOON after my return from the Eaſt Indies in 1793, having learnt that the noblemen and gentlemen, aſſociated for the purpoſe of proſecuting diſcoveries in the interior of Africa, were deſirous of engaging a perſon to explore that continent, by the way of the Gambia river, I took occaſion, through means of the preſident of the Royal Society, to whom I had the honour to be known, of offering myſelf for that ſervice. I had been informed, that a gentleman of the name of Houghton, a captain in the army, and formerly fort-major at Goree, had already failed to the Gambia, under the direction of the aſſociation, and that there was reaſon to apprehend he had fallen a ſacrifice to the climate, or periſhed in ſome conteſt with the natives; but this intelligence, inſtead of deterring me from my purpoſe, animated me to perſiſt in the

the offer of my ſervices with the greater ſolicitude. I had a paſſionate deſire to examine into the productions of a country ſo little known; and to become experimentally acquainted with the modes of life, and character of the natives. I knew that I was able to bear fatigue; and I relied on my youth, and the ſtrength of my conſtitution, to preſerve me from the effects of the climate. The ſalary which the committee allowed was ſufficiently large, and I made no ſtipulation for future reward. If I ſhould periſh in my journey, I was willing that my hopes and expectations ſhould periſh with me; and if I ſhould ſucceed in rendering the geography of Africa more familiar to my countrymen, and in opening to their ambition and induſtry new ſources of wealth, and new channels of commerce, I knew that I was in the hands of men of honour, who would not fail to beſtow that remuneration which my ſucceſsful ſervices ſhould appear to them to merit. The committee of the aſſociation, having made ſuch inquiries as they thought neceſſary, declared themſelves ſatisfied with the qualifications that I poſſeſſed, and accepted me for the ſervice; and with that liberality which on all occaſions diſtinguiſhes their conduct, gave me every encouragement which it was in their power to grant, or which I could with propriety aſk.

"It was at firſt propoſed that I ſhould accompany Mr. James Willis, who was then recently appointed conſul at Senegambia, and whoſe countenance in that capacity it was thought might have ſerved and protected me; but government afterwards reſcinded his appointment, and I loſt that advantage. The kindneſs of the committee, however, ſupplied all that was neceſſary. Being favoured by the ſecretary of the aſſociation, the late Henry Beaufoy, Eſq. with a recommendation to Dr. John Laidley (a gentleman who had reſided many years at an Engliſh factory on the banks of the Gambia), and furniſhed with a letter of credit on him for 200*l*. I took my paſſage in the brig Endeavour, a ſmall veſſel trading to the Gambia for bees-wax and ivory, commanded by Captain Richard Wyatt, and I became impatient for my departure.

"My inſtructions were very plain and conciſe. I was directed, on my arrival in Africa, 'to paſs on to the 'river Niger, either by the 'Bambouk, or by ſuch other r 'ſhould be found moſt conv 'That I ſhould aſcertain the cour 'if poſſible, the riſe and termin 'that river That I ſhould 'utmoſt exertions to viſit the pr 'towns or cities in its neighbou 'particularly Tombuctoo and 'and that I ſhould be afterw 'liberty to return to Europe, 'by the way of the Gambia, or 'other route, as, under all t 'exiſting circumſtances of my fi 'and proſpects, ſhould appear t 'be moſt adviſable'." *P.* 1.

THE MANDINGOES,

"GENERALLY ſpeaking, a mild, ſociable, and obliging tion. The men are commonly the middle ſize, well ſhaped, and capable of enduring great l the women are good-natured, ly, and agreeable. The dreſs ſexes is compoſed of cotton cl their own manufacture; that men is a looſe frock, not u ſurplice, with drawers which half way down the leg; and the ſandals on their feet, and white caps on their heads. The w dreſs conſiſts of two pieces of each of which is about ſix fe and three broad; one of theſe th round the waiſt, which hangin to the ancles anſwers the purp petticoat: the other is thrown gently over the boſom and ſhou

"This account of their clo indeed nearly applicable to the of all the different countries part of Africa; a peculiar mode is obſervable only in th dreſſes of the women.

"Thus, in the countries Gambia, the females wear a bandage, which they call *jalla*. a narrow ſtripe of cotton cloth, ped many times round, imm over the forehead. In Bond head is encircled with ſtrings beads, and a ſmall plate of worn in the middle of the fo In Kaſſon, the ladies decorat heads in a very taſteful and manner, with white ſea-ſhel Kaarta and Ludamar, the wom their hair to a great height addition of a pad (as the lad formerly in Great Britain), whi

d

e with a ſpecies of coral, brought
e Red Sea by pilgrims return-
m Mecca, and ſold at a great

the conſtruction of their dwell-
ıſes the Mandingoes alſo con-
o the general practice of the
ı nations on this part of the
nt, contenting themſelves with
ınd incommodious hovels. A
· mud wall about four feet high,
hich is placed a conical roof,
ed of the bamboo cane, and
d with graſs, forms alike the
of the king, and the hovel of
'e. Their houſehold furniture
lly ſimple. A hurdle of canes
upon upright ſtakes, about two
ɔm the ground, upon which is
a mat or bullock's hide, anſwers
rpoſe of a bed: a water jar,
arthen pots for dreſſing their
ı few wooden bowls and cala-
and one or two low ſtools,
e the reſt.

ı every man of free condition
plurality of wives, it is found
ry (to prevent, I ſuppoſe, ma-
ial diſputes) that each of the
hould be accommodated with a
ıerſelf; and all the huts belong-
he ſame family are ſurrounded
ence, conſtructed of bamboo
ſplit and formed into a ſort of
-work. The whole encloſure
l a *ſirk*, or *ſurk*. A number of
ıcloſures, with narrow paſſages
ı them, form what is called a
but the huts are generally
without any regularity, accord-
he caprice of the owner. The
le that ſeems to be attended to,
ng the door towards the ſouth-
ı order to admit the ſea breeze.
each town is a large ſtage called
ang, which anſwers the purpoſe
ıblic hall or town-houſe; it is
ed of interwoven canes, and is
ly ſheltered from the ſun by
rected in the ſhade of ſome large
ſt is here that all public affairs
nſacted and trials conducted;
'e the lazy and indolent meet to
their pipes and hear the news of
'. In moſt of the towns the
ıedans have alſo a *miſſura*, or
: in which they aſſemble and
ı their daily prayers, according
ules of the Koran.

the account which I have thus
f the natives, the reader muſt
ı mind, that my obſervations apply chiefly to perſons of *free condition*, who conſtitute, I ſuppoſe, not more than one-fourth part of the inhabitants at large; the other three-fourths are in a ſtate of hopeleſs and hereditary ſlavery; and are employed in cultivating the land, in the care of cattle, and in ſervile offices of all kinds, much in the ſame manner as the ſlaves in the Weſt Indies. I was told, however, that the Mandingo maſter can neither deprive his ſlave of life, nor ſell him to a ſtranger, without firſt calling a palaver on his conduct; or, in other words, bringing him to a public trial: but this degree of protection is extended only to the native or domeſtic ſlave. Captives taken in war, and thoſe unfortunate victims who are condemned to ſlavery for crimes or inſolvency, and, in ſhort, all thoſe unhappy people who are brought down from the interior countries for ſale, have no ſecurity whatever, but may be treated and diſpoſed of in all reſpects as the owner thinks proper. It ſometimes happens, indeed, when no ſhips are on the coaſt, that a humane and conſiderate maſter incorporates his purchaſed ſlaves among his domeſtics; and their offſpring at leaſt, if not the parents, become entitled to all the privileges of the native claſs." *P.* 21.

CHARACTER AND MANNERS OF THE MOORS.

"THE Moors are rigid Mahomedans, and poſſeſs, with the bigotry and ſuperſtition, all the intolerance of their ſect. They have no moſques at Benowm, but perform their devotions in a ſort of open ſhed, or encloſure made of mats. The prieſt is, at the ſame time, ſchoolmaſter to the juniors. His pupils aſſemble every evening before his tent; where, by the light of a large fire, made of bruſh-wood and cows' dung, they are taught a few ſentences from the Koran, and are initiated into the principles of their creed. Their alphabet differs but little from that in Richardſon's Arabic Grammar. They always write with the vowel points. Their prieſts even affect to know ſomething of foreign literature. The prieſt of Benowm aſſured me, that he could read the writings of the Chriſtians: he ſhowed me a number of barbarous characters, which he aſſerted were the Roman alphabet; and he produced another ſpecimen, equally unintelligible,

gible, which he declared to be the *Kallam il Indi*, or Perſian. His library conſiſted of nine volumes of quarto; moſt of them, I believe, were books of religion; for the name of Mahomet appeared, in red letters, in almoſt every page of each. His ſcholars wrote their leſſons upon thin boards; paper being too expenſive for general uſe. The boys were diligent enough, and appeared to poſſeſs a conſiderable ſhare of emulation; carrying their boards ſlung over their ſhoulders, when about their common employments. When a boy has committed to memory a few of their prayers, and can read and write certain parts of the Koran, he is reckoned ſufficiently inſtructed; and, with this ſlender ſtock of learning, commences his career of life. Proud of his acquirements, he ſurveys with contempt the unlettered negro; and embraces every opportunity of diſplaying his ſuperiority over ſuch of his countrymen as are not diſtinguiſhed by the ſame accompliſhments.

"The education of the girls is neglected altogether: mental accompliſhments are but little attended to by the women; nor is the want of them conſidered by the men as a defect in the female character. They are regarded, I believe, as an inferior ſpecies of animals; and ſeem to be brought up for no other purpoſe, than that of adminiſtering to the ſenſual pleaſures of their imperious maſters. Voluptuouſneſs is, therefore, conſidered as their chief accompliſhment, and ſlaviſh ſubmiſſion as their indiſpenſable duty.

"The Moors have ſingular ideas of feminine perfection. The gracefulneſs of figure and motion, and a countenance enlivened by expreſſion, are by no means eſſential points in their ſtandard: with them, corpulence and beauty appear to be terms nearly ſynonymous. A woman, of even moderate pretenſions, muſt be one who cannot walk without a ſlave under each arm, to ſupport her; and a perfect beauty is a load for a camel. In conſequence of this prevalent taſte for unwieldineſs of bulk, the Mooriſh ladies take great pains to acquire it early in life; and for this purpoſe, many of the young girls are compelled, by their mothers, to devour a great quantity of kouſkous, and drink a large bowl of camels' milk every morning. It is of no importance, whether the girl has an appetite or not; the kouſkous and milk muſt be ſwall and obedience is frequently en by blows. I have ſeen a poor g crying, with the bowl at her lip more than an hour; and her m with a ſtick in her hand, watchir all the while, and uſing the ſtick out mercy, whenever ſhe obſerve her daughter was not ſwallo This ſingular practice, inſtead o ducing indigeſtion and diſeaſe, covers the young lady with that c of plumpneſs, which, in the ey Moor, is perfection itſelf.

"As the Moors purchaſe all clothing from the Negroes, the w are forced to be very economi the article of dreſs. In general, content themſelves with a broad of cotton cloth, which is wr round the middle, and hangs dow a petticoat, almoſt to the groun the upper part of this are ſewe ſquare pieces, one before, an other behind, which are faſtene gether over the ſhoulders. The dreſs is commonly a bandage of cloth, with ſome parts of it b than others, which ſerve to c the face when they walk in the frequently, however, when th abroad, they veil themſelves from to foot.

"The employment of the w varies, according to their degr opulence. Queen Fatima, and others of high rank, like the ladies in ſome parts of Europe their time chiefly in converſing their viſitors, performing thei votions; or admiring their c in a looking-glaſs. The women ferior claſs employ themſelves i ferent domeſtic duties. They ar vain and talkative; and whe thing puts them out of humour, commonly vent their anger upo female ſlaves, over whom the with ſevere and deſpotic auth which leads me to obſerve, th condition of theſe poor captives plorably wretched. At daybreak are compelled to fetch water fro wells, in large ſkins, called g and as ſoon as they have br water enough to ſerve the fami the day, as well as the horſes (f Moors ſeldom give their horſe trouble of going to the wells) are then employed in poundin corn, and dreſſing the victuals. being always done in the open ai

: expoſed to the combined
e ſun, the ſand, and the fire.
tervals, it is their buſineſs to
: tent, churn the milk, and
ither domeſtic offices. With
ey are badly fed, and often-
erly puniſhed.

: men's dreſs, among the
Ludamar, differs but little
of the Negroes (which has
:ady deſcribed), except that
: all adopted that characteriſ-
Mahomedan ſect, the *turban*;
here univerſally made of
on cloth. Such of the Moors
long beards, diſplay them
cture of pride and ſatisfaction,
ig an Arab anceſtry. Of this
was Ali himſelf; but among
ality of the people, the hair
ınd buſhy, and univerſally
ınd here I may be permitted
e, that if any one circum-
:ited among them favourable
towards my own perſon, it
eard; which was now grown
rmous length, and was always
ith approbation or envy. I
my conſcience, they thought
d a beard for a Chriſtian.
only diſeaſes which I obſerv-
vail among the Moors, were
nittent fever, and dyſentery:
ure of which, noſtrums are
s adminiſtered by their old
but, in general, nature is left
n operations. Mention was
ne of the ſmall-pox, as being
s very deſtructive; but it had
ıy knowledge, made its ap-
at Ludamar, while I was in

That it prevails, however,
me tribes of the Moors, and
frequently conveyed by them
groes in the ſouthern ſtates,
ſured, on the authority of
ley; who alſo informed me,
legroes on the Gambia prac-
lation.

: adminiſtration of criminal
s far as I had opportunities of
;, was prompt and deciſive.
ough civil rights were but
arded in Ludamar, it was ne-
vhen crimes were committed,
mples ſhould be ſometimes
)n ſuch occaſions, the offen-
rought before Ali, who pro-
of his ſole authority, what
t he thought proper. But I
d that capital puniſhment was
ſeldom or never inflicted, except on the Negroes.

"Although the wealth of the Moors conſiſts chiefly in their numerous herds of cattle; yet, as the paſtoral life does not afford full employment, the majority of the people are perfectly idle, and ſpend the day in trifling converſation about their horſes, or in laying ſchemes of depredation on the Negro villages.

"The uſual place of rendezvous for the indolent, is the king's tent; where great liberty of ſpeech ſeems to be exerciſed by the company towards each other; while in ſpeaking of their chief, they expreſs but one opinion. In praiſe of their ſovereign they are unanimous. Songs are compoſed in his honour, which the company frequently ſing in concert; but they are ſo loaded with groſs adulation, that no man but a Mooriſh deſpot could hear them without bluſhing. The king is diſtinguiſhed by the fineneſs of his dreſs; which is compoſed of blue cotton cloth, brought from Tombuctoo, or white linen or muſlin from Morocco. He has likewiſe a larger tent than any other perſon, with a white cloth over it: but, in his uſual intercourſe with his ſubjects, all diſtinctions of rank are frequently forgotten. He ſometimes eats out of the ſame bowl with his camel-driver, and repoſes himſelf, during the heat of the day, upon the ſame bed. The expenſes of his government and houſehold are defrayed by a tax upon his Negro ſubjects, which is paid by every houſeholder, either in corn, cloth, or gold duſt; a tax upon the different Mooriſh Korrees, or watering-places, which is commonly levied in cattle; and a tax upon all merchandiſe which paſſes through the kingdom, and is generally collected in kind. But a conſiderable part of the king's revenue ariſes from the plunder of individuals. The Negro inhabitants of Ludamar, and the travelling merchants, are afraid of appearing rich; for Ali, who has ſpies ſtationed in the different towns, to give him information concerning the wealth of his ſubjects, frequently invents ſome frivolous plea for ſeizing their property, and reducing the opulent to a level with their fellow-citizens." *P.* 150.

(To be continued.)

XXXIII.

XXXIII. *A Miſſionary Voyage to the Southern Pacific Ocean*, performed in the Years 1796, 1797, 1798, in the Ship Duff, commanded by Captain JAMES WILSON. Compiled from Journals of the Officers and the Miſſionaries; and illuſtrated with Maps, Charts, and Views, drawn by Mr. William Wilſon, and engraved by the moſt eminent Artiſts. With a preliminary Diſcourſe on the Geography and Hiſtory of the South Sea Iſlands; and an Appendix, including Details never before publiſhed, of the natural and civil State of Otaheite; by a Committee appointed for the Purpoſe by the Directors of the Miſſionary Society. Publiſhed for the Benefit of the Society. 4to. pp. 420. Preliminary Diſcourſe, 100. 2l. 2s. *Chapman.*

LIST OF PLATES AND CHARTS.

(The Views drawn by ROOKER, from Sketches by WILSON, and engraved under the Direction of LANDSEER.)

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2. *View of the Harbour of Rio Janeiro, with the Benedictine Monaſtery, Part of the City, and the Ship Duff.*
3. *Miſſionary Houſe and Environs, in the Iſland of Otaheite.*
4. *Taloo Harbour, in the Iſland of Eimeo.*
5. *Chart of the Iſland and Harbour of Tongataboo.*
6. *Chart of Gambier's Iſlands.*
7. ——— *the Marqueſas.*
8. ——— *Iſland of Otaheite.*
9. *View of the great Morai of Temarre, at Pappara, in Otaheite.*
10. ——— *Morai and Altar, at Attahooro, with the Eatooa and Tees.*
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ACT FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT.

HE impatience of our brethren ify the curioſity of the public, lead our excuſe that the follow- ers are arranged in a leſs lucid han we could have wiſhed. In ng from the public and private s, we have deſired to preſerve guage of the relator, which, if : moſt poliſhed, may notwith- g be the moſt affecting. The f the journal is the compoſition . William Wilſon, from the i's papers, his own, and the aries' reports. As there was a y of filling up ſome chapters ie journals of the Miſſionaries lves, there will ſometimes be d a change of perſons, accord- individuals, or the body, are ced ſpeaking. It is hoped that iders will pardon this defect, it whatever perplexity it may i will be removed by referring iſt of *Errata*. It was deemed er to alter the cuſtomary mari- iraſes for the ſake of grammati- iracy."

CTS FROM THE PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

R the reaſons which determin- Miſſionary Society at London nence its operations with a voy- he Pacific Ocean, we refer the o a well-known Memoir, which olicly delivered when the So- is formed in September 1795, nnexed to an impreſſion of the s that were preached on the . That deciſion having been he utmoſt diligence was uſed t into a diſtinct and compre- view, the information that was l through numerous printed s, or was attainable by means ıſcript and verbal communica- eſpecting thoſe iſlands which it d practicable to viſit in the d voyage. An extenſive com- of this nature was put into the f the miſſionaries; and ſeveral ere conſtructed, to illuſtrate graphical details, as well as to intended navigation; the ma- rom which theſe were formed ill then remained unconnected, exhibited only upon a minute ſcale.

"By an abridgment of the accounts thus compiled, it is attempted, in this preliminary diſcourſe, to gratify perſons who may wiſh for a compendium of the principal information to be derived from former voyages reſpecting the three iſlands to which our miſſionaries have happily gained acceſs. Theſe places are deſcribed in the ſame order in which they were viſited by Captain Wilſon; and to the account of each is ſubjoined a brief deſcription of other iſlands with which a habitual intercourſe is maintained from thence; and to which we may therefore hope the uſefulneſs of our brethren will gradually be extended. A few general remarks upon the Pacific Ocean, and the countries ſituated within its limits, appear neceſſary both to introduce and to conclude the whole.

"This ocean, which covers almoſt half the globe, was unknown to Europeans at the commencement of the ſixteenth century, having been firſt ſeen from the iſthmus that connects the continents called North and South America, on the 25th of September 1513, by a Spaniard named Baſco Nunez de Balboa. Its weſtern boundary had been approached by the Portugueſe only two years earlier, Franciſco Serrano having diſcovered the Molucca iſlands immediately after the conqueſt of Malacca by the celebrated Albuquerque. To ſtimulate exertion, and to preclude contention in the rival diſcoverers from Spain and Portugal, Pope Alexander the Sixth conſigned to the dominion of theſe two nations all heathen countries that ſhould be diſcovered by them; and allotted to each one half of the globe, commencing from the weſtern limits of Brazil in South America, of which province the Portugueſe had previouſly obtained poſſeſſion. The imperfection of geographical ſcience at that time left it doubtful to *which* of theſe hemiſpheres the Moluccas belonged; and the precious ſpices peculiar to thoſe ſmall iſlands rendered the deciſion important. To aſcertain this was the purpoſe of the firſt voyage acroſs the Pacific Ocean. It was planned and executed by Hernando de Magalhanes, who had ſerved under Albuquerque at Malacca; but having been ill rewarded by the court of Portugal, he withdrew to Spain, from whence he ſailed with five ſhips under his com-

mand on the 21ſt of September 1519. He wintered in South America, and, in the October following, diſcovered the ſtrait which has ſince borne his name. He entered the great South Sea on the 28th of November 1520; and having advanced northward to the tropic of Capricorn, proceeded in a north-weſt courſe with ſuch eaſe and rapidity, that he judged the vaſt ocean he was traverſing worthy to be called the PACIFIC. It is well known, that the prevailing winds between the tropics follow the path of the ſun, where they are not diverted from it by heights of land; and the incomparable breadth of this ocean affords an uninterrupted paſſage to thoſe eaſterly currents of air, which, on account of the advantages that navigators derive from their regularity, are called the trade winds. Magalhanes having croſſed the equator too ſoon to meet with the fertile iſlands of the ſouthern tropic, found no place of refreſhment till the 6th of March 1521, when he diſcovered a range of ſmall iſlands in the longitude of 146 degrees eaſt from Greenwich, and extending from 13 to 20½ degrees of north latitude. He named them Ladrones, on account of the thieviſh diſpoſition of the natives, which has ſince been found univerſal in the Pacific Ocean. Proceeding weſtward he diſcovered, on the 10th of the ſame month, one of the iſlands which have ſince been called the Philippines. They form the northernmoſt part of the grand archipelago which borders the coaſt of Aſia, extending from 19 degrees north latitude and 122 degrees eaſt longitude, ſouth-weſtward to Malacca, and ſouth-eaſtward to New Guinea. At a ſmall iſland of this group Magalhanes finiſhed his courſe, being killed in an encounter with the natives on the 27th of April. Some of his ſhips afterward reached the Moluccas, the objects of their purſuit; which are ſituated amidſt more extenſive iſlands, in the 1ſt degree of north latitude, and in 127½ degrees eaſt longitude. One ſhip only of the ſquadron, named the Victory, with a crew of no more than thirty perſons, under the command of Sebaſtian Cano, returned by the Eaſt Indies and the Cape of Good Hope to Europe, having accompliſhed the firſt circumnavigation of the world within a period of three years." *P.* i.

OTAHEITE.

"FREQUENT as the int of Europeans with the native iſland has been for the laſt thir it is uncertain whether any i between them had occurred earlier period. While the id various iſlands viſited by mo vigators, with the early diſco the Spaniards, has been ind proved, it is barely proba Otaheite was ſeen by Pedro Fe de Quiros in 1606. He ha with two ſhips from Lima in ſearch for a continent, which poſed to exiſt in the neighbou ſeveral iſlands that had been di by him in a voyage performe years before. For this pu proceeded ſouthward to the 27t of latitude; but meeting onl few low iſlands, he returned latitude of his former diſcove on his way fell in with an iſla February, which, on accoun curve deſcribed by its ſhores, h Sagittaria. His ſmaller veſſe ed in a bay on the ſouth co the boats were prevented la the ſurf which beat upon t A young man, named Franciſc ſwam with much hazard to where the iſlanders met and him; others of the Spaniards, the ſpirited example of Pon equally well received. Wh ſwam back to the boats, t accompanied by ſeveral of th who, after having ſome preſe to them, returned, well pl their comrades on ſhore. T day the Spaniards, having ha boats over the reef, landed, ſeeing any of the inhabitan proceeded through a thick w which they found a morae, a ed a crucifix) toward a bay oppoſite ſide of the iſland. Th obtain no freſh water in a pla they ſearched for it; but themſelves with the milk o nuts, which grew there abu Loaded with this fruit, they to the landing-place, in wat their knees, along the meado which the tide had flowed; embarked however without d a paſſage through the reef hav found for the boats; and aged woman, whom they ha the woods, willingly accompar

o the ſhips, where ſhe was clothed and ed. When ſhe was ſent back to ſhore he directed the Spaniards to ſome of ier countrymen, who were occupied vith their canoes. The iſlanders beiaved amicably; and ſome of them, vith their chief, ventured to go off vith ſeveral Spaniards in the boat; ut being ſuddenly alarmed, they eaped into the ſea, except the chief, vho was detained by force till they eached Quiros's ſhip. They could ot perſuade him to go on board; nd therefore, having made him ſome reſents, ſent back the boat with him. The few Spaniards who remained on hore had been ſurrounded, and threatned, by more than a hundred of the atives, armed with ſpears and clubs. Jpon the ſafe return of the chief, a erfect reconciliation took place; and hey parted very amicably, the natives roceeding toward a ſmall iſlet. They re deſcribed as of a mulatto colour, vell made, and deſtitute of clothing, xcept the women, who were covered rom the waiſt downward with cloth nade of bark.

"Quiros coaſted this iſland to the north-weſt the following day, and at noon obſerved the latitude to be 17° 40'. This coincides with the weſtern ſide of Otaheite; but the ſilence of Quiros reſpecting the iſland of Eimeo, which would have been in ſight from thence, is perfectly unaccountable, and involves the identity of Otaheite with the Sagittaria of Quiros in much doubt. On the other hand, the place where the Spaniards landed, agrees very well with the iſthmus by which the two peninſulas of Otaheite are connected. The preceding account will enable our readers to form their own ſentiments upon a ſubject of which different judgments have been adopted by reſpectable geographers.

"Captain Wallis, in his Majeſty's ſhip Dolphin, diſcovered Otaheite on the 19th of June 1767. The veſſel being cloſe to the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland, was ſurrounded by a great number of canoes, with more than eight hundred people on board: they, in general, behaved amicably, excepting that they ſtole every thing they could ſeize. Theſe practices brought on a ſlight ſkirmiſh, but peace was ſoon apparently eſtabliſhed. Captain Wallis ſucceeded in getting to windward of the iſland during the night, and the next day ſailed along the eaſtern coaſt. On the following he anchored near the north-eaſtern ſhore; and his boats being employed in ſounding, were attacked by the iſlanders, one of whom was killed, and another wounded in the conteſt. Traffic was notwithſtanding ſpeedily reſtored. The native women uſed the moſt ſhameleſs enticements to induce the ſailors to land, but they had the precaution not to quit their boats; and ſome ſmall caſks, which they entruſted to the iſlanders to procure freſh water, were ſtolen by them.

"Captain Wallis having weighed anchor on the 23d, diſcovered the bay which is formed by the coaſt of Mattavaé, the northernmoſt diſtrict of the iſland. Having doubled its north-eaſtern cape, ſince called Point Venus, the Dolphin ſtruck upon a coral rock which is detached from the reef that borders the coaſt. The ſhip remained immoveable almoſt an hour, and was then unexpectedly relieved by a breeze which ſprung up from the ſhore The natives, in many hundred canoes, waited around to ſee the event, which was likely to have been attended with the entire deſtruction of the crew. They anchored, however, ſoon afterward in the bay, and the veſſel was found to have received little damage. The following day, while warping nearer to the ſhore, they were attacked by a multitude of large canoes, and ſhowers of heavy ſtones were poured in every direction upon the ſhip. The iſlanders renewed the aſſault, even when they had been repulſed by the great guns; but after repeated experience of their deſtructive effects, they diſperſed, and fled to the mountains.

"The ſhip having been moored abreaſt of the river of Mattavaé, Lieutenant Furneaux landed, and, without oppoſition, erected a Britiſh pendant on the ſhore, and formally took poſſeſſion of the iſland in the name of his own ſovereign." *P.* vii.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

April 6, 1797.

"EARLY this morning Otoo ſent ten men to prepare wood for erecting the blackſmith's ſhop Our brethren from Eimeo returned, and made us the pleaſing report, that they had been very kindly received by the natives,

who never attempted to ſteal any of our tools, and were ready to give us every aſſiſtance. Brother J. Puckey, on the Lord's day, had addreſſed them by Andrew; they heard attentively, and ſaid it was *very good*; but it could be of no uſe to them to change their religion, as the brethren would ſo ſoon leave them and carry away THE BOOK. We aſſured them we would return and teach them again very ſoon. The natives replied, if any of the chiefs embraced our religion they ſhould follow." *P.* 153.

April 15.

"Wanted plank for the blackſmith's ſhop; told the king. He ſaid, 'Hár-'ry-mie, come along.' I thought he had ſome ready; I went with him and ſix men; he carried me up the valley, and ſearching every houſe took what he liked: many of the people ſtoutly reſiſted, but his men would not leave a plank. I told the king, with whom we exerciſe the moſt entire familiarity, that he was a thief. 'No,' ſays he, 'it is the cuſtom of Otaheite.'

"The king was carried on men's ſhoulders, and through ſuch danger-ous places, that he ran the greateſt riſk of breaking his bones; but he muſt not alight, as every place his foot touches becomes ſacred and his own ground. At laſt we arrived at a territory of his own; when alighting, he took a majeſtic ſtride, and ſtalking on, 'Puckey,' ſays he, 'is this as 'King George walks?' I told him, Yes. Having gone about three miles I deſired to return, though the king would have gone farther, notwith-ſtanding the rain. He then gave me a hog, and made the people from whom he had taken the plank carry it down to our houſe." *P.* 158.

May 28.

"'This evening, after divine ſer-'vice, I walked,' ſays W. Puckey, 'with a native who had been ſome 'time with us; and from the beauti-'ful ſcene of creation around us, I 'took occaſion to diſcourſe of Him 'who made all theſe things. 'The God of Prétane made a 'there, but not at Otaheite; 'of their gods reached up, a 'the ſtars in the ſky; and tha 'wá, a being of enormous ſ 'holds the ſun with ropes, ſo 'may not go faſter than he pl 'endeavoured to undeceive 'ſpecting theſe tales of their 'and, pointing to the houſe at 'told him they were no g 'were placed there, but the 'men's hands; for there th 'great gods, Ooroo, Tane, a 'roa are, to whom they only 'in great extremities, when th 'ſay they are angry. I aſ 'young man, how they kn 'were angry. He ſaid, By 'to us. I aſked how this wa 'he, laughing, ſaid, On the 'ſions a prieſt wrapped himſ 'bundle of cloth, rolled up 'ball, and ſpoke in a ſharp 'ſqueaking voice, 'I am 'fetch me hogs, kill a man, 'anger will be appeaſed.' I 'voured to ſhow him the f 'knavery of the impoſture, 'gretted my want of words 'guage to make myſelf bette 'ſtood. May the Lord hat 'happy time, when the powe 'goſpel ſhall take root in th 'of theſe benighted people'!"

June 11.

"A fact was reported to day, which, if true, was ſ In one of Captain Cook's viſi a great monkey, who was chief at Attahooroo; he hac and thirty ſervants, and abun every thing: they called hi ooree harrai, the great man d day the woman ſeeing him c. flies and eat them, which th minate, ſhe ran away into the tains: the monkey and his purſued, but being met by T who was jealous of his authc knocked him down with a cl killed him." *P.* 173.

POPU

POPULATION OF OTAHEITE.

Diſtricts.	*Preſiding Chiefs.*	*No. of Souls.*
oo	Inna Madúa	264
wno	Wytouah	1596
my	Wyreede Aowh	60
	Mánne Manne	78
hoonea	Otoo	54
hyah	Ditto	186
Nahnoo	Pomárre	126
ee	Noe Noe	144
-heinah	Roorah and three more	342
	Inna Madúa	1254
Terrawow on this ſide thmus uninhabited.		
e	Maahe-hanoo (female)	444
ede	Tayreede (wife of Temárre)	1044
noo	Ditto	156
	Ditto	1044
ah	Ditto	678
roo	Ditto	1608
	Pomárre	852
	Ditto	1290
	Miſſionaries	822
Total of men, women, and children, in Otaheite		12,042
Ditto in Tiaraboo		4,008
Total on the whole iſland		16,050

(To be continued.)

Wraxall's Memoirs of the Berlin, &c. (Concluded 124.)

HER'S STONE—LABORATORIES.

RAL philoſophy has ſcarcede greater progreſs in Viennd reaſon and real religion. e of familiar ſpirits has its d believers, even among he higheſt rank. Men are , profiting of the weakneſs ty common to human na- to poſſeſs the ſecret of mmoning, and commandviſible agents. Princes, nd general officers of diſputation, are not aſhamed heir pretended diſcoveries, d into their myſteries, nd t at their nocturnal meete purpoſe of evoking or ritions.

not leſs incredible, is the d anxiety with which the philoſopher's ſtone is at this very time ſought after here. I ſhould not venture to aſſert, if I did not know from indiſputable authority, that at leaſt three thouſand perſons are now occupied in the reſearch, within the city and ſuburbs of Vienna. Government gives the example, and holds out every neceſſary encouragement to ſuch as chooſe to engage in the attempt. In order to diſcourage individuals at the ſame time, from endeavouring to attain ſo ineſtimable a ſecret as the art of tranſmuting metals, it is forbidden to carry on chemical proceſſes or operations in private houſes. Any perſon detected in ſuch an occupation, may be ſeized by the officers of police, and all his apparatus confiſcated. But, if he ſhould be diſpoſed to engage in the undertaking, the government will facilitate it, and furniſh him with the means. Profeſſor Jaquin is empowered by the Empreſs to receive propoſals from ſuch as are inclined to enter on the attempt to make gold; in other words, to find the philoſopher's ſtone. They are immediately provided by him

him with a room, charcoal, utenſils, crucibles, and every requiſite, at her Imperial Majeſty's expenſe.

"The late Emperor Francis expended great ſums in this chimerical ſearch. A perſon of the higheſt rank here, himſelf an adept, aſſured me that not very many years ago, a man arrived at Vienna, who profeſſed to be in poſſeſſion of the ſecret of producing gold. Having made an offer of his ſervices to Francis, he accepted them; and with a view of concealing the tranſaction from the public eye, ſent him into Hungary, to an eſtate which he had there purchaſed, named Hollitſch. Two military officers, choſen for their ſuppoſed fidelity, accompanied the projector, with orders very narrowly to watch, and to report his conduct. Every thing neceſſary for carrying on ſo important a work, was liberally provided, and Francis promiſed him ample recompence, if he accompliſhed his promiſes. The man actually ſent ſome gold to the Emperor, atteſted to be of his own fabrication, but in ſmall quantity. After ſome time he ſuddenly diſappeared, and the two officers abſconded with him. The projector, who has eluded all inquiry, never was heard of ſince. But the officers, it is aſſerted, have been ſeen ſome time ago, one at Malta, the other at Hamburgh. Francis, inſtructed by experience, employed no more alchymiſts to make gold.

"Numbers of the firſt perſons in Vienna have laboratories in their own houſes, where they are daily and conſtantly occupied in the ſame ſingular reſearch. Far from being undeceived, or diſguſted by ill ſucceſs, they perſevere, and expend no little money in the endeavour. Many times I have been in the laboratory of a great adept here, and have ſeen him employed in the proceſs itſelf. The room conveyed to me the preciſe idea of a necromancer's ſtudy, as deſcribed in romances; the floor ſtrewed with crucibles, vials, and all the apparatus of alchymy. My attention was particularly attracted by ſeven lamps burning under as many large glaſs bottles or receivers, each filled with a certain powder or dark matter: and he ſhowed me the particular one from which he flattered himſelf that ſucceſs might ultimately crown his labours. The utmoſt care is neceſſary to keep the lamps perpetually alive, like the ſacred fire in the temple of Veſta, or the diſciples of Zoroaſter. charcoal fires are maintained f purpoſe; the amuſement being means among the number of ſuited to perſons of a narrow for

"Some days ſince, finding alone with the nobleman in qu who is one of the moſt pleaſing able, and communicative men ex I aſked him what were his notio opinions relative to the object reſearch. I entreated him to i me, whether it was merely as a ation that he proſecuted it; or ther he ſeriouſly flattered himſel attaining in any degree the ph pher's ſtone. 'I will anſwer ſaid he, 'with frankneſs and pre 'The ſearch amuſes me, aw 'hope, animates my mind, anc 'ſents objects, at leaſt to the im 'tion, of the moſt ſeducing kin 'is, I grant, expenſive, but I an 'able to ſupport ſuch a demand 'my purſe. So much for the oc 'tion conſidered in itſelf. Wi 'ſpect to the accompliſhment 'great object, the production 'powder with which gold m 'made, I believe in the exiſten 'poſſibility of ſuch a ſubſtance: 'called in the language of alc '*Powder of Projection*. If I h 'ounce of it, I could produce g 'the following manner: by ap 'to it a ſmall quantity of gol 'metal is transformed into it; an 'only can produce this effect, 'able me to increaſe, to any 'that I pleaſe, the *Powder of Proj* 'If I afterwards apply a ſmall qu 'of it ſo compoſed, to any baſe 'tals, as lead, iron, or copper, 'change them into gold; ſo tha 'a ſmall proportion of gold, 'always have powder ſufficie 'produce an immenſe quantity 'mixing certain ingredients ir 'can deprive it of its virtue, a 'vive it at pleaſure; but none 'myſelf, or an adept *of the ſame* 'can reſtore it when thus diſguiſ 'transformed. I believe that 'perſons have attained and pr 'the art of making gold: nay, 'lieve that there are ſuch perſo 'exiſting in Europe; but I am 'theleſs very doubtful of my 'ſucceſs.' It is unneceſſary to any obſervations on the above a of the mode of attaining the p

ne; ſince a ſort of voluntary
ſeems to be the principal,
ıt the only requiſite in the

memory of Paracelſus is held
eneration at Vienna: he was
ıe extraordinary men whom
:ror Rodolph the Second, the
ron of philoſophers, chymiſts,
:nders to ſcience, had aſſem-
ıis court at Prague, towards
nning of the laſt century.
s boldly declared himſelf in
of the philoſopher's ſtone;
ſtill ſhow a houſe here in the
ladt ſuburb, where it is ſaid
:d a piece of braſs money into
very body ſeems to be per-
the fact; and as a confirma-
, there is in the 'Belvedere'
picture which I have ſeen,
:ſents him in the act. I ima-
vever, that the evidence of
ing will not be admitted as
ertible.

degree of poſitive teſtimony
ıbliſh the doctrine of tranſ-
metals, it may be obtained
have heard perſons named,
either now alive, or lately
whoſe faculty to make gold,
ıtertains a doubt. A prince
ily of Lichtenſtein is gene-
:ved to have been maſter of
t; by an improvement of
is pretended that he laid the
ı of the immenſe property
y his deſcendants: his name

Adam, and he was great
Prince Francis, the preſent
ıe family. I am aſſured that
came to the ſucceſſion, his
come did not exceed thirty
florins, or a little more than
ıſand pounds ſterling. Dur-
ſe he built ſeveral ſplendid
ither at Vienna, or on his
ıd his manner of living was
ıt in the extreme. Yet, not-
ng theſe expences, which were
ſufficient to exhauſt his ori-
imony, he left at his deceaſe
he value of above four hun-
ıſand florins a year. Nay,
that ſuch was his command
in conſequence of poſſeſſing
opher's ſtone, as to compel
to interfere, and put a ſtop
rchaſes, or he would have
moſt all Bohemia and Mo-

ſcience of making gold is not the only extraordinary object of reſearch, ardently purſued at Vienna: there are perſons here credulous or ſanguine enough to believe in the exiſtence of drugs and potions, by which health, vigour, and even life, may be prolonged beyond their uſual limits. I have converſed with men who affect to have attained ſuch ſecrets; and the ſame nobleman whom I have already mentioned, preſented me not long ago a vial, containing a yellow liquid, which he aſſured me, taken from time to time in ſmall quantities, would tend to counteract the progreſs of age, or the effect of indiſpoſition. Unfortunately I want faith for the experiment, without which I imagine it would be of little benefit. You have probably heard of St. Germain, who is now alive at Hamburgh, and who pretends, that by means of chymical diſcoveries, he has already ſurmounted the deſtiny of man, and is above two hundred years of age. Impudent as the impoſture may be, and whatever ridicule it might excite in London, he would find believers here, even among the higher orders of ſociety. I ought however, in juſtice, to ſay before I quit the ſubject, that thoſe perſons who are moſt warmly engaged either in the purſuit after the philoſopher's ſtone, or any other viſionary attempt connected with it, are ſtill conſcious of the ridicule that attaches to the thing itſelf. In order to avoid it, they uſually either conceal their occupation, or affect to join in the laugh againſt themſelves. The progreſs of reaſon and true philoſophy can nevertheleſs alone put a total end to purſuits, ſo generally and ſo deeply imbibed." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 269.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS.

"THE marriage of the preſent Great Duke of Tuſcany, Leopold, with the Infanta of Spain, Maria Louiſa, which was to be ſolemnized at Inſpruck, in the ſummer of the year 1765, carried the Imperial court into the Tyrol. Joſeph, the preſent Emperor, then King of the Romans, as well as various of the Archdukes and Ducheſſes, accompanied their Majeſties thither. It is certain that Francis undertook the journey with repugnance, which he expreſſed to various perſons before he ſet out from Vienna. The court remained

remained for ſeveral weeks at Inſpruck, during which time the weather happened to be ſo conſtantly rainy, that the Emperor could not take his accuſtomed exerciſe of hunting. He ſeemed to be anxious and oppreſſed, without preciſely knowing the cauſe, or without any decided indiſpoſition. The Empreſs, ever attentive to the leaſt change in his health, would have perſuaded him to loſe ſome blood; but, as he had a diſlike to the operation, he always procraſtinated it; and, on her urging him to ſubmit, he refuſed, adding with ſome warmth, 'Madame, 'voulez vous que je meurs dans la 'ſaignée?' He ſtill continued uneaſy, ever wiſhing to be gone from Tyrol, where a weight conſtantly hung upon his ſpirits; and in anſwer to thoſe who inquired of him how he found himſelf, he always replied, 'Je me porterai 'bien, quand une fois je ſerai à Vien-'ne.' More than once looking round on the high mountains with which Inſpruck is inveſted, the air of which ſeemed to affect his reſpiration; he exclaimed, 'Ah! ſi je pouvois ſeule-'ment ſortir de ces montagnes du 'Tyrol!' All theſe facts evidently prove that Francis felt himſelf menaced with an apoplectic ſeizure, which the air in the vallies of the Tyrol probably accelerated, by its preſſure on the brain.

"During the whole courſe of the day upon which he expired, he complained of a dizzineſs and ſuffocation that greatly incommoded him; but which, nevertheleſs, did not prevent him from appearing at the opera. It was on Sunday, the 18th of Auguſt 1765. Previous to ſetting out, he waited on the Empreſs to wiſh her a good night, according to his uſual cuſtom, as ſhe did not accompany him to the theatre; and after the performance, he was to have ſupped with the Princeſs of Auerſberg and a ſelect party, for which all the requiſite preparations were made. During the progreſs of the opera Francis found himſelf much indiſpoſed; and in order to diminiſh the difficulty of breathing, he took ſome drops, though without any conſiderable effect. The Princeſs of Auerſberg was in her private box, to which the Emperor was accuſtomed frequently to repair, when not accompanied by the Empreſs. But, the Duke of Chablais's preſence impoſing a reſtraint on him, prevented his gratifying that inclination. He co himſelf, therefore, with makin to the Princeſs, that he was by pointing to his head; and was ſeated oppoſite, ſhe plainl ceived his indiſpoſition, which more violent every minute.

"Unwilling to quit the the to interrupt the performance, mained nevertheleſs ſome time till finding himſelf menaced total loſs of ſenſe, he roſe up a out, followed only by the B Reiſchach and one or two othe men. When the Emperor ca the air, he ſeemed to ſtagger; one of his attendant's aſking hi was ill, he ſaid in German, ' 'of ſpirit is not affected by 'matter.' Theſe were the la that he ever pronounced. He tempted to proceed, in hopes o ing his own apartment, to attai he was obliged to deſcend a wooden ſteps. Coming to the head grew ſo diſordered, that hold on the centinel's arm, w there on guard, with a view to himſelf from falling; and as to advance, at the ſecond or t he fell forwards. The perſo were about him, inſtantly carr to a little antichamber adjoinin they laid him on a common pal belonging to one of the lacq the court. While ſurgeons w for, the King of the Rom called out from the opera. H to the room, he took his fath arms, and manifeſted the mo affliction. The Emperor's vei cut, his temples ſcarified, an method uſed to recover him, vain. He gave no ſign of fe little of life, his tongue hang of his mouth. It was ſoon p that he was dead, and the p pronounced that all further effo to no purpoſe.

"Meanwhile, as the inte ſpread through the palace, it neceſſary to announce the eve Empreſs. She received it wit of the acuteſt diſtreſs, which we tened by the apprehenſions deceaſed huſband had been tak unprepared, in the midſt of l ſures, and before he had n peace with Heaven by prayer feſſion. A council was inſtan at which it was reſolved Majeſty ſhould quit Inſpruck

quiſite preparations could be
her departure. In order to
ſpectators, and as the moſt pri-
e of conveyance, a boat was
for her reception, into which
on the enſuing day, only
ied by her ſon the Emperor,
Dietrichſtein maſter of the
d one lady of the bed-cham-
ey deſcended the river Inn to
ence with the Danube, and
wn that ſtream to Vienna.
uck was preſently abandoned
e courtiers, and the roads in
rection were covered with
d carriages. In two or three
the Emperor's death, hardly
was to be ſeen in the ſtreets of
which had been ſo lately
with the firſt nobility of Auſ-
f Italy. Every one, occupied
r own concerns, quitted the
Prince. But a circumſtance
credible, and which I ſhould
venture to relate, if I had not
it from high authority, I
oin. Count Hatzfeldt, who
r of ſtate for the interior, a
equally reſpectable for his ta-
his public ſervices, aſſured me
hat he entered the chamber
Imperial Majeſty lay dead,
n two hours after he expired.
unt's aſtoniſhment, he found
ſtretched on the wretched
d, where they had placed
olutely alone, not even an
near him; while two or three
drops of blood were ſtill ooz-
he orifice which the ſurgeons
d. Perhaps, however, this
t not to ſurpriſe: hiſtory is
ilar examples." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 357.

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LIST OF PLATES,

Drawn by A. C. (Ann Copſon, now the Hon. Mrs. Windſor), Saunders, Rackett, and Metz; engraved by Storer, Stadler, Caldwall, &c.

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X. Fig. 1. *Double Cromlech, at Plas Newydd, in Angleſey;*

his ſoldiers occupied the leſſer caves, near this large one.

"And as a further proof that theſe kind of caves were ſpacious enough to be reſorted to, and uſed in the manner above deſcribed, it may be remarked, that a cave, a little more to the ſouth, on the ſame coaſt, has even been had recourſe to, as a place of aſſembly, within a very few years; the parochial miniſter preaching therein ſometimes, becauſe of its being more centrical than the pariſh church.

"Somewhat ſimilar to *Fin-Mac-Coul*'s cave ſeems to have been that remarkable den not far from Penrith, in Cumberland, called *the Giant's Cave*; the approach to which is by a narrow flight of ſteps, half way down a bold precipice hanging over the river *Eamont*. It is about nine feet high, twenty wide at the entrance, and about fifty in length; and there were lately remaining ſtrong indications of the entrance having formerly been well ſecured, even by gates; which ſeems to indicate that it was fortified in ſomewhat the ſame manner with thoſe caves ſpoken of by Joſephus.

"Beſides the great hiding cave above mentioned, in the ſkirts of the iſland of *Skie*, there are alſo ſeveral little ſtone hovels built under ground, and called *earth-houſes*, which ſerved to hide a few people and their goods, in time of war. The entry to them was on the ſea-ſide, or on the ſide of ſome river; and there is particularly one of them that deſerves notice in the village of *Lachſay*, and another in *Camſtinvag*." P. 60.

ALEXANDER'S ATTACK OF A SOGDIAN HILL FORTRESS.

"THE magnificent and ſtupendous works of the great Author of nature did moſt obviouſly dictate to the firſt inhabitants of the earth, in every country, almoſt uniformly the ſame modes of defence. And beſides this, we may be aſſured that thoſe nations who in the moſt early periods had migrated into remote regions, and had thereby ſecluded themſelves from the knowledge of improvements more rapidly made in the firſt civilized parts of the world, would ſtill longer than others preſerve the primæval cuſtoms and the imitations of the firſt fortreſſes that had been uſed.

"Thus, amongſt the Indians of South America, have been diſcovered ſtrongholds, of a very ſimilar nature to the Britiſh: for Don Antonio Ulloa tells us, that one Indian mode of fortification was, 'to dig three or four ranges of moats quite round the tops of ſuch mountains, as, being high and ſteep, were not ſubject to aſſaults; every one of which was ſtrengthened by a parapet (or bank), whence they could eaſily annoy the enemy. Theſe they call *pucuras*. The inmoſt bank was ſeveral ways higher than thoſe which were outermoſt; and within this laſt bank and its moat they built their huts, or barracks.'

Theſe kind of forts Ulloa ſays are ſo common, that one ſcarce meets with a mountain without them; and he ſays, the outward moat of each circumvallation is above a league in circumference. On the peaks of Paracca alone, there are three or four of theſe ancient hill fortreſſes.

"As to the continued uſe of hill fortreſſes in regions near to that where the invention of them had its origin, we have a very curious account of the attack and ſurrender of a rock in Sogdiana, in Aſia, in the time of Alexander the Great, related by Quintus Curtius*.

"It ſeems to have differed little from thoſe Britiſh holds we have been deſcribing only in this one circumſtance, that a great cave, ſituated much below the ſummit of the hill, induced the inhabitants of the country to make the plain ſpot there their ſtationary place, rather than the ſummit itſelf, from the very circumſtance occaſioned the ſtrength of the place.

"The rock muſt, from the deſcription given by Quintus Curtius, have been indeed exceedingly high, though we may very well ſuſpect the meaſure named by him, as given in other deſcriptions, not to have been exact, and that there has been ſome error in the tranſcribers.

"'It was,' he ſays, 'thirty ſtadia (or furlongs) in height, and of a circuit of ſeven hundred and fifty in circumference, ſteep and craggy on all ſides ſteep and craggy, and acceſſible only by a very narrow

* "Lib. vii. cap. xi. ed. Snakenburgii, p. 557."

midway to the top it has a
whoſe entrance is ſtrait and
ut by degrees grows wider;
ther on has large receſſes.
ave alſo is full of ſprings,
vaters being united, as they
wn the rock, form a river.
rimazes, a Sogdian, had taken
n, with thirty thouſand men,
ed, and had provided himſelf
ceſſaries for two years.
xander, conſidering the dif-
of the enterpriſe, at firſt re-
to leave it; but afterwards
zed with a violent deſire to
better even of nature. To
d, after ineffectual treaties
rimazes, he fought out three
d of the moſt active men in
y, who had been accuſtomed
ſheep in the moſt rocky coun-
nd encouraging theſe by a
: of great rewards, induced
o attempt to ſcale the moun-
one of the ſteepeſt and leaſt
ed parts, behind the cave:
ngly, having provided them-
vith wedges to fix in the clefts
rock, and alſo with ſtrong
they ſet about their work at
ond watch; being furniſhed
th proviſions for two days,
med with their ſwords and

When they came to the
art, ſome laid hold of the
crags, to lift themſelves up;
nade uſe of ropes with ſliding
having fixed their wedges in
ts to ſhift their footing. Thus
ent the whole day in fear and

and having ſurmounted
difficulties, they found ſtill
to overcome; and the rock
to grow in height. It was a
ſpectacle, to behold thoſe
ooting failed them, tumbling
ig down the precipice, and
r ſad example ſhowing others
hey were to expect. Not-
nding all theſe difficulties,
r, they made a ſhift to get to
, having loſt only thirty-two
r number. Here they ſet up
nal which they had agreed
lexander to make; who, per-

it, ſent an officer to Ari-
again to demand his ſurren-

'der; and to ſhow him the ſoldiers
'who had gained the ſummit of the
'rock above the cave. The Sogdian,
'who had before treated Alexander
'with inſult and contempt, aſking if
'his army had wings, maintained the
'ſame haughty demeanour on receiving
'the ſummons to ſurrender: but when
'he heard all the trumpets ſounding,
'and the ſhouts in the Macedonian
'army, and was ſhown, to his utter aſto-
'niſhment, the ſoldiers of Alexander on
'the ſummit of the mountain above,
'he was ſeized with extreme fear, not
'being able to eſtimate what number
'might be behind them; and offered
'to yield up the rock, on condition of
'having the lives of himſelf and of
'his men ſpared; and ſent down thir-
'ty of the moſt conſiderable with theſe
'terms. But the king, incenſed with
'the haughty anſwers he had before
'received, refuſed to hearken to any
'capitulation; truſting to his good
'fortune; although there was danger
'that the Sogdians might in the interim
'diſcover how few the number of the
'men on the ſummit was; and might
'overpower them, and caſt them all
'headlong down. This reſolution was
'not without ſucceſs; and Arimazes
'having deſcended with his relations,
'and the chiefeſt of his men, Alexan-
'der cauſed them firſt to be ſcourged,
'and then to be crucified, at the foot
'of the rock'."

CAPTURE OF DUNBARTON ROCK.

"MANY more inſtances of attacks of theſe ſort of ſtrongholds might be referred to: which are intereſting in the detail; but too numerous to be all inſerted on this occaſion. We cannot however paſs by unnoticed, the famous rock of Dunbarton in Scotland; of which there was a ſcalado, even in modern times, not at all inferior to that by Alexander's ſoldiers: and eſpecially as this was actually one of the very laſt poſts held by the Britons againſt the Saxons; having been taken from them ſo late as the year 756, by Edbert, king of Northumberland *; and being mentioned by Venerable Bede †, as one of the beſt fortified cities the Britons had during his days.

oveden, A. 869."
edæ Hiſt. Ecc. lib. i. cap. 1. It was firſt called *Alcluith*; then *Brittano-* and at laſt *Dunbarton*."

"Mr.

"Mr. Pennant deſcribes it †, 'as 'being *a two-headed rock*, of a ſtupendous height, rising in a ſtrange manner out of the ſands, and utterly detached from every thing elſe; bounded on one ſide by the river Clyde, 'and on the other by the river Levin. 'In an hollow, between the two ſummits, is a large well of water, fourteen feet deep: and the ſides of the 'rock are immenſe precipices, which 'often overhang.'

"In very early times, Robertſon ſays, the Britons had made § this rock a fortreſs. 'And here, in 1571, when 'it had for ages been no longer a mere 'rude Britiſh fortreſs, but was defended with a ſtrong modern caſtle, a moſt 'gallant and enterpriſing officer, Captain Crawford, in the dead of night, 'in the very part where the rock was 'higheſt, ſcrambled up, and faſtened 'the top of a long ſcaling-ladder of 'ropes, to the roots of a tree which 'grew in a cleft. To this cleft a ſmall 'determined band aſcended; and then 'a ſecond ſcaling-ladder was fixed in 'like manner. But in the midſt of 'this ſecond aſcent, they met with an 'unforeſeen difficulty: for one of 'their companions was ſeized with 'ſome ſudden fit, and clung ſeemingly 'without life to the ladder. All were 'at a ſtand. It was impoſſible to paſs 'him; and to tumble him headlong 'was cruel, and might occaſion diſcovery. But Crawford's preſence of 'mind did not forſake him. He ordered this poor ſoldier to be bound 'faſt to the ladder, that he might not 'fall when the fit was over; and turning the other ſide of the ladder outward, they mounted with eaſe over 'his belly. Day now began to break; 'and there ſtill remained a high wall 'to ſcale. This, however, was alſo 'ſcaled; the ſentry killed; the garriſon running out of their beds naked, 'to make a faint defence, were overpowered as faſt as they advanced; 'and this fortreſs, deemed impregnable even when only a bare rock, 'with rude banks, was taken with all 'its munitions, cannon, and ſtores'." *P.* 71.

CAPTURE OF FESCAMP ROCK, IN FRANCE.

"A SIMILAR inſtance of an attack of one of theſe ancient rock fortreſſes, in the county of Caux, in France, after its being alſo more ſtrongly fortified in modern times, is mentioned in Sully's Memoirs.

"The manner in which Feſcamp was ſurpriſed, and recovered, in 1593, we are told * deſerved a particular recital.

"'When this fort was taken by 'Byron from the league, in the garriſon that was turned out of it there 'was a gentleman called Bois-roſé; a 'man of ſenſe and courage; who 'making an exact obſervation of the 'place he left, and having concerted 'his ſcheme, contrived to get two 'ſoldiers, whom he had bound to his 'intereſt, to be received into the new 'garriſon which was put into Feſcamp 'by the royaliſts.

"'That ſide of the fort next the ſea 'is a perpendicular rock, ſix hundred 'feet high; the bottom of which, for 'about the height of twelve feet, is 'continually waſhed by the ſea, except 'for four or five days in the year.

"'Bois-roſé did not doubt of accompliſhing his deſign, if he could 'contrive to enter by that ſide which 'was thought inacceſſible. And this 'he endeavoured by the following contrivance to perform.

"'He agreed upon a ſignal with the 'two ſoldiers whom he had corrupted; 'and one of them waited for it continually, upon the top of the rock; 'where he poſted himſelf during the 'whole time that it was low water. 'Bois-roſé taking the opportunity of a 'very dark night, came, with fifty 'reſolute men, choſen from amongſt 'the ſailors, in two large boats, to the 'foot of the rock. He had provided 'himſelf with a thick cable, equal in 'length to the height of the rock; 'and tying knots, at equal diſtances, 'run ſhort ſticks through, to ſerve to 'ſupport them as they climbed. The 'ſoldier whom he had gained, having 'waited ſix months for the ſignal, no 'ſooner perceived it, than he let down

† "Pennant's Tour in Scotland, vol. i. p. 228. And ſee alſo a view of it, in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. ii. p. 141."

§ "Robertſon's Hiſtory of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 13, 14."

* "Sully's Memoirs, Fr. ed. vol. i. p. 301. Eng. ed. vol. i. p. 344."

'a cord

from the top of the precipice, ıich thoſe below faſtened the ; by which means it was wound the top, and made faſt to an ıg in the battlement, with a crow run through an iron made for that purpoſe.

ois-roſé giving the lead to two nts whoſe courage he was well ıced of, ordered the fifty ſol- o mount the ladder in the ſame :r, one after another, with their ns tied round their bodies; lt bringing up the rear, to take all hope of returning; which l ſoon became impoſſible: for : they aſcended half way, the ing more than ſix feet, carried ir boats, and ſet their cable a- ıg.

he impoſſibility of withdrawing a difficult enterpriſe is not al- a ſecurity againſt fear, when ınger appears almoſt inevitable. mind repreſents to itſelf theſe ıen, ſuſpended between heaven ırth, in the midſt of darkneſs, ıg their ſafety to a machine ſo re, that the leaſt want of cau- he treachery of a mercenary , or the ſlighteſt fear, might itate them into the abyſs of the r daſh them againſt the rocks;) this, the noiſe of the waves, ight of the rock, their weari- and exhauſted ſpirits; it will pear ſurpriſing that the boldeſt ſt them trembled; as in effect o was foremoſt did. This ſer- telling the next man that he mount no higher, and that his ailed him, Bois-roſé, to whom ſcourſe paſſed from mouth to ı, and who perceived the truth by their advancing no higher, over the bodies of thoſe that before him, adviſing each to ırm, and got up to the foremoſt, ſpirits he at firſt endeavoured mate; but finding that gentle- would not prevail, he obliged) mount by pricking him in the vith his poignard; and doubt- f he had not obeyed him, he have precipitated him into the At length, with incredible la- and fatigue, the whole troop) the top of the rock, a little the break of day; and was uced by the two ſoldiers into aſtle; where they began to ter, without mercy, the centi- ' nels and the whole guard. Sleep ' delivered up the garriſon an eaſy prey ' to the enemy, who killed all that ' reſiſted, and thus poſſeſſed themſelves ' of the fort'."

DRESS AND APPEARANCE OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

" CÆSAR ſays, the inhabitants of Kent were the moſt civilized of any; and the moſt nearly reſembled the natives of Gaul. For the inhabitants of the interior parts of the iſland, according to his account, were ſo utterly unacquainted with the conveniences of life, that they did not ſow any corn at all, but lived entirely upon milk, and fleſh.

" All the Britons painted themſelves more or leſs *(κατὰ τὸ)*, that is, according to the apprehenſions of the beſt commentators, with *woad*, of a bluiſh colour, in order to render themſelves of a more formidable appearance in battle. And *Herodian* affirms, that ſome of them, on the ſea coaſt, *punctured* their bodies *(στίζουσι)* with figures reſembling various kinds of animals; in conſequence of which they alſo went without garments, that they might not cover or conceal thoſe indented repreſentations; which we may obſerve muſt have been very nearly of the ſame kind, as to the manner in which they were impreſſed, with the marks made by *tattowing* in the South Sea iſlands.

" They had long lank hair; but were ſhorn in every part of the body, except the head and *upper* lip. And excepting the perſons juſt mentioned, they were, *in general*, clad with ſkins.

" To this, which is the ſubſtance of the account given by Cæſar, Strabo adds, that many of the inhabitants were ſo rude and unſkilful, as neither to be able to make any cheeſes, although they had plenty of milk; nor to cultivate *pot-herbs*; or to uſe any kind of tillage of the ground whatever.

" Their wretched black ſubſtitute for ſalt alſo, was obtained merely by pouring ſea water on the embers of burning wood. And with this they, or at leaſt the neighbouring Iriſh, are ſaid, in ſome inſtances, to have devoured human fleſh, and to have drank the blood of animals, and even of their enemies. And it muſt be confeſſed, that the barbarity and horrid cuſtoms of ſome barbarous nations, lately

lately diſcovered, render theſe accounts too probable, however queſtionable the authority of the authors who relate them may be.

"But though there were ſuch inſtances of barbarity in ſome parts, yet this wretched ſavage ſtate was not univerſal: and with regard to their Druids, we may infer, from Strabo's account of thoſe in Gaul, whom they ſo nearly reſembled, that this order of men were even richly clad; and that ſome of them even wore golden chains, or collars, about their necks and arms; and had their garments dyed with various colours, and adorned with gold.

"Chains alſo, both of iron and gold, appear to have been worn by ſome of the chieftains and noble perſonages.

"And from his account of the common people in Gaul, and of the intercourſe the Britons had with them, and of the cloſe ſimilarity of their cuſtoms, we may conclude that ſome of the common order of Britons, inſtead of the rude ſkins of beaſts, wore very thick coarſe wrappers made of wool; which muſt plainly have been a ſort of blankets, or rugs, faſtened about the neck with a little ſharp-pointed piece of ſtick. They wore alſo a coarſe ſlit ſhort veſt, reaching down barely to the thighs, with ſleeves. Whilſt, for weapons, and armour, they had a long two-handed ſword, hanging by a chain, *on the right-hand ſide*; a great long wooden ſhield*, as tall as a man; long ſpears; and a ſort of miſſile wooden inſtrument, like a javelin, longer than an arrow, which they darted merely by the hand (both of which latter ſeem plainly to denote two different ſorts of thoſe kind of weapons, *celtes*, fixed at the end of ſtav ſticks); and ſome of them uſe for ſtones. There were among alſo thoſe who had breaſtplate of plates of iron, with hooks, wreathed chains; and ſuch as h mets alſo of different faſhion: ſome went into the field of battle quite naked†, who probably w mentioned by Herodian, whoſe were punctured with figures reſe various animals: and who had times wreathed chains of iro their necks and loins‡.

"They generally lay and their themſelves on the bare groun moſt of them ate their food ſit ſeats.

"And they had a particular of dogs, moſt excellent for h and ſo fierce, that the Gauls m of them in war ‖.

"From theſe accounts co together, and duly weighed, w venture to repreſent to our in tions ſome tolerably adequate the appearance which the ancie tons muſt have made." *P.* 96.

STONES OF MEMORIAL—L STONE—STONE OF SCON

"LONDON Stone, preſerv ſuch reverential care through ſ ages, and now having its top within another ſtone, in Cannon was plainly deemed a record higheſt antiquity, of ſome ſtil important kind; though we are ſent unacquainted with the intent and purport for which placed. It is fixed at preſen

* "Strabo, lib. iv. 196—p. 301; Diodorus, lib. v. p. 213—353; Tac Moribus Germanorum, cap. 17; Clur. (Cluv.) Germ. Antiq. lib i. c Pelletier Hiſt. Cel. lib. i. p. 301. Theſe rude rugs, or blankets, thus about the ſhoulders, were manifeſtly the old aboriginal patterns of dreſ whence, in more refined times, was derived *the plaid*, afterwards faſten the rich emboſſed broach, ſo well known to our modern antiquaries. A veſt, it was clearly ſeldom uſed by the common people, and appears t been the better ſort of clothing; it had at firſt ſleeves covering only th but afterwards they were made reaching down to the wriſts. Strabo, 196—p. 300; Diodorus Siculus, lib. v. cap. 30. 213—p. 353; Tac Moribus Germanorum, cap. 17; Clurvius (Cluverius) German. Antiq. We have reaſon to believe alſo, that theſe rude garments which covere in the day, were the only covering they had in the night. (See Clur. (Germ. Antiq. p. 119.) Which circumſtance is the more credible, w reflect that the polite nations of Aſia, as deſcribed by Homer, had freque other reſource to ſecure them from the inclemency of the night air."

† "Diodorus, lib. v. 213—p. 353" ‡ "Herodian, lib. iii. ſec.

‖ "Strabo, lib. iv. 199. Par. ed. p. 305. Amſt."

ſouth wall of St. Swithin's
ut was formerly a little
channel, facing the ſame
ch ſeems to prove its hav-
ie more ancient and peculiar
, than that of having been
iliary; even if it ever were
at purpoſe afterwards. It
leep in the ground; and is
ſo early as the time of
king of the Weſt Saxons,
/ particular reference to its
n conſidered as a Roman
ie*.

the famous ſtone of Scone,
ı Scotland; on which the
England and Scotland are
ed; though now removed
ſter, and encloſed in a chair
s yet well known to have
cient ſtone of record, and
ı deſignation, even long be-
irſt placed at Scone.
nan tells us, it formerly
rgyleſhire; and that King
ı the ninth century, tranſ-
om thence to Scone, and
in a wooden chair. It was
/ ſome to have been that
ɔ uſed for a pillow, and to
led into Scotland, from Ire-
rom Spain. But whatever
ght of ſuch a monkiſh tradi-
ear enough, that before the
nnith, that is, before the
t had been placed ſimply,
as a ſtone of great import,
t notoriety, in Argyleſhire;
ınt of the reverence paid
emoved by Kennith." *P.*

ſSES OF STONE CIRCLES;
II., SUPERSTITIOUS, AND
ɔMICAL PURPOSES.

orruptions of later ages, in
ries, as well as in Paleſtine,
ınd Media, introduced un-
doubtedly much ſuperſtition, both as to the *form*, and the *mode* of placing ſuch ſtones (in circles); and alſo as to certain dances, or ſolemn circuits (the invention of blind ſuperſtition), to be made round them. And hence are derived the many variations in the form of the conſtruction of circles of rude ſtone pillars; which have given occaſion to a great variety of learned and ingenious conjectures. With ſuch I ſhall not interfere; but muſt plainly obſerve, that from what is recorded concerning the moſt ancient uſages, there can ſcarcely remain a doubt in the mind, but that ſome of theſe circles were uſed as courts; or as places for electing kings, and governors, and for holding councils; and for trying cauſes. —Some of them were for mere memorials of great events.—Some were for making the ſuperſtitious walks, and turnings; or dances *three times round*, ſo often mentioned, both by poets and writers of old romances; and of which kind of dances there are remains to be found amongſt the more ſequeſtered tribes of modern ruſtics, in Scotland, in Ireland, and in America, even to this day †.—Some were for the exhibition of public games, and ſpectacles.—And ſome for ſacrifices.

"And it may be remarked, that although the number of ſtones in theſe circles is not uniformly the ſame; ſome being of nine ſtones; ſome of nineteen; and ſome of many more; yet the moſt uſual number of which they are found to have been compoſed, is *twelve*.

"There are alſo ſome of theſe circles, found to have been moſt curiouſly and nicely erected, *on geometrical plans*, ſo as to have either the chief entrances, or ſome particular ſtones, in a line facing the cardinal points of the heavens; or at leaſt only deviating therefrom in ſuch a manner, as may well be accounted for, either from the pre-

*e are ſome curious obſervations with regard to this ſtone, in the s Magazine, vol. xlii. p. 126. See alſo Pennant's London, p. 4. ırentalia, p. 265; in which it appears, that Sir Chriſtopher Wren, nce of the depth and largeneſs of its foundation, was convinced that 're been ſome more conſiderable monument than a mere miliary

ıs in Martin's Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſles (p. 248) we read, tives of *Collonſay* iſle are accuſtomed, on their arrival in *Oronſay* iſle, our, ſun-ways, about the church. And in the iſle of *Egg* there is ones, called *Martin Deſſil*, about which the natives oblige themſelves our round, ſun-ways, p. 277."

ceſſion of the equinoctial points ſince their erection; or from the variation of the needle; which circumſtance induces me to add, with the more earneſtneſs, one further concluſion to the many that have been formed with regard to theſe circles: a concluſion which I am firmly perſuaded deſerves to have the ſupport of more numerous and exact obſervations on the very ſpots, than it has ever been in my power to make.

"It is well known, from the accounts given us by ancient writers, that the Britiſh Druids were particularly well ſkilled in the ſcience of aſtronomy, as far as that ſcience had been previouſly improved in thoſe early ages, and that ſome further improvements were even made by themſelves.

"Cæſar, after having informed us, that the ſcience and mode of education amongſt the Druids in Gaul, was underſtood to be derived from the Druids in Britain (where indeed they ſeem to have fixed, in the firſt inſtance, their principal eſtabliſhment, on account of its retirement from the reſt of the world, and on account of its ſecurity as an iſland, as they did afterwards, and finally, in *Angleſey*), informs us, that 'they taught many 'things to their ſcholars *concerning the* '*ſtars*, and their motion; concerning 'the magnitude of the world, and the 'regions of the earth; and concern-'ing the natural hiſtory of things.'

"And Diodorus Siculus, ſpeaking of the ſame perſons, in Gaul (whom, according to the copies of his hiſtory that have come down to us, he calls Σαρονίδας, *Saruids*), ſays, they were both *philoſophers* and divines.

"And Strabo, who divides the whole body of theſe (the only ſcientific and learned men of the weſtern regions of Europe) into *three* claſſes; the *bards*, the *teachers* (or prophets), and the *Druids* (properly ſo called), ſays, the bards ſing hymns and compoſe poems; the *teachers* are thoſe who officiate at the ſacrifices; and ſpeak concerning natural hiſtory; and the *Druids*, beſides natural hiſtory, cultivate moral philoſophy: and that they declare, *that ſouls and the world are incapable of periſhing by means of corruption*; *and that fire and water ſhall at length prevail.* That is, if the words c any meaning well annexed, *ſh vail to the reſtoration of both.*

ἐπικρίνουν δέ πως καὶ περὶ κ

"I have ventured to give th lation of this paſſage as nea cloſely as poſſible, as it ſtands original Greek; and the rat cauſe it is ſo very remarkable count of its congruity with t traditions of mankind, as reco ſcripture, and even with doct revelation afterwards delivered

"We ſee therefore that the the then only learned men, parts, commonly called Druid whom even Pythagoras is appre to have obtained ſome uſeful ation, if not the beſt part knowledge), were acquainte degree, both with ſome branches of natural philoſop with aſtronomy.

"And as the latter ſcienc neither be improved, nor in made at all uſeful, without ſo of *inſtruments for obſervation*, rude or rough ſuch might ha or without ſome means of de ing certain particular points heavens; we may fairly ſuſpe indeed almoſt poſitively c when we actually find certain great perpendicular ſtones in of theſe druidical circles, ſo ve fully placed *in or near the me* the ſpot, whilſt others are p cautiouſly exactly to the eaſt a of the centre; and that the though placed obviouſly with care) are yet ſet at very and f unequal diſtances in the peri the circle; we may, I ſay, fa pect, that all theſe were ſo with real deſign, to anſwer t poſe of rude aſtronomical inſtr in a manner ſomewhat ſimila uſe of the *azimuth compaſs*, an *aſtrolabe*; and might anſwer at leaſt as well as the azimut zon, deſcribed by Father Le C which was ſo magnificently carefully erected, under the d of the Jeſuits in China.

"Part of the intent might by looking along the edges, of two oppoſite ſtones in the certain determinate points, ei

* "Account of China, p. 66."

on, or at certain elevations
might at fixed times be mark-
from whence an obſerver
enabled to aſcertain preciſe
the ecliptic or zodiac, and to
more eaſily the varying diſ-
the planets from certain
, and might, by that means,
obſerve their motions.
eaſt ſuch inſtruments might
em to aſcertain the identi-
s of the riſing and ſetting
fixed ſtars; and to preſerve
ledge of the times of their
ſetting throughout the year,
n, from their proximity to
ey became inviſible." *P.* 137.
ould be not unworthy the
of ſome good practical aſ-
, in order the more fully to
this matter, to take accu-
e bearings of the oppoſite
ſome of thoſe *circles* which
the beſt ſtate; and to com-
e bearings with the corre-
parts of the horizon of the
on a globe, and to obſerve
parts were interſected by
les of declination of ſome
noſt remarkable fixed ſtars,
iſing and ſetting; making at
time due allowance for the
of the equinoxes during the
ier of two or three thouſand

might, by that means, per-
over, almoſt with preciſion,
aſtronomical ſkill of the
Druids really was, and what
more immediate purpoſe of
ervations." *P.* 141.

. *Grove Hill*; a deſcriptive
: with an Ode to Mithra.
ne AUTHOR of "Indian
uities." 4to. pp. 76. With
ngravings on Wood by An-
, from Drawings by Sa-
il. 1s. *Arch, Wright.*

ACT FROM THE PREFACE.

e author of the following
oem, whilſt on a viſit at Grove
is ſo ſtruck with the intereſt-
iery and beautiful landſcapes
hat villa and its vicinity pre-
o his view, as to have an in-
ous deſire excited in his mind
to expreſs the ſentiments he felt in
poetry. If ſimilar ſenſations ſhould
be awakened in the mind of the read-
er, on his peruſal of theſe pages; if
he ſhall be fortunate enough to have
diverted a weary, or cheered a melan-
choly hour, he will not think the ſmall
portion of time and labour ſpent in
compoſing them, miſapplied.

"The anxious deſire of a few
friends to ſee the Ode to Mithra in a
better garb than that in which it has
hitherto appeared, has occaſioned its
being added to the deſcriptive poem;
and it is accompanied, through the
liberality of the proprietor of Grove
Hill, with ſuch embelliſhments as
muſt fully gratify their obliging predi-
lection in favour of that juvenile ef-
fuſion." *P.* iii.

ARGUMENT.

ADDRESS to the Deity, dictated by a general view of Grove Hill, and the circumjacent country, from that romantic elevation—Rapid ſketch of the principal objects which attract notice during a ſurvey of Grove Hill villa—The grove leading to the houſe deſcribed; the cataſtrophe of George Barnewell leads to moral reflections, in which the pains and danger attending avarice and ambition are contraſted with the pleaſures reſulting from domeſtic virtue and diffuſive benevolence in the greater circle of ſociety—The medical character ſtated to afford a more extenſive opportunity than any other for the operation of that benevolence—The Garden, Houſe, and Library, reſpectively deſcribed—The Muſeum—The Lawn, and ſymbolic ſculpture of Hygeia repelling the Fates—The almoſt boundleſs landſcape ſeen from the Turret, comprehending views of London, Deptford, Woolwich, and Greenwich, and of a fleet from India ſailing up the river—including alſo ſtrictures on the important uſe of the Telegraph, of which not leſs than three are ſeen from Grove Hill, often at work together—The Arbuſtum, and Cupid ſleeping—The Obſervatory, or Temple of the Sibyls, with an apoſtrophe to the genius of Ferguſon, whoſe philoſophical apparatus is repoſited in it—The Apiary, the numerous hives in which are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the different kingdoms of the world

—Shakeſpeare's Walk—The Cottage, Fountain, and Reſervoir—The Concluſion.

EXTRACTS.

THE HOUSE AND LIBRARY.

"LET vaunting Grandeur, in her proudeſt ſtyle,
On maſſy columns rear the marble pile;
With richeſt ſculptures deck the gorgeous dome,
And hang with Tyrian ſilks each lofty room;
Whilſt the tir'd eye a waſte of wealth ſurveys,
And the proud roofs with trophied pageants blaze:
Thy chaſter taſte, and leſs aſpiring mind,
In yon fair ſtructure uſe and beauty join'd.
For many a league with admiration ſeen,
Circled with lawns, array'd in lovelieſt green,
And lofty elms, that wide their foliage ſpread,
In rural elegance it rears its head.
What though no glittering ſpoils its walls adorn,
From plunder'd Aſia's groaning offſpring torn,
Yet Science there has fix'd her favourite ſeat;
There cheriſh'd Genius finds a ſafe retreat!
There, honour'd and renown'd thro' ev'ry age,
The mighty fathers of the claſſic page,
Who wak'd, in Greece or Rome, the ſoul of ſong,
Or roll'd the tide of eloquence along,
Aſſembled in their deathleſs works appear,
And ſeem again to charm the raviſh'd ear:
There too each great and venerated name,
Enroll'd upon the page of modern fame;
Sages, whoſe daring minds have nobly ſoar'd,
And wide the ſpacious vault of heaven explor'd;
Or, darting downwards, pierc'd the central gloom
Where burning gems the boundleſs depths illume,
And mark'd great Nature, in the ſecret mine,
With chemic power the glowing ore refine;
Patriots, who, proudly prodigal of blood,
The rage of fierceſt tyrants have withſtood;
And ſtateſmen, of unſpotted honour, prov'd,
By freedom cheriſh'd and by Britons lov'd;
An awful throng! in ſculptur'd marble frown,
And fire the ſoul to deeds of high renown." *P.* 10.

THE TELEGRAPH.

"WHERE yon dark bounding hills at diſtance riſe,
See, ſwifter than the rapid eagle flies,
The faithful Telegraph, aloft in air,
The wafted thought to diſtant regions bear!
In vain the barrier mountains riſe around,
Impatient Science leaps th' oppoſing mound;
Beneath her ſees th' impetuous rivers roll,
And Nature bending to her ſtrong control;
Stretches from ſea to ſea her mighty ſway,
Compels the winds and tempeſts to obey;
And by the Telegraph's connecting chain,
That wide through earth extends her genial reign,
Bids nations, diſtant as the burning line
And frozen pole, in ſocial converſe join.
Through them Fame ſounds her loudeſt trump ſublime,
Charg'd with the fate of many a diſtant clime;
And Glory, ſpurning, Time! thy flagging wings,
To bright renown on plumes of lightning ſprings.
Through them her awful voice Britannia pours,
Roll'd inſtantaneous round her fartheſt ſhores,
Bids her proud navies ride the ſubject deep,
O'er hoſtile realms her loud artillery ſweep;

Or,

more grateful, bids its thunders
ıſe,
ſtly ſpeaks to bleeding Europe
ıce." *P.* 19.

THE APIARY *.

ɛFLECTED from Auguſta's
ttering ſpires,
n darts fiercely his meridian
ːs;
ıighter ſplendour ſhines each
ſtening ſtream,
Nature pants beneath the ſer-
l beam.
lter, from the ſultry dog-ſtar's
ıt,
deep glen the fainting herds
reat;
repoſe beneath the gloomy
ıke,
llong plunge amid the cooling
ːe.
how intenſely, while the blaz-
; day
ın their glowing hives its fier-
t ray,
ızzing tribes purſue their ceaſe-
s toil,
with all the garden's fragrant
ɔil;
[redacted] the air, behold th' un-
[redacted]'d throng,
ing ſwarms, harmonious, glide
ıng;
ſtrong bonds of ſocial union
n'd,
ighty empire, one pervading
nd:
l diſcords in that empire rage,
hen on idle drones dire war they
ge;
ınt's thundering ſcourge, nor
tling chain,
ːe the regent-mother's gentle
gn;
laws to induſtry incite,
to ſwell the public ſtores unite.
ɔuld the mighty ſtates, whoſe
ınders hurl'd
avag'd Europe, awe th' aſto-
h'd world,
ɔuld they imitate the blameleſs
ːe,
numerous hives their names
ıſpicuous grace;
Their vigorous induſtry, their loyal
zeal,
Their generous ardour for the public
weal;
Be firmly bound by one grand ſocial
chain,
And bid through earth eternal con-
cord reign!" *P.* 30.

XXXVII. *An Account of the regular Gradation in Man, and in different Animals and Vegetables; and from the former to the latter.* Illuſtrated with Engravings adapted to the Subject. By CHARLES WHITE. Read to the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter at different Meetings, in the Year 1795. 4to. pp. 146. 10s. 6d. *Dilly.*

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2. *The facial Line in Man, and in different Animals.*
3. *Four different Kinds of Apes which approach neareſt to Man—Skulls of the Pigmy and Monkey—Profiles of an European, African, &c.*
4. *Square Portion of the Skin of a Negro.*

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ON Gradation in general—Idea of a Scale of natural Beings, by M. Bonnet—Obſervations on the Genus of Animals called *Canis* by Naturaliſts—On the Verſpertilio, or Bat—Lemur, or Maucauco—-Simiæ, or Apes—Reaſons why Apes cannot ſpeak—America inhabited by a Race of Animals unknown to the other Continent—Birds—Inferences to be drawn from the above Facts.

* The Apiary is ſituated near the Temple. It conſiſts of ſixty-four hives, which is diſtinguiſhed by the name of ſome kingdom or independent a beginning with the north of Europe, and including in the ſame manıa, Africa, and America; ſo that a kind of hiſtory of the world is exhiı the habitations of the induſtrious bee."

PART

PART II.

On the Gradation of Man—Gradation of the Bones—Length of the Ulna in Skeletons—Length of the Fore-arms of living Negroes and Europeans—Of ſix tall Grenadiers and others, ditto—Skulls of different Nations—Facial Line—Length of Fore-arm in Europeans and Negroes—Gradation of the Cartilages, Muſcles, Tendons, Skin—Hair, Sweat, Catamenia—Rankneſs of Smell, Heat—Duration of Life—Organs of Generation—Mammæ, Size of the Brain, Reaſon—Phyſiology of the Brain and Nerves—Speech and Language—Lips—Larynx, the Organ by which the Voice is formed—Senſe of Feeling—Parturition—Diſeaſes—Locked Jaw—Floodings—Fluor Albus—Cacabay—Yellow and malignant Fevers—Lice on Negroes blacker and larger than on Europeans—Africans' Manner of walking—Seeing—Hearing, ſmelling—Memory and Maſtication more perfect in the African than in the European—Concluſions deducible from the ſecond Part of this Eſſay.

PART III.

On Hair—Annual and Perennial—Annual Hair grows faſter in Winter than Summer—Perennial Hair grows faſter and longer under the Torrid Zone than in a temperate Climate—Perennial Hair grows faſter in Summer than in Winter—Hair the ſame 1800 Years ago as at this Time—Wool and Hair of Sheep.

PART IV.

On the Colour and Complexion of Man—Proximate Cauſe of the Colour is in the Rete Mucoſum—Upper Layer lighter Colour than the under Layer—Negroes are of the darkeſt Colour, where there is the leaſt Preſſure, as in the Face, and *vice verſa*, as on the Soles of the Feet—Jews—Gypſies.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADVI
MENT.

"THE author of the ſ
eſſay has no deſire to elevate t
creation to the rank of human
to reduce the human ſpecies t
with brutes; and he hopes that
advanced will be conſtrued
give the ſmalleſt countenanc
pernicious practice of enſlavin
kind, which he wiſhes to ſee a
throughout the world. Neitl
deſirous of aſſigning to any one
riority over another, except th
naturally ariſes from ſuperio
ſtrength, mental powers, and i
or from the conſequences a
upon living in a ſtate of ſocie
only wiſhes to inveſtigate th
and to diſcover what are the eſ
laws of nature reſpecting his
apprehending, that whatever
elucidate the natural hiſtory
kind, muſt be intereſting to m
was inſenſibly led to the preſ
ſideration, from hearing M
Hunter's Remarks on the Grad
Skulls, as he ſtated in the intro
to a Courſe of Lectures on Mi
which he delivered laſt winte
Lying-in Hoſpital in Manche

"The ſtudent muſt not
expect to find an uniform grad
all the faculties and powers of
ſubjects: it frequently happ
an inferiority in one particula
companied by a ſuperiority
other particular; ſo that the a
deſcent is not always by eq
often by irregular ſteps. Som
leſs important gradations wh
author has enumerated, may
haps ſtand the teſt of a ſtrict ſc
but on the other hand, many
may yet be diſcovered which
occurred to him. However t
be, he hopes his obſervations
improperly announced by th
page prefixed to them." *P.*

EXTRACTS.

ON GRADATION IN GENE

"EVERY one who has n
tural hiſtory an object of ſtud
have been led occaſionally to
plate the beautiful gradation t
ſiſts amongſt created beings, f
higheſt to the loweſt. From m
to the ſmalleſt reptile, whoſe e

ſcovered only by the micro-
ature exhibits to our view an
chain of beings, endued with
legrees of intelligence and ac-
ers, ſuited to their ſtations in
al ſyſtem.

he animal kingdom, the diſ-
iſſes into which Nature ſeems
divided her productions, are
ed by creatures apparently
us to all ſyſtem, that it is often
and ſometimes impoſſible, to
es of diſtinction. The inha-
of the earth and air encroach
h other; for there are flying
es, flying *mice*, flying *ſquirrels*,
, which, though quadrupeds,
igs to buoy themſelves up in
and, on the other hand, there
birds that cannot fly at all, as
b, the *touyou*, the *caſſowary*,
dodo:—the porcupine, though
uped, has quills. Nor are
: inhabitants of the ſea and
the air much better diſcrimi-
or we meet with flying fiſh,
is that inhabit the waters.
ious animals link the terreſtrial
atic; we find ſome fiſh with
ers without lungs. The diſ-
of animals into viviparous and
is is not more definite; for
id cartilaginous animals pro-
ir eggs within their own bodies,
to the excluſion of the live
and ſome animals are, like
es, propagated by germs, nei-
iparous nor oviparous. Bi-
adrupeds, and quadrumanuſes
encroach on each other; there
apes that walk only on their
gs, and others that walk on all
id the greateſt part of them
hind-feet in the manner of
The genus *Lacerta*, from the
of twenty feet to the lizard of
ches, forms a claſs of animals
ng the race of quadrupeds
t of reptiles.

eral eminent naturaliſts have
ured, in vain, to define the
ies of the animal and vegetable
ns. Mr. *John Hunter* maintain-
all animals have ſtomachs, and
etables have not; that all zoo-
re animals, though they have
notion, nor even any motion at
all, but are fixed to a rock, where he ſuppoſed them to be nouriſhed by the ſea throwing food into a cavity which he called a ſtomach. This has however been denied by others. Mr. *Smellie* ſays, 'The polypus has no 'ſtomach, or rather, like vegetables, 'its whole body may be conſidered as 'a ſtomach. Its natural cavity con-'tains no viſcera; and when this ani-'mal is turned outſide-in, it ſtill con-'tinues to live and to digeſt its food, 'in the ſame manner as if it had re-'ceived no injury. The mode by 'which plants are nouriſhed is ex-'tremely analogous; they imbibe by 'the roots, the trunk, the branches, 'the leaves, and the flowers. Inſtead 'therefore of having no ſtomach, their 'whole ſtructure is ſtomach. In re-'gard to the brain, the polypus and 'many other inſects are deprived of 'that organ. Hence neither ſtomach 'nor brain are eſſential characters 'which diſtinguiſh the animal from the 'vegetable *.'

"*Buffon* ſays, the freſh-water polypus may be regarded as the laſt of animals and the firſt of plants.

"No diſtinction of plants and animals can be derived from the ſexual economy. The generality of plants indeed are hermaphrodite; that is, they have the male and female organs of generation within the ſame impalement; but ſeveral animals, as ſhell-fiſh, and others deprived of the power of moving in ſearch of mates, have likewiſe both ſexes in one individual. The female fiſh, in ſome inſtances, lay their eggs upon the ſhore, which are afterwards impregnated by the male, without his ever ſeeing the female. Something analogous to this is obſervable in ſome plants.

"The ſyſtem which attributes ſenſation to animals and denies it to vegetables, is very illuſory:—many vegetables, acknowledged to be ſuch, are much more irritable than ſome animals. There are ſome ſenſitive plants ſo extremely irritable, that if they are touched by any ſubſtance, the whole plant, both leaves and branches, falls to the ground. The *dionæa muſcipula*†, or Venus's fly-trap, is a plant whoſe leaves are ſo irritable, that when any

or theſe and other ſimilar diſcoveries and obſervations, naturaliſts are
lebted to *Trembly*, *Bonnet*, and *Spallanzani*."
llis on the Dionæa Muſcipula."

fly

fly alights upon them, they close upon it and squeeze it to death ||. The *hedysarum gyrans*, or moving plant, possesses and exerts the power of moving its leaves in various directions, as an animal does its members *.

"No criterion of distinction betwixt plants and animals can be obtained from their situation or manner of living. Plants as well as animals are found on land and in water. Worms, &c. live under ground; and truffles *(lycoperdon tuber)* vegetate and are perfected without appearing above ground. There are parasitical plants, or such as vegetate upon and receive their nutriment from other plants, as the mistletoe, &c. and there are animals whose natural and destined habitation seems to be the bodies of other animals. Some animals draw their nourishment from plants, and some plants are propagated upon animals, as horns, beaks, hair, nails, &c. which can be considered in no other light than that of vegetables." *P.* 1.

MAN COMPARED WITH OTHER ANIMALS.

"MAN, considered *in toto*, is undoubtedly entitled to pre-eminence over the animal world: but various tribes of creatures make great advances towards him, in some particular powers and faculties, and even, in some instances, far surpass him. The orang-outang has the person, the manner, and the action of man; the parrot, the bullfinch, &c. have such vocal organization as to command the powers of speech, of singing, and whistling; while the elephant enjoys the faculty of reason in an eminent degree.

"It is observable that no animal, whether bird or quadruped, that approaches near to man in its faculties or energies, has a flat skull.—Lavater, speaking of birds, says, 'their distinc-'tion of character or gradation of pas-'sive and active powers, is expressed 'by the following physiognomical va-'rieties—by the form of the skull: the 'more flat the skull, the more weak, 'flexible, tender, and sensible is the 'character of the animal. This flat-'ness contains less, and resists less.— 'By the length, breadth, and arching 'or obliquity of their beaks—an 'again we find, that where th 'arching, there is a greater ext 'docility and capacity.'

"The goose, which has a fla and a flat bill, has so little sense its name is proverbial; but the o which has the flattest skull and th test bill of all birds, is of all an whether birds or quadrupeds, th foolish, having no sense that we of in perfection. It seems neit have the faculty of smell, nor of as it makes no distinctions in foo will eat its own excrements, o nails indiscriminately. None drawings which I have seen of thi are correct; the head being muc ter than they represent, and the much larger, and placed higher head. In short, it has the flattes of any animal we are acquainted the smallest head in proportion body, and the largest eyes in pr tion to the head; so that owing smallness and flatness of the hea the size of the bony sockets whic tain such large eyes, there is little room for *cerebrum* or *cerebe*

"The parrot *(psittacus)* whi of the order of *picæ*, or pie Kerr's Linnæus), is a genus of remarkable for the hookedness o bills, for the largeness of their and also of the tongue, which is rounded, and fleshy. This genu tains numerous species (accordi *Linnæus*, one hundred and sixty and seems to form a tribe pecu distinguished from all others. It however, be considered as holdi same place among birds as that c and monkeys does amongst the *malia*. The natural voice of par loud, harsh, and unpleasant; bu imitate a variety of sounds, and ticularly the human voice, often ing to articulate words with rema precision.

"It would be unnecessary to particular instances of the great lity of parrots in acquiring speec the fact is generally known. I should not be understood that th destitute of thought and reflection what they speak, since many aut instances might be adduced of h discovered much reflection and c

|| "See the Annual Register for 1775, page 93."
* "See Encyclopædia Britannica, Art. *Hedysarum*."

accuracy in the application of
ech to particular occaſions.
ro ſays, 'In one ſpecies of
he parrot) I long ago remark-
the pupil was affected by the
of the mind of the animal,
iden of the light upon the
Monro on the Nervous Syſtem,
—Some ſay, that the tongue
ird ſomewhat reſembles that
n, and by this conformation
end, it is ſo well qualified to
he human ſpeech. But the
which theſe ſounds are arti-
e farther down in the throat:
reat mobility of the *os hyoides*,
remarkable in theſe birds,
es very much to produce the

raven and the magpie may
t to ſpeak like the parrot. It
d that the raven has been
ſing a tune like a man. The
voice is too acute and ſharp
the human voice, though it
ticulate diſtinctly.
ing birds, although deſtitute
wer of articulating, are expert
ng parts of artificial tunes;
ng which they attend to the
the tone with the greateſt
The bullfinch, though not
muſical, may, when tamed,
to whiſtle any tune; and, in
jects, becomes extremely do-
ie voice of birds is incompa-
der in proportion to their
that of other animals; thus,
ming of a peacock is much
an the bellowing of an ox.
ntries birds exceed quadru-
ngevity.

"Mr. *Jefferſon*, in his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, ſpeaking of the bee not being a native of America, ſays, 'They furniſh then an additional proof 'of the remarkable fact firſt obſerved 'by the Comte *de Buffon*, and which 'has thrown ſuch a blaze of light on 'the field of natural hiſtory, that no 'animals are found in both continents, 'but thoſe which are able to bear the 'cold of thoſe regions where they pro-'bably join.' *Buffon* alſo obſerves, 'that not a ſingle animal of the torrid 'zone is common to the old world and 'to the new.' To which we may add, that none of the domeſtic animals of Europe were found in America when it was firſt diſcovered.

"The obſervation will apply to the human ſpecies alſo; for none were found ſimilar in the two worlds but ſuch as were near the frigid zone, where there was a probability of their communication. There were no negroes, nor European whites, to be found in the whole continent of America; nor any red copper-coloured Indians, either in Europe, Aſia, or Africa. As, therefore, many different ſpecies of animals have been diſcovered in America which were not known either by the ancients or moderns ever to have exiſted either in Europe, Aſia, or Africa, how can we ſuppoſe they were placed there, except by the immediate hand of the Almighty Creator of all things? for, if they ever had exiſted in the old world, it is hardly poſſible that they could have been totally exterminated from that quarter of the globe where they were firſt placed." *P.* 34.

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rt of floating Land, as is iſed in the County of Glou-ſhown to be preferable to any

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rbs; compiled from au-
ecords and other reſpect-
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ence—Speech to the aſ-
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a Plan of national De-

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pearl too pure on earth to

e his ſplendour in this
ſhell."
m the Arabic, vol. ii. p. 520.

PREFACE.

: beſt monument that can
l to a man of literary talents
edition of his works.'
was the opinion of Sir Wil-
i. Entruſted with his ma-
the editor has therefore
:ded it as a ſacred duty to
: volumes now offered to the
'arious circumſtances have
e publication; but ſhe truſts
lulgence of the feeling and
d, when they conſider the
of collecting papers ſo widely
and alſo thoſe habits of in-
id indeciſion which affliction
a a mind that has been deeply

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:cted by him for the preſs,
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s ſhe may, with much pro-
refix Sir John Shore's* ad-
diſcourſe, delivered before
ic Society in Calcutta, in May
ıth as a mark of her reſpect
writer, and becauſe it gives
the moſt accurate and comprehenſive account yet extant of Sir William Jones's enlarged views and literary labours, and tends to illuſtrate a character already endeared to mankind, wherever religion, ſcience, and philoſophy, prevail!

"A. M. J."

SKETCH OF THE LITERARY CHARACTER OF SIR WILLIAM JONES, EXTRACTED FROM SIR JOHN SHORE'S DISCOURSE.

"IT was lately our boaſt to poſſeſs a Preſident whoſe name, talents, and character, would have been honourable to any inſtitution; it is now our misfortune to lament that Sir William Jones exiſts but in the affections of his friends, and in the eſteem, veneration, and regret of all." *Vol.* i. *p.* iii.

"To define with accuracy the variety, value, and extent of his literary attainments, requires more learning than I pretend to poſſeſs; and I am therefore to ſolicit your indulgence for an imperfect ſketch, rather than expect your approbation for a complete deſcription of the talents and knowledge of your late and lamented Preſident.

"I ſhall begin with mentioning his wonderful capacity for the acquiſition of languages, which has never been excelled. In Greek and Roman literature his early proficiency was the ſubject of admiration and applauſe; and knowledge, of whatever nature, once obtained by him, was ever afterwards progreſſive. The more elegant dialects of modern Europe, the French, the Spaniſh, and the Italian, he ſpoke and wrote with the greateſt fluency and preciſion; and the German and Portugueſe were familiar to him. At an early period of life his application to Oriental literature commenced; he ſtudied the Hebrew with eaſe and ſucceſs; and many of the moſt learned Aſiatics have the candour to avow, that his knowledge of Arabic and Perſian was as accurate and extenſive as their own; he was alſo converſant in the Turkiſh idiom, and the Chineſe had even attracted his notice, ſo far as to induce him to learn the radical characters of that language, with a view perhaps to farther improvements. It was to be expected, after his arrival

* "Lord Teignmouth."

in India, that he would eagerly embrace the opportunity of making himſelf maſter of the Sanſcrit; and the moſt enlightened profeſſors of the doctrines of Brahma confeſs, with pride, delight, and ſurpriſe, that his knowledge of their ſacred dialect was moſt critically correct and profound. The Pandits, who were in the habit of attending him, when I ſaw them after his death, at a public *durbar*, could neither ſuppreſs their tears for his loſs, nor find terms to expreſs their admiration at the wonderful progreſs he had made in their ſciences.

"Before the expiration of his twenty-ſecond year, he had completed his Commentaries on the Poetry of the Aſiatics, although a conſiderable time afterwards elapſed before their publication; and this work, if no other monument of his labours exiſted, would at once furniſh proofs of his conſummate ſkill in the Oriental dialects, of his proficiency in thoſe of Rome and Greece, of taſte and erudition far beyond his years, and of talents and application without example.

"But the judgment of Sir William Jones was too diſcerning to conſider language in any other light than as the key of ſcience, and he would have deſpiſed the reputation of a mere linguiſt. Knowledge and truth were the object of all his ſtudies, and his ambition was to be uſeful to mankind: with theſe views, he extended his reſearches to all languages, nations, and times.

"Such were the motives that induced him to propoſe to the government of this country what he juſtly denominated a work of national utility and importance, the compilation of a copious digeſt of Hindu and Mahomedan law, from Sanſcrit and Arabic originals, with an offer of his ſervices to ſuperintend the compilation, and with a promiſe to tranſlate it. He had foreſeen, previous to his departure from Europe, that without the aid of ſuch a work, the wiſe and benevolent intentions of the legiſlature of Great Britain, in leaving, to a certain extent, the natives of theſe provinces in poſſeſſion of their own laws, could not be completely fulfilled; and his experience, after a ſhort reſidence in India, confirmed what his ſagacity had anticipated, that without principles to refer to, in a language familiar to the judge courts, adjudications amongſt tives muſt too often be ſubje uncertain and erroneous expe wilful miſinterpretation of the

"To the ſuperintendance work, which was immediately taken at his ſuggeſtion, he aſ devoted thoſe hours which l ſpare from his profeſſional d After tracing the plan of th he preſcribed its arrangem mode of execution, and ſelect the moſt learned Hindus and M medans fit perſons for the taſk piling it: flattered by his a and encouraged by his appla Pandits proſecuted their labo cheerful zeal, to a ſatisfacto cluſion. The Molavees ha nearly finiſhed their portion work; but we muſt ever reg the promiſed tranſlation, as we meditated preliminary diſſe have been fruſtrated by that which ſo often intercepts the p ance of human purpoſes

"During the courſe of this lation, and as auxiliary to it, led to ſtudy the works of Me puted by the Hindus to be th and holieſt of legiſlatures; ar ing them to compriſe a ſyſtem gious and civil duties, and of all its branches, ſo comprehen minutely exact, that it might ſidered as the inſtitutes of Hin he preſented a tranſlation of t the government of Bengal. the ſame period, deeming no exceſſive or ſuperfluous, that in any reſpect, to promote the or happineſs of mankind, he g public an Engliſh verſion of t bic text of the Sirajiyah, or M medan Law of Inheritance, Commentary. He had alrea liſhed in England a tranſlatio tract on the ſame ſubject, by Mahommedan lawyer, contain his own words expreſs, 'a liv 'elegant epitome of the law o 'ritance, according to Zaid.'

"To theſe learned and im works, ſo far out of the road of ment, nothing could have enga application but that deſire wh ever profeſſed, of rendering hi ledge uſeful to his nation and cial to the inhabitants of the vinces.

"Without attending to the

al order of their publication, I
iefly recapitulate his other per-
ces in Aſiatic literature, as far
knowledge and recollection of
ſtend.

ıe vanity and petulance of An-
du Perron, with his illiberal
ons on ſome of the learned
rs of the univerſity of Oxford,
d from him a letter, in the
language, which has been ad-
for accurate criticiſm, juſt ſa-
id elegant compoſition. A re-
ır the literary reputation of his
' induced him to tranſlate, from
an original into French, the
Nadir Shah, that it might not
ied out of England, with a re-
, that no perſon had been
in the Britiſh dominions capa-
ranſlating it. The ſtudents of
literature muſt ever be grate-
him for a grammar of that
ıe, in which he has ſhown the
ity of combining taſte and ele-
with the preciſion of a gram-
; and every admirer of Arabic
muſt acknowledge his obliga-
him for an Engliſh verſion of
ten celebrated poems ſo well
by the name of *Moallakat*,
he diſtinction to which their
nce had entitled them, of be-
ended in the temple of Mec-
hould ſcarcely think it of im-
e to mention that he did not
the office of editor of a San-
d Perſian work, if it did not
me an opportunity of adding,
e latter was publiſhed at his
penſe, and was ſold for the be-
inſolvent debtors. A ſimilar
ion was made of the produce
Sirajiyah.

his lighter productions, the
amuſements of his leiſure
comprehending hymns on the
mythology, poems conſiſting
of tranſlations from the Aſi-
guages, and the verſion of Sa-
, an ancient Indian drama, it
be unbecoming to ſpeak in a
importance which he did not
annex to them. They ſhow the activity of a vigorous mind, its fertility, its genius, and its taſte. Nor ſhall I particularly dwell on the diſcourſes addreſſed to this Society, which we have all peruſed or heard, or on the other learned and intereſting diſſertations, which form ſo large and valuable a portion of the records of our Reſearches; let us lament, that the ſpirit which dictated them is to us extinct, and that the voice to which we liſtened with improvement, and rapture, will be heard by us no more." *Vol.* i. *p.* iv.

AN ESSAY ON THE POETRY OF THE EASTERN NATIONS.

"ARABIA, I mean that part of it, which we call the Happy, and which the Aſiatics know by the name of Yemen, ſeems to be the only country in the world, in which we can properly lay the ſcene of paſtoral poetry; becauſe no nation at this day can vie with the Arabians in the delightfulneſs of their climate, and the ſimplicity of their manners. There is a valley, indeed, to the north of Indoſtan, called Caſhmîr, which, according to an account written by a native of it, is a perfect garden, exceedingly fruitful, and watered by a thouſand rivulets: but when its inhabitants were ſubdued by the ſtratagem of a Mogul prince, they loſt their happineſs with their liberty, and Arabia retained its old title without any rival to diſpute it. Theſe are not the fancies of a poet: the beauties of Yemen are proved by the concurrent teſtimony of all travellers, by the deſcriptions of it in all the writings of Aſia, and by the nature and ſituation of the country itſelf, which lies between the eleventh and fifteenth degrees of northern latitude, under a ſerene ſky, and expoſed to the moſt favourable influence of the ſun; it is encloſed on one ſide by vaſt rocks and deſerts, and defended on the other by a tempeſtuous ſea, ſo that it ſeems to have been deſigned by Providence for the moſt ſecure, as well as the moſt beautiful, region of the Eaſt*.

"Its

* am at a loſs to conceive, what induced the illuſtrious Prince Cantemir end, that Yemen is properly a part of India; for, not to mention y, and the other ancients, who conſidered it as a province of Arabia, nor on the language of the country, which is pure Arabic, it is deſcribed Aſiatics themſelves as a large diviſion of that peninſula which they call ıd Arab; and there is no more reaſon for annexing it to India, becauſe the

denly affected with ſickneſs and giddineſs; and falling on the ſand, felt as if the hour of death was faſt approaching. 'Here then,' thought I, 'after a 'ſhort but ineffectual ſtruggle, termi'nate all my hopes of being uſeful in 'my day and generation: here muſt 'the ſhort ſpan of my life come to an 'end.'—I caſt (as I believed) a laſt look on the ſurrounding ſcene, and whilſt I reflected on the awful change that was about to take place, this world with its enjoyments ſeemed to vaniſh from my recollection. Nature, however, at length reſumed its functions; and on recovering my ſenſes, I found myſelf ſtretched upon the ſand, with the bridle ſtill in my hand, and the ſun juſt ſinking behind the trees. I now ſummoned all my reſolution, and determined to make another effort to prolong my exiſtence. And as the evening was ſomewhat cool, I reſolved to travel as far as my limbs would carry me, in hopes of reaching (my only reſource) a watering-place. With this view, I put the bridle on my horſe, and driving him before me, went ſlowly along for about an hour, when I perceived ſome lightning from the north-eaſt; a moſt delightful ſight; for it promiſed rain. The darkneſs and lightning increaſed very rapidly; and in leſs than an hour I heard the wind roaring among the buſhes. I had already opened my mouth to receive the refreſhing drops which I expected; but I was inſtantly covered with a cloud of ſand, driven with ſuch force by the wind as to give a very diſagreeable ſenſation to my face and arms; and I was obliged to mount my horſe, and ſtop under a buſh, to prevent being ſuffocated. The ſand continued to fly in amazing quantities for near an hour, after which I again ſet forward, and travelled with difficulty, until ten o'clock. About this time I was agreeably ſurpriſed by ſome very vivid flaſhes of lightning, followed by a few heavy drops of rain. In a little time the ſand ceaſed to fly, and I alighted, and ſpread out all my clean clothes to collect the rain, which at length I ſaw would certainly fall. For more than an hour it rained plentifully, and I quenched my thirſt, by wringing and ſucking my clothes.

"There being no moon, it was remarkably dark, ſo that I was obliged to lead my horſe, and direct my way by the compaſs, which the lightning enabled me to obſerve. In thi ner I travelled, with tolerable tion, until paſt midnight; wh lightning becoming more diſt was under the neceſſity of g along, to the no ſmall danger hands and eyes. About two my horſe ſtarted at ſomethin looking round, I was not a litt priſed to ſee a light at a ſhort d among the trees, and ſuppoſing a town, I groped along the hopes of finding corn-ſtalks, cot other appearances of cultivatic found none. As I approached, ceived a number of other lig different places, and began to that I had fallen upon a pa Moors. However, in my preſe ation, I was reſolved to ſee wh were, if I could do it with saf accordingly led my horſe cautio wards the light, and heard lowing of the cattle, and the c ous tongues of the herdſmen, was a watering-place, and moſ belonged to the Moors. De as the ſound of the human vo to me, I reſolved once more t into the woods, and rather r riſk of periſhing of hunger, th myſelf again in their hands; b ſtill thirſty, and dreading the a of the burning day, I thought dent to ſearch for the wells, expected to find at no great d In this purſuit, I inadverten proached ſo near one of the t to be perceived by a woman, mediately ſcreamed out. Tw came running to her aſſiſtan ſome of the neighbouring te paſſed ſo very near me, that I I was diſcovered; and haſten into the woods.

"About a mile from this heard a loud and confuſed noi where to the right of my co in a ſhort time was happy to fi the croaking of frogs, which venly muſic to my ears. I the ſound, and at daybreak a ſome ſhallow muddy pools, f frogs, that it was difficult t the water. The noiſe the frightened my horſe, and I wa to keep them quiet, by beating ter with a branch until he ha Having here quenched my aſcended a tree, and the mor ing calm, I ſoon perceived t of the watering-place whic

ıe night; and obſerved ano- of ſmoke eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, diſ- : or fourteen miles. Towards ited my route, and reached ıted ground a little before ock; where, ſeeing a num- groes at work planting corn, the name of the town; and ıed that it was a Foulah vil- aging to Ali, called Shrilla. ſome doubts about entering horſe being very much fa- d the day growing hot, not the pangs of hunger which ſtail me, I reſolved to ven- accordingly rode up to the ouſe, where I was unfortu- ied admittance, and could even a handful of corn, myſelf or horſe. Turning inhoſpitable door, I rode of the town, and perceiving ſcattered huts without the directed my route towards owing that in Africa, as well ope, hoſpitality does not al- r the higheſt dwellings. At f one of theſe huts, an old looking woman ſat, ſpinning made ſigns to her that I was nd inquired if ſhe had any with her in the hut. She ly laid down her diſtaff, and e, in Arabic, to come in. ad ſeated myſelf upon the ſet before me a diſh of kouſ- had been left the preceding which I made a tolerable in return for this kindneſs one of my pocket-handker- gging at the ſame time, for my horſe, which ſhe ought me.

ome with joy at ſo unex- leliverance, I lifted up my eaven, and whilſt my heart ith gratitude, I returned that gracious and bountiful oſe power had ſupported me nany dangers, and had now me a table in the wilderneſs. t my horſe was feeding, the gan to aſſemble, and one of pered ſomething to my hoſt- very much excited her ſur- hough I was not well ac- with the Foulah language, I vered that ſome of the men apprehend and carry me Ali; in hopes, I ſuppoſe, of a reward. I therefore tied m; and leſt any one ſhould ſuſpect I ran away from the Moors, I took a northerly direction, and went cheerfully along, driving my horſe before me, followed by all the boys and girls of the town. When I had travelled about two miles, and got quit of all my troubleſome attendants, I ſtruck again into the woods, and took ſhelter under a large tree; where I found it neceſſary to reſt myſelf; a bundle of twigs ſerving me for a bed, and my ſaddle for a pillow.

"I was awakened about two o'clock by three Foulahs, who, taking me for a Moor, pointed to the ſun, and told me it was time to pray. Without entering into converſation with them, I ſaddled my horſe and continued my journey. I travelled over a level, but more fertile country, than I had ſeen for ſome time, until ſunſet, when, coming to a path that took a ſoutherly direction, I followed it until midnight, at which time I arrived at a ſmall pool of rain-water, and the wood being open, I determined to reſt by it for the night. Having given my horſe the remainder of the corn, I made my bed as formerly: but the muſketoes and flies from the pool prevented ſleep for ſome time, and I was twice diſturbed in the night by wild beaſts, which came very near, and whoſe howlings kept the horſe in continual terror.

July 4.

"At daybreak I purſued my courſe through the woods, as formerly: ſaw numbers of antelopes, wild hogs, and oſtriches; but the ſoil was more hilly, and not ſo fertile as I had found it the preceding day. About eleven o'clock I aſcended an eminence, where I climbed a tree, and diſcovered at about eight miles diſtance, an open part of the country, with ſeveral red ſpots, which I concluded were cultivated land; and directing my courſe that way, came to the precincts of a watering-place, about one o'clock. From the appearance of the place, I judged it to belong to the Foulahs, and was hopeful that I ſhould meet a better reception than I had experienced at Shrilla. In this I was not deceived; for one of the ſhepherds invited me to come into his tent, and partake of ſome dates. This was one of thoſe low Foulah tents, in which there is room juſt ſufficient to ſit upright, and in which the family, the furniture, &c. ſeem huddled together like ſo many articles in a cheſt. When

uld make, I have reaſon to
Sego contains altogether
ty thouſand inhabitants.
f Bambarra conſtantly re-
o See Korro; he employs
y ſlaves in conveying peo-
river, and the money they
ough the fare is only ten
s for each individual) fur-
nſiderable revenue to the
courſe of a year. The ca-
f a ſingular conſtruction,
em being formed of the
wo large trees, rendered
nd joined together, not
, but endways; the junc-
xactly acroſs the middle of
they are therefore very
diſproportionably narrow,
neither decks nor maſts;
wever, very roomy; for I
one of them four horſes,
people, croſſing over the
n we arrived at this ferry,
great number waiting for a
ey looked at me with ſilent
id I diſtinguiſhed, with
any Moors among them.
e three different places of
, and the ferrymen were
nt and expeditious; but,
wd of people, I could not
obtain a paſſage, and ſat
the bank of the river, to
more favourable opportu-
view of this extenſive
merous canoes upon the
crowded population and
ed ſtate of the ſurround-
, formed, altogether, a
civilization and magnifi-
I little expected to find
of Africa.
d more than two hours,
ving an opportunity of
river; during which time
who had croſſed carried in-
Manſong, the king, that
was waiting for a paſſage,
ming to ſee him. He im-
nt over one of his chief
nformed me, that the king
poſſibly ſee me until he
had brought me into his
d that I muſt not preſume
river without the king's
he therefore adviſed me
t diſtant village, to which
for the night; and ſaid,
morning he would give me
uctions how to conduct
is was very diſcouraging.
However, as there was no remedy, I ſet off for the village, where I found, to my great mortification, that no perſon would admit me into his houſe. I was regarded with aſtoniſhment and fear, and was obliged to ſit all day without victuals, in the ſhade of a tree; and the night threatened to be very uncomfortable, for the wind roſe, and there was great appearance of a heavy rain; and the wild beaſts are ſo very numerous in the neighbourhood, that I ſhould have been under the neceſſity of climbing up the tree, and reſting amongſt the branches. About ſunſet, however, as I was preparing to paſs the night in this manner, and had turned my horſe looſe, that he might graze at liberty, a woman, returning from the labours of the field, ſtopped to obſerve me; and perceiving that I was weary and dejected, inquired into my ſituation, which I briefly explained to her: whereupon, with looks of great compaſſion, ſhe took up my ſaddle and bridle, and told me to follow her. Having conducted me into her hut, ſhe lighted up a lamp, ſpread a mat on the floor, and told me I might remain there for the night. Finding that I was very hungry, ſhe ſaid, ſhe would procure me ſomething to eat: ſhe accordingly went out, and returned in a ſhort time with a very fine fiſh; which, having cauſed to be half broiled upon ſome embers, ſhe gave me for ſupper. The rites of hoſpitality being thus performed towards a ſtranger in diſtreſs, my worthy benefactreſs (pointing to the mat, and telling me I might ſleep there without apprehenſion) called to the female part of her family, who had ſtood gazing on me all the while in fixed aſtoniſhment, to reſume their taſk of ſpinning cotton; in which they continued to employ themſelves great part of the night. They lightened their labour by ſongs, one of which was compoſed extempore, for I was myſelf the ſubject of it. It was ſung by one of the young women, the reſt joining in a ſort of chorus. The air was ſweet and plaintive, and the words, literally tranſlated, were theſe:

'The winds roared, and the rains fell.
'The poor white man, faint and weary,
'came and ſat under our tree. He has
'no mother to bring him milk, no wife
'to grind his corn.—*Chorus.* Let us
'pity the white man; no mother has
'he,' &c. &c. Trifling as this recital

tal may appear to the reader, to a perſon in my ſituation the circumſtance was affecting in the higheſt degree. I was oppreſſed by ſuch unexpected kindneſs, and ſleep fled from my eyes. In the morning I preſented my compaſſionate landlady with two of the four braſs buttons which remained on my waiſtcoat; the only recompence I could make her.

July 21.

"I continued in the village all this day, in converſation with the natives, who came in crowds to ſee me; but was rather uneaſy towards evening, to find that no meſſage had arrived from the king; the more ſo, as the people began to whiſper, that Manſong had received ſome very unfavourable accounts of me from the Moors and Slatees reſiding at Sego, who it ſeems were exceedingly ſuſpicious concerning the motives of my journey. I learnt that many conſultations had been held with the king, concerning my reception and diſpoſal; and ſome of the villagers frankly told me, that I had many enemies, and muſt expect no favour.

July 22.

"About eleven o'clock a meſſenger arrived from the king; but he gave me very little ſatisfaction. He inquired particularly if I had brought any preſent; and ſeemed much diſappointed when he was told that I had been robbed of every thing by the Moors. When I propoſed to go along with him, he told me to ſtop until the afternoon, when the king would ſend for me.

July 23.

"In the afternoon another meſſenger arrived from Manſong, with a bag in his hands. He told me, it was the king's pleaſure that I ſhould depart forthwith from the vicinage of Sego; but that Manſong, wiſhing to relieve a white man in diſtreſs, had ſent me five thouſand kowries*, to enable me to purchaſe proviſions in the courſe of my journey: the meſſenger added, that if my intentions were really to proceed to Jenné, he had or accompany me as a guide to ding. I was at firſt puzzled count for this behaviour of th but, from the converſation I h the guide, I had afterward re believe that Manſong would w have admitted me into his pre Sego, but was apprehenſive he not be able to protect me aga blind and inveterate malice Mooriſh inhabitants. His c therefore, was at once prude liberal. The circumſtances which I made my appearance a were undoubtedly ſuch as mig ate in the mind of the king warranted ſuſpicion that I wi conceal the true object of m ney. He argued, probably, guide argued, who, when told that I had come from diſtance, and through many d to behold the Joliba river, n inquired, if there were no ri my own country, and wheth river was not like another. N ſtanding this, and in ſpite of t lous machinations of the Moo benevolent prince thought it fi that a white man was found dominions, in a condition of e wretchedneſs; and that no oth was neceſſary to entitle the ſuf his bounty." *P.* 194.

SHEA, OR VEGETABLE BU TREE.

July 24.

"ABOUT eight o'clock w a large town called Kabba, ſitu the midſt of a beautiful and cultivated country; bearing a reſemblance to the centre of I than to what I ſhould have fi had been the middle of Africa people were every where empl collecting the fruit of the She from which they prepare the ve butter, mentioned in former this work. Theſe trees grow abundance all over this part o barra. They are not planted

* "Mention has already been made of theſe little ſhells, whi current as money in many parts of the Eaſt Indies, as well as Afri Bambarra, and the adjacent countries, where the neceſſaries of life a cheap, one hundred of them would commonly purchaſe a day's proviſ myſelf, and corn for my horſe. I reckoned about two hundred and fif ries equal to one ſhilling."

but are found growing natu. the woods; and, in clearing nd for cultivation, every tree wn but the Shea. The tree ry much resembles the Ame- k, and the fruit, from the s which, being first dried in , the butter is prepared, by he kernel in water, has some- e appearance of a Spanish The kernel is enveloped in a lp, under a thin green rind; butter produced from it, be- advantage of its keeping the ear without salt, is whiter, nd, to my palate, of a richer than the best butter I ever ade from cows' milk. The and preparation of this com- seem to be among the first ob- African industry in this and bbouring states; and it con- a main article of their inland e." *P.* 202.

(To be continued.)

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rst Missionary Voyage to the rn Pacific Ocean. (Conti- from p. 169.)

CTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

TABOO—CEREMONIES AT DEATH OF KING MOOMÓOE.

April 28, 1797.

ATHER still wet. Great num- ers of people are daily coming r neighbourhood, bringing ogs, yams, &c. to be disposed : funeral of Moomóoe, whose hourly expected. Tempo- ts are constructing in every nt place near to Bunghye, as the usual residence of the Moomóoe), and where his sta- , which stands about half a m our house. A young wo- ived at our house this morn- l gave an affecting account of of one of Moomóoe's sons. uth, it seems, lived at some from Noogollifva, where the es sick, and by order of whom sent for, under pretence of his little fingers cut off, a cus- mmon here, and done with a ppease the anger of the Odooa, e sick person may recover, fact, that he might be stran- gled. Upon the arrival of Colelallo he was saluted in a cordial manner by his elder brother Tóogahowe, and soon after went to see his father, whose attendants seized upon him with a view to strangle him instantly, when he, guessing their intention, said, if they would use gentler means he would submit to his father's will; but they continuing their violence, he, by a great exertion, beat them off. Three Feejee men were then called, and these being joined by a sister of the unfortunate Colelallo, they accomplished his death. Alas, how dreadful the darkness that envelopes the minds of those poor heathens! The prince of darkness has impressed the idea on them, that the strength of the person strangled will be transferred into the sick, and recover him. Oh, when shall the happy period come when they shall say, What have we to do any more with idols?

April 29.

"Foonogge paid us a visit this morning, and after him came our friend Mytyle, who informed us that Moomóoe had departed this life about four o'clock this morning. The people who passed from Noogollifva, with their faces bruised, and blood running down their cheeks, were numerous: instead of cloth they wore matting round them, and a twig of the chesnut-tree about their necks; this, it seems, is their mourning dress. About one o'clock Tóogahowe arrived; and soon after Ambler, accompanied by brother Bowell, went to see him: he was sitting in a small neat house, giving orders to several chiefs who sat around him, concerning the procuring the vast supplies of hogs, &c. that will be consumed at the funeral. About three o'clock the body of the deceased king was carried past our house, at a small distance from the beach; it was laid on a kind of bier made of the boughs of trees, and supported by about twenty men; several relatives of the deceased preceded the corpse in their mourning dresses, as above; some of them had cut their heads with shark's teeth, and the blood was running in streams down their faces. Behind the corpse was a multitude of people of both sexes. A female chief called Fefene Duatonga, who is very corpulent, was carried on a kind of frame made of two long bamboos, between

tween which ſhe ſat on a piece of matting, and was borne by four men. Near her Futtafaihe walked, and next them two women, who were devoted to be ſtrangled at the funeral: one was weeping, but the other appeared little concerned; they both were wives of the deceaſed. Some of us followed them to the fiatooka, near which they depoſited the body for the preſent, in a houſe carried thither for the purpoſe, and which was hung round with black cloth. This fiatooka is ſituated on a ſpot of ground about four acres. A mount riſes with a gentle ſlope about ſeven feet, and is about one hundred and twenty yards in circumference at the baſe; upon the top ſtands a houſe neatly made, which is about thirty feet long, and half that in width. The roof is thatched, and the ſides and ends left open. In the middle of this houſe is the grave, the ſides, ends, and bottom of which are of coral ſtone, with a cover of the ſame: the floor of the houſe is of ſmall ſtones. The etoa and other trees grow round the fiatooka.

"To the left of the tomb, and without the encloſure, ſat about four hundred people; the major part of them were men, for whom yava was brewing. Oppoſite to theſe were placed five large roaſted hogs, twenty baſkets of roaſted yams, and about one hundred pieces of mai (or mahie), the four paſte. A few paces from the proviſions ſat ſeven or eight men, who were tabooed, and exempt from cutting themſelves. One of theſe gave orders concerning the diſpoſal of the hogs, yams, and yava; all that drank of the latter were mentioned by name, by a perſon appointed to that office by Feſene Duatonga, who now ſeemed to have the management of the funeral. They did not forget us; but in dealing out the liquor ſent us each a part, which we gave to the natives who ſat by us. Perſons of both ſexes ſeated themſelves in different parts of the ground, beating their faces dreadfully, and after having emptied two bowls of yava, diſperſed." *P.* 239.

May 2.

"As the funeral was to take place to-day, brother Bowell went with Ambler to Bunghye to ſee the ceremony, and found about four thouſand perſons ſitting round the place where the fiatooka ſtands. A few minutes after our arrival we heard a great ſhouting and blowing of conch-ſhells at a ſmall diſtance; ſoon after, about an hundred men appeared, armed with clubs and ſpears, and ruſhing into the area, began to cut and mangle themſelves in a moſt dreadful manner: many ſtruck their heads violently with their clubs; and the blows, which might be heard thirty or forty yards off, they repeated till the blood ran down in ſtreams. Others who had ſpears, thruſt them through their thighs, arms, and cheeks, all the while calling on the deceaſed in a moſt affecting manner. A native of Feejee, who had been a ſervant of the deceaſed, appeared quite frantic; he entered the area with fire in his hand, and having previouſly oiled his hair, ſet it on fire, and ran about with it all on flame. When they had ſatiſfied themſelves with this manner of torment, they ſat down, beat their faces with their fiſts, and then retired. A ſecond party went through the ſame cruelties, and after them a third entered, ſhouting and blowing the ſhells; four of the foremoſt held ſtones which they uſed to knock out their teeth: thoſe who blew the ſhells cut their heads with them in a ſhocking manner. A man that had a ſpear run it through his arm juſt above the elbow, and with it ſticking faſt ran about the area for ſome time. Another, who ſeemed to be a principal chief, acted as if quite bereft of his ſenſes; he ran to every corner of the area, and at each ſtation beat his head with a club till the blood flowed down his ſhoulders. After this, brother Bowell, ſhocked, and unable to bear the ſcene any longer, returned home.—Futtafaihe alſo came to our dwelling, and ſtaid about two hours. At two o'clock in the afternoon four of us went to the fiatooka, where the natives of both ſexes were ſtill at the dreadful work of cutting and mangling themſelves. We had not been long there before we heard at a diſtance low but expreſſive ſounds of the deepeſt ſorrow and lamentation: this was a party of about one hundred and forty women marching in ſingle file, bearing each a baſket of ſand; eighty men followed in the ſame manner, with each two baſkets of coral ſand, and ſung, as they marched, words importing, 'This is a bleſſing to the dead;'

and

wered in reſponſes by
· Another company of
ht a large quantity of
wered in their turn to
:ſponſes. Thus theſe
ilked towards the tomb,
ering that part of the
:n the houſe and the
he corpſe lay and the
ıe mats and cloth; af-
ven men blew conch-
thers ſung in a doleful
ve of the moſt heart-
ıe corpſe was now con-
rave upon a large bale
, with which, and fine
/ered it. The bearers,
walked ſtooping low,
he bale in their hands.
ervices were perform-
ny of men and women
rea, and cut themſelves
After them another file
:teen in number, brought
their moſt valuable ar-
enty-one more had each
ıeir hands, all of which
in the tomb, being, as
preſent for the dead;
ely after came a preſent
we, conſiſting of thirty-
:loth, each bale carried
on a frame. After the
ıer party of mourners
rea, ſixteen of whom
ıt their little fingers off;
owed by another party
ſpears, who beat them-
re deſcribed, and diſfi-
:es with cocoa-nut huſks
knuckles of both hands.
at thoſe who had held
:re related to the de-
the moſt cruel to them-
of whom thruſt two,
:n four ſpears into their
danced round the area,
:e the ends of the ſpears
The grave was covered
ſtone about eight feet
)ad, and one thick: this
ad ſuſpended with two
which went round two
ove into the ground at
e houſe, and thence led
here about two hundred
them; and whilſt they
owly, women and chil-
oud, or ſung words im-
ſy father, my father!
hiefs,' &c. More cloth
ıght to be put into the

tomb; and another party entered, and abuſed themſelves as before.—After theſe paroxyſms of grief they ſat awhile in ſilence; and when they had pulled the rope clear off the ſtone which covered the grave, thoſe on the mount gave a great ſhout, which was anſwered by a general tearing of the leaves from the necks of all preſent; after which they diſperſed." *P.* 242.

DISORDERS INCIDENT TO THE NATIVES.

"ON the 26th, brother Shelly, who has had the care of our few medicines ſince brother Harper left us, went to ſee a woman who, with others, had eaten ſome fiſh of a poiſonous nature, which was likely to be, to her in particular, attended with bad conſequences: an emetic was adminiſtered, which removed the cauſe of the diſorder, and reſtored the poor woman to health. According to the cuſtom of the country, he received his fee before he returned: this was a roaſted hog, which is generally killed as ſoon as the doctor arrives, who is expected to wait till it is ſufficiently roaſted; it is then given to him: but this being the firſt inſtance of the kind, like an inexperienced beginner, who knew not the profits of his trade, he divided it chiefly betwixt the poor woman and her friends. It would be a valuable acquiſition to this country, and might be a means of facilitating our work, to have a good ſtock of medicines and a ſkilful perſon to apply them. The diſorders which have principally come under our obſervation are, a dyſentery, of which the perſon is recovered; a dropſy, of which we have ſeen but one caſe; a diſorder among the children, which ſpreads all over them like the ſmall-pox, and ſeems of as loathſome but more inveterate nature; for we found one in this condition at our firſt landing ſeveral months ago, and there ſeems no alteration upon him as yet; its long continuance is probably owing to improper treatment: we know not whether it be infectious. What ſeems moſt general is an ulcerous ſore, to which they are very ſubject. In one family of our acquaintance there are no leſs than four perſons much affected by it: the poor man has loſt the uſe of his limbs entirely, ſo that he

is not able to ſtand upright, and many parts of his body are affected; and what renders his caſe truly pitiable, his wife is in little better condition; a great part of her breaſts is already conſumed, and one leg and arm are very bad. Two of their ſervants are nearly in as bad a ſtate as themſelves; they have often applied to us for aſſiſtance, which could we afford them, would certainly raiſe us ſtill higher in their eſteem; but at preſent we have neither proper medicines, nor ſkill to effect any thing this way. In ſome caſes we have ſeen old women apply the juice of the bread-fruit, tied up in leaves, and made hot, with which they rubbed the wound; but it ſeemed to produce no good effect. As they have not the leaſt idea of phyſic, whatever diſorder they are attacked with has its full courſe, and often proves fatal." *P.* 263.

GOVERNMENT—MARRIAGES, &c.

"THE government of Tongataboo is ſo complex in itſelf, and the natives' account of it ſo different, each taking a particular pride in exalting his own chief above others, that it is difficult to come at any certainty concerning it. The following appears to us moſt conſiſtent with the truth.

"This iſland bears an unrivalled ſovereignty over the whole group, Feejee not excepted. The inhabitants of Feejee having long ago diſcovered this iſland, frequently invaded and committed great cruelties in it; but in an expedition which the Tonga people made againſt them lately, under the command of Tóogahowe, Filatonga, and Cummavie, they completely routed and brought them into ſubjection, ſo that they now pay tribute to Tongataboo, on certain occaſions, the ſame as the other iſlands, of which we ſaw an inſtance at the death of Moomóoe. Tongataboo is divided into three large diſtricts, viz. Ahéeſo, at the north-weſt end, over which Dugonagaboola reigns with abſolute ſway. Mooa, the middle diſtrict, is under the ſame ſubjection to Futtafáihe; and Vaharlo has the ſame power over Ahoge, ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt part, each claiming a right of diſpoſal over the lives and property of his own ſubjects, which we have ſeen exerciſed moſt deſpotically.—Theſe diſtricts are ſubdivided into many ſmaller ones, which hav reſpective chiefs preſiding ove and exerciſe the ſame authorit ſuperior chiefs, to whom they ar theſeſs, in ſome caſes, account their conduct; ſo that the w ſembles the ancient feudal ſ our anceſtors. The governme to have been formerly more hands of the Futtafáihes than ſent. Upon the death of the l laho, father of the preſent Fu Duatonga being then a minor, tolerant ambition of his wido hooſe, of the Toubou (or rath bou) family, led her to atte tending her power in ſome pa further than any of her pre had done. This was tamely ſu to by all the chiefs, except Tóogahowe, now Dugonagab of Moomóoe, and nephew of the celebrated friend of Cool that time reigned over Eóoa, jecting her propoſals, decla againſt her, contrary to the ſtrances of all his friends; he ſucceeded, drove her entirely f iſland to Vavao, whither he lowed, and having reduced ſubmiſſion, left her there, w ſtill remains in a ſtate of exile

"The people fully anſwe moſt favourable repreſentat world has ever received of th ſurely no appellation was ev applied than that given to the countrymen, of which they ſe proud, ſince we made them ac with it, and very ſtudious t themſelves more deſerving of poſſeſs many excellent qualitie were they enlightened with th ledge of the goſpel, would ren the moſt amiable people o for inſtance, their bounty and ty to ſtrangers is very great, generoſity to one another un It is no uncommon thing fo complain they are dying of and, as ſoon as they receive to divide it among as many as ſent, the firſt receiver generall himſelf the ſmalleſt ſhare, a none at all. When they kill make any meſs for themſelv is always a portion ſent to thei who return the favour as ſoon circumſtances will admit; wh up a conſtant friendly comm among them, and which never ſeen interrupted by any

ſtay of more than four

honeſty to one another ſeems
able, though we have no
think the accounts of their
to ſtrangers exaggerated.
ler of children, and other
ctices, which prevail among
teans, are unheard of here.
ldren are much indulged,
ge honoured and revered.
aſtity is not much eſteemed
e lower orders, it being a
practice with the chiefs, in
to them, to offer ſome of
ales to ſleep with us; the
four abandoned countrymen
em believe this a favour we
do well without. Our firſt
emed to excite a ſurpriſe,
enerally prevented a ſecond
from the ſame perſon. Un-
nong females of rank, and
after marriage, we have
uniſhed with ſeverity; how-
have not as yet known an

marriages are attended with
ceremony; the only one we
was that of Vaarjee, with
others Bowell and Harper
ſome time reſident. This
ucted in the following man-
oung female having attracted
ion, he firſt informed his
at he wiſhed to add her to
er of his wives. She imme-
mmunicated this to the dam-
r, and the propoſal meeting
bation, he clothed her in a
nent, and with attendants,
a quantity of baked hogs,
va root, &c. as he could af-
was ſent to her intended
who being appriſed of her
ſeated himſelf in his houſe,
ved her in the ſame manner,
as little emotion, as he would
e any other viſitor: feaſting
oviſions, and a good draught
concluded the whole, and the
at liberty either to return to
r till again ſent for, or to take
reſidence with her huſband,
this inſtance, ſhe preferred.
vis in common practice among
ſs, each of whom takes as
ves as he pleaſes; but they
ſtrangers to domeſtic broils,
ay, in a great degree, be ow-
abſolute power each man has
own family, every woman

being ſo much at her huſband's diſpoſal, as renders her liable to be diſcarded on the ſmalleſt diſpleaſure.

"Their deities are numerous; and though we have hitherto been able to ſay but little to them on this ſubject, we have reaſon to think their prejudices are ſtrong. Every diſtrict has its own deity; and each family of note has one, whom they conſider as their peculiar patron. Talliataboo is the god of Aheeſo, which being at preſent the moſt powerful, he is accounted a great warrior. Futtafaihe preſides over Mooa and Doobludha, Cartow over the diſtrict of Ahoge; each of which deities are on certain occaſions repreſented by the ſeveral chiefs of thoſe diſtricts; ſo that we find their natches and other annual amuſements are not more public amuſements, but religious obſervances, whereon they think the lives and health of their chiefs, for whom they have great affection, entirely depend; as likewiſe the proſperity of the country in general: expecting the ſucceeding crop will be in proportion to the offerings made at theſe times. They have two natches in the year, one when their yams are ſet, to procure the favour of Futtafaihe; and the other when they gather them in, expreſſive of their gratitude. The winds they ſuppoſe to be under the control of a female, called Calla Filatonga, who, they ſay, is very powerful, but is little regarded by them, and is therefore ſometimes provoked to blow down their cocoa-nut, plantain, bread-fruit, and other trees, and commits ſuch ravages as oblige them to bring offerings of hogs, yams, and kava, in the moſt humble and ſubmiſſive manner, to a houſe ſacred to her, where a perſon is appointed to perſonate her on the occaſion, and receive the offering that is made. Theſe ſtorms being very unfrequent, and generally over before appeaſing meaſures are taken, the repreſentative is in little danger of being detected of falſehood by returning a favourable anſwer. This office of perſonator is only temporary, being always choſen for the occaſion.

"We have ſeen no perſon among them that ſeems more religious than another, or any thing that could lead us to ſuppoſe there is any ſuch character as a prieſt among them. In all the offerings they make, each man kills and preſents his own ſacrifice. Their frequent earthquakes they account for

by ſuppoſing the iſland reſts upon the ſhoulders of a very powerful deity called Mowee, who has ſupported it for ſuch a length of time as exceeds their conceptions. This heavy burden often exhauſts his patience, and then he endeavours, but in vain, to ſhake it off; which, however, never fails to excite a horrid outcry over the whole country, that laſts for ſome time after the ſhock is over: and we have ſometimes ſeen them endeavour to quell his diſcontent, and reduce him to good behaviour, by beating the ground with large ſticks. Tongaloer, the god of the ſky, and Fenoulonga, of the rain, they ſuppoſe to be males; beſides theſe, they have a great many others of both ſexes, whoſe names we cannot enumerate, over earth, ſea, and ſky, each acting in their proper ſphere, and ſometimes counteracting one another, according as intereſt or inclination leads them. They alſo acknowledge the exiſtence of a great number of ſtrange gods, calling them by the general name of Fyga, among whom they rank ours as the greateſt; and when they think it will anſwer their purpoſe, they will readily acknowledge him as far wiſer, and in every reſpect better than theirs, having taught us to make ſo much better ſhips, tools, cloth, &c. than they have ever been able to do. Beſides theſe, they imagine every individual to be under the power and control of a ſpirit peculiar to himſelf, which they call odooa, who intereſts himſelf in all their concerns, but, like Calla Filatonga, is little regarded till angry, when they think he inflicts upon them all the deadly diſorders to which they are ſubject; and then, to appeaſe him, the relations and other connexions of the afflicted perſon, eſpecially if he be a chief, run into all the inhuman practices of cutting off their little fingers, beating their faces, and tabooing themſelves from certain kinds of food. Human ſacrifices ſeem little in practice: the only victims to ſuperſtition which we have ſeen are already mentioned in the caſe of Moomóoe; though, at our arrival, Ambler informed us, that when a great chief lay ſick they often ſtrangled their women, to the number of three or four at a time. When the odooa is inexorable, the death of the perſon is inevitable and ſure, and the ſurviving friends ſeem for a ſhort time inconſolable; but their grief is ſoon changed into the oppoſite extreme, a run into as great extravagances feaſts as when the ſorrowful prevailed they inflicted on the ſufferings.

"They believe the immor the ſoul, which at death, they immediately conveyed in a ve faſt-ſailing canoe to a diſtant c called Doobludha, which they as reſembling the Mahometan p They call the god of this re pleaſure Higgolayo, and eſteen the greateſt and moſt powerfu others, the reſt being no bett ſervants to him. This doctrin ever, is wholly confined to the for the tooas (or lower order) no account whatever; as they the enjoyments of Doobludh their capacity, ſo they ſeem r think of what may become c after they have ſerved the pur this life. We have not been learn what ideas they form origin of their exiſtence, or a parts of the creation; when ſp on theſe ſubjects they ſeem qu this may, however, be owing inaccuracy of our expreſſions, from an imperfect knowledge language, which has hitherto p ed us from oppoſing any of tho abſurdities. But we look for that happy day when the glori of righteouſneſs will ariſe, a this ſhadow of death into the mo

P. 274.

(To be continued.)

XL[I]. *The Royal Tribes of Wa*
PHILIP YORKE, Eſq. of
4to. pp. 192. 1l. 1s. Wr
printed by *John Painter.*

LIST OF PORTRAITS.
Engraved by Bond.

1. *LORD Chancellor Elleſme*
2. *Sir Thomas Myddelton.*
3. *Sir John Wynn.*
4. *Humphrey Duke of Buckingl*
5. *Catherine of Beren.*
6. *George Lord Jefferies.*
7. *Chief Juſtice Vaughan.*
8. *Sir John Trevor.*
9. *Sir Orlando Bridgman.*
10. *Humphrey Llwyd.*

Thomas Hanmer.
William Williams.

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EALOGICAL and biogra-
Accounts of the following
rs of the Royal Tribes, and
eſcendants: Gruffud ab Cy-
Rhys ab Tewdwr——Bleddyn
fyn——Jeſtyn ab Gwrgant——
an Glodrydd.—— Appendix,
ing Letters and original Papers
c.

EXTRACTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IE author of this ſmall work
attempt to enlarge it through
en Common Tribes, and would
nother publication (correcting
rs of this), with ſome additional
ngs, if the families deſcended
em were pleaſed to communi-
ir pedigrees, and what biogra-
natter and anecdote belong to
This is the more neceſſary, nay
ſable, as the founders of theſe
ave little, or no notice taken of
hiſtory."

PREFACE.

TIONS, when firſt poſſeſſed of
of writing, had their events
on the plain page of domeſtic
independent of foreign wars,
ant occurrences. Their moſt
citizens were recorded as foun-
their families, and their de-
ts reſpected as links of the ſame
nowever unworthy they may
en of their progenitors. The
n families of ancient Rome
ir origin from men famous in
nerations. The twelve tribes
l are arranged with great accu-
d the Phœnicians, their neigh-
were probably not more remiſs
ranch of hiſtory. They traded
mines of the Caſſiterides, and
colonies in this iſland. They
ave brought the tracing of pe-
into Britain; and the Welſh
nowledged to have aſſiduouſly
ed the practice, thus ſuppoſed
been primarily introduced. It
aſked, what certainty we have
uthenticity of our early genea-
The ſame as of every other ſpecies of hiſtory in other nations; the credit of ancient writers, profeſſed genealogiſts; men appointed and patronized by the princes of the country, who are prohibited from following any other profeſſion; whoſe records are ſtill extant, and bear no ſtamp of fiction, which our poets even would not allow. What credit is to be given to the line of kings, ſaid to have reigned in this iſland prior to Cæſar's invaſion, or from what ſource Tyſilio drew his brut, is not within the limits of this paper. Our moſt ancient exiſting manuſcripts are the Triades, and the works of the bards of the ſixth century, who celebrate in epic ſtrains the deeds of our heroes, who fought and fell in the cauſe of their country. The Gododin of Aneuryn at that period, is a noble poem, and a curious piece of Britiſh antiquity: its plaintive numbers, in ſad ſounds, echo the ſenſe of the ſorrowful retreat of the vanquiſhed few, from the field of blood, of whom the bard himſelf was one. During the earlier centuries, the regiſtering of genealogies was the province of the Arwydd-feirdd, and the Ofyddion, during their three years of probation, which preceded their initiation into the higher orders of bardiſm. It was then optional whether they continued to regiſter the deſcents of their chiefs, but in general they did; and a bard and a genealogiſt became ſynonymous terms. From the ninth to the twelfth century, the genealogiſt, ſanctioned by royal authority, claſſed the firſt families into twenty tribes; five termed royal, and fifteen called common: other founders of families are recorded, but not included in the tribes, although of greater merit than ſome who were honoured with that diſtinction. Why Jeſtyn ab Gwrgant, a petty lord of Glamorgan, and a character in everlaſting diſgrace, ſhould be thus dignified, while he was the founder only of ignominy and loſs of dominion to himſelf, of ſlaughter and ſlavery to his country, is difficult to adjuſt; and that Brochwel Yſgithrog, a prince of Powys in its higheſt ſplendour, having Shrewſbury for his capital, and a chief of great power and martial character, ſhould have his name omitted even in the fifteen tribes, is alike inſcrutable. Our bards continued their genealogical purſuits, to the reign of Elizabeth; from which time bardiſm, in all its branches, for want of the

cuſtomary

cuſtomary encouragement, ſuffered an irrecoverable decline. Copies of ancient manuſcript pedigree books, falling among perſons who had a value for the ſubject, were carefully preſerved, and the deſcents of families continued to the preſent century. However numerous theſe may have been, two pedigree books only have appeared in print; the firſt by Mr. Davies, of Llanſilin, in 1716, containing little more than an enumeration of the families deſcended from each particular tribe: the ſecond by Mr. John Reynolds, of Oſweſtry, in 1739: more copious, but leſs correct than the former, and both alike confuſed and unintereſting. From the ſhort materials thus before him, the author hopes allowances will be made for this imperfect attempt. He is ſenſible to its defects; at the ſame time he is free to ſay, that he has ſpared no aſſiduities, nor left a corner untried, whence any probable information was likely to ariſe. He regrets that a nation, poſſeſſing ſo many curious documents of ancient hiſtory, as the Welſh, ſhould have ſo long neglected bringing them to the light and public inveſtigation. The Triades, Tyſilio, and the reſt of our hiſtoric manuſcripts have yet no other dreſs than their Britiſh garb*; and the Latin works of Nennius, Giraldus, Paris, Polydore, Virunnius, Pryce, Llwyd, Powel, and Caius, relative to Wales, remain yet without tranſlations, to the diſadvantage of Engliſh literature, and general information." *P.* iii.

SIR JOHN WYNN.

"SIR John Wynn, the hiſtorian, was no ordinary character. He was made a baronet on the creation of that honour, and his journey to court, with the particulars, kept by himſelf, is curious. He was a man of ability, and learned in the hiſtories of his country, which he much embelliſhed, nor did he neglect his common intereſt, but was ſhrewd and ſucceſsful in his de Hence the people were led to t deceived and oppreſſed them, a the ſuperſtition of the place to t that the ſpirit of the old gentlen under the great water-fall of F y Wennol, or the ſwallow, fi ſwiftneſs, there to be puniſhed, ſpouted upon, and purified fr foul deeds done in his days of n

———*aliis ſub gurgite · Infectum eluitur ſcelus*———

" He made the *amende bonor* that time, and founded an h and endowed a ſchool at Llanrw gave the rectorial tithes of E fâch, to the ſupport of theſe ch and left regulations for their g ment. In 1615, he had incurr diſpleaſure of the Court of M ſince the Lord Chancellor Elle informed by it, that Sir John knight and baronet, is unfit to tinued a member thereof, and name ſhould not remain in the miſſion for Carnarvonſhire; made his peace from the ſure m that moment. The court of Jan corrupt to an extreme, and the examples of any period.

" Sir John died at the age of ty-three, A. D. 1626, and lies at Llanrwſt. By his wife Sidne daughter of Sir William Gerard, ceilor of Ireland, he had elev and two daughters. His eld John was a knight, and died dur father's life, on his travels at at the age of thirty-one. D diſagreements are ſaid to have ſe ſo late abroad. He married Mar daughter of Sir Thomas Ca Stanford, in Northamptonſhire, a no iſſue. He was a man of ob tion, and ſome of his foreign remain. The father was ſucce his ſon Richard, who was gr the bedchamber to Prince Charl attended him and Buckingha their matrimonial excurſion to

* " Geoffrey of Monmouth's Britiſh Hiſtory muſt not be conſidere tranſlation of Tyſilio."

† " ' This lady,' ſays Mr. Pennant, ' had four huſbands. Her firſt ' John Wynn the younger; her ſecond of the Milefian race, for ſhe marr ' Francis Aungier, Maſter of the Rolls in Ireland, afterwards created B ' Longford. Thirdly, ſhe gave her hand to an Engliſhman, Sir Thomas ' man, of Oxfordſhire; and finally, ſhe reſigned her antiquated charms ' relation, Major Pennant, a younger ſon of Downing, who, in the yea ' depoſited her with his anceſtors in the church of Whitford'."

h he left a pleaſant account *.
me treaſurer to Queen Hen-
le built the chapel at Llanrwſt,
deſign of Inigo; the roof was
, and taken from the neigh-
abbey at Maenan. Parts of
ric may be traced at Gwydir.
ias etiam disjecti membra ——
Richard married a Darcy, but
hout iſſue, and was buried at
don. He was ſucceeded by his
Sir Owen, who left a ſon Sir
, who married a daughter of
cavalier Sir Thomas Middel-
Chirk Caſtle, and had one
r Mary, the wife of Lord Wil-
, the firſt Duke of Ancaſter.
dy was great grandmother to
ent Baroneſs Willoughby, mar-
Lord Gwydir, to whom, in her
he place belongs. The baro-
ontinued and ended in Sir John
of Wynnſtay, the grandſon of
n of Gwydir, by his tenth ſon
, and the heireſs of Rhiw gôch.
n of Wynnſtay, married Jane,
eſs of Watſtay. He changed the
is nearer his own, to Wynn-
d in a manner made the place
ad been the reſidence in times
Madog ab Gruffudd Maelor,
nt lord of the Bromfields, and
of the abbey of Llanegweſt.
n died at the age of ninety-
18, and lies buried at Rhiwa-
nder a maſs and maſſacre of
ludicrous to look on. He
ynnſtay, and his other eſtates
of great value, to his kinſman Wat-
kin Williams, afterwards Sir Watkin
Williams Wynn, the grandfather of
my ſpirited friend of the ſame name,
the preſent poſſeſſor. Sir John was a
man of pleaſure in his youth; late in
life he made a viſit to the court, in the
early days of Queen Anne; and meet-
ing in the drawing-room, after many
years abſence, his old Weſtminſter
ſchoolfellow, the apoſtolic Beveridge,
of St. Aſaph, 'Ah, Sir John! Sir
'John!' ſays the good Biſhop to him,
'when I knew you firſt, the devil was
'very great with you.'—'Yes, by
'Gad, my Lord,' ſays Sir John, 'and
'I wiſh he was half ſo *great* with me
'now.'

"He was an early improver of Welſh gardening, and introduced a ſmall ſwan-egg pear, that is yet very popular, and bears his name.

"The houſe of Llwyn is of this tribe and family. Maurice Wynn, of Gwydir, father of Sir John the hiſtorian by his firſt wife, to his ſecond married Catharine of Beren; by her he had a ſon, on whom he ſettled Llwyn; from him is deſcended Owen Wynn, Eſq. of that place, the exiſtent male heir of the houſe of Gwydir.

"The Wynns of Berthddu, and Bodyſgallen, were of this tribe, and a younger branch of Gwydir. Gruffudd Wynn, the younger brother of Maurice, and uncle to Sir John the hiſtorian, was ſettled at Berthddu.

Sir Richard, in one of his letters to his father, from Spain, ſays, 'We hink ourſelves happy, that have every thing in Wales, for both of the oms of Caſtile and Arragon are not worth one of our worſt counties'."
Henry Wynn married Catharine, the daughter and heireſs of Elizei of Rhiw gôch, in Merionethſhire. Henry was no ſmall pluraliſt in lay-ent, and with a kind of law commendam, he held together the pro-ryſhip of North Wales, was judge of the marſhalſea, ſteward of the olicitor general to the Queen (Henrietta), and ſecretary to the court of rches. He ſat for the county of Merioneth, in the laſt parliament of he Firſt, and died in 1671. This gentleman, writing to his father, Sir he ſecond of April 1624, and ſpeaking of parliamentary buſineſs, ſays, : very hard from ſeven in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from two of the clock in the afternoon until ſeven; in relation to nts, ſtate of the navy, motion againſt the lord treaſurer, concerning s uſed by him in ſtamping his name, which are left with his men. Theſe, held, he might lawfully uſe, but kept ſafely by him, as the keeper doth eat ſeal. I cannot chooſe, but remember what was ſaid by Sir Peter n, of Llannerch, in the Houſe, Sir Edward Coke ſitting in the chair: it this time was not the firſt that ſtamps were uſed, for he had heard, : he was born, that ſtamps were uſed here, in this kingdom." At the whole Houſe laughed; which is not to be forgotten in haſte. To preſently Sir Edward Coke called Sir Peter Stamp'."

He

He married the daughter of Richard Moſtyn, of Bodyſgallen (the ſecond ſon of Thomas* ab Richard ab Hywel ab Jevan Fychan, of Moſtyn), and obtained the eſtate, which hath again reverted to the Moſtyn family. The male line ended in Robert Wynn, who died a bachelor 1762, and his eſtates fell to Margaret (the daughter of his brother Dr. Hugh Wynn, and, by her mother, the heireſs of Plâs hên, Corſygedol and Bodidris), married to Sir Roger Moſtyn, of Moſtyn. The laſt Mr. Wynn ſat for the boroughs of Carnarvonſhire, and will be remembered in the annals of hoſpitality for his plentiful long tables and ſubſtantial Chriſtmas dinners. He was not ſo fond of long ſermons, eſpecially in cold weather; and it happened that Biſhop Sherlock, then of Bangor, his old acquaintance, was on a viſit with him at Bodyſgallen, on a Sunday, and obſerving to the curate at dinner, that he was ſurpriſed he had given them no ſermon that morning—'Ah, my Lord!' ſays poor Ellis, in his broad ſimple manner, 'had I 'PREACHED when maſter Wynn *is* 'in church, I *ſhall* have nothing but 'ſmall beer; but when I do not 'PREACH when maſter is in church, 'I may have my belly-full of ale, and 'welcome'." *P.* 5.

QUEEN CATHARINE.

"QUEEN Catharine being a Frenchwoman born, the relict of Henry the Fifth, knew no difference between the Engliſh and Welſh nations until her ſecond marriage† being publiſhed, Owain Tewdwr's kindred and countrymen were objected to, to diſgrace him as moſt vile and barbarous, which made her deſire to ſee ſome of his kinſmen: whereupon, Owain brought to her preſence this John ab Maredudd and Hywel ab Llywelyn, his near couſins, and men of goodly ſtature and perſonage, but wholly deſtitute of bringing up and nurture; for when the Queen had ſpoken to them in different languages, and they were not able to anſwer her, ſhe ſaid, they were the goodlieſt dumb creatures that ever ſhe ſaw." *P.* 16.

SUPPOSED ORIGIN OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS—EFFECT OF THE LAW OF GAVELKIND.

"THE ſtory of our country under its native princes is a wretched calendar of crimes, of uſurpations, and family aſſaſſinations; and in this diſmal detail we ſhould believe ourſelves rather on the ſhores of the Boſphorus (things oddly coincident‡) than the banks of the Dee.

"Our

* "'Thomas ab Richard ab Hywel firſt took the name of Moſtyn,' ſays Mr. Pennant, 'on this occaſion. Rowland Lee, Biſhop of Lichfield, and 'preſident of the marches, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, ſat on a Welſh 'cauſe, and, wearied with the quantity of aps on the jury, directed, that the 'panel ſhould aſſume their laſt name, or that of their reſidence; and that Tho-'mas ab Richard ab Hywel ab Jeuan Fychan ſhould be reduced in future to 'the poor diſſyllable Moſtyn.'

"'You may ſee,' ſays Mr. L. Morris, 'in ſome copies of Gildas Nennius, 'that the Cambro-Britiſh kings uſed, on the firſt coming of the Saxons, the 'appellation of Mac, inſtead of Mâb, or Fab, although now entirely diſuſed 'in Wales, and preſerved only in North Britain and Ireland. It hath of late 'ſunk into the ſurname there, as Macpherſon, Macdonald; ſo ap, properly 'ab, from Mâb, the ſon, is generally loſt in Wales, in the ſurnames Prys, for 'Ap Rhys, Powel, for Ap Howel, Parry, for Ap Harry. Ap is the banter of 'the Engliſh, upon our pronunciation of Ab, the true abbreviation from 'Mâb, a ſon'."

† "Soon after the death of Henry the Fifth, his widow Catharine became enamoured by the manly graces of Owain Tewdwr. His introduction was ſingular; he, being a courtly and active gentleman, was commanded once to dance before the Queen, and in a turn, not being able to recover himſelf, fell into her lap, as ſhe ſat on a little ſtool with many of her ladies about her.—Drayton's Epiſtles."

‡ "The Celts or Gauls were deſcended from Gomer, the eldeſt ſon of Japhet, who was the eldeſt ſon of Noah; and from the provinces of the Upper Aſia they migrated to the countries on the Lake Meotis, on the north ſide the Euxine

ur law of diſtribution (the cuſ- gavelkind*) had the ſame ill pplied to the ſucceſſion, as the a of the ſtate; it balanced the and raiſed the competition of nger branches againſt the el- Theban war of Welſh bre- nding in family blood, and na- leſtruction. Nor was the elder elicate, accumulating again by means his broken patrimony. it apply to the colonization of untries, and was in this the anner of portioning our chil- It is yet diſtinguiſhable in lands; and ſtill intermixing ay ſometimes interfere with a t demeſne, and the pleaſures ace of modern gardening and mprovements; but the liberal of our gentry hath much leſ- by reaſonable exchanges, theſe nveniences of this ancient diſ- n. The term *gaſel*, in the implies an holding, becauſe each ſon held a ſhare in his father's land, and the youngeſt had a claim to the paternal reſidence." *P.* 45.

CHRONICLE OF THE BRITISH KINGS.

"OUR moſt ancient Britiſh hiſtory is called Brut y Brenhinoedd, or the Chronicle of the Britiſh Kings, becauſe it concludes with Cadwaladr the laſt king; and to diſtinguiſh it from the continuation by Caradog, which is called Brut y Tywyſogion, or the Chronicle of the Princes. It begins with the Trojan colony, and ends with the reign of Cadwaladr, the abdicated King of the Britons. It hath gone among us under the name of Tyſſilio, a biſhop, the ſupporter of the Britiſh church againſt the uſurpations of Auſtin the monk, and the ſon of Brockwel Yſgithrog; but he ſeems to have been only the continuer of it† from the Roman conqueſt to his own

Sea; and, as they were called Cimmerians in Aſia, ſo they communi- heir name to that famous ſtrait, which has been ſince called Cimbrian or rian Boſphorus. Here they had not continued long when the increaſe r progeny made it neceſſary to penetrate farther into the country, and, ſuppoſed they fell down the Danube, along whoſe banks they en- , as their manner of life was, for the convenience of their cattle; ſhaping their courſe weſtward, entered Germany, from whence they ed into France; for the inhabitants of France, as Joſephus tells us, ciently called Gomerites, as being deſcended from Gomer; and from they came at length into the ſouthern parts of this iſland. And there- find that the Welſh, the ancient proprietors of Britain, called them- Gomeri or Cymry, and their language Cymmraeg; which words bear t analogy to the original appellation, from whence they are derived, may reaſonably conclude the true ancient Britons, or Welſh, to be the deſcendants of Gomer, the eldeſt ſon of Japhet. But this will be evinced from the affinity between the Celts or Gauls, and the ancient , with reſpect to religion, language, laws, and cuſtoms.—Owen's

'What aggravated this miſchief,' ſays Lord Lyttelton, 'was another t cuſtom which prevailed among the chieftains and kings of Wales, ding out their infant ſons to be nurſed and bred up in different fami- their principal nobles or gentlemen; from whence it enſued, that each ſe foſter-fathers, attaching himſelf with a ſtrong paternal affection to child he had reared, and being incited by his own intereſt to deſire his cement above his brothers, endeavoured to procure it by all the means power. Thus, as moſt of their kings cohabited with ſeveral women generally brought them many children, ſeveral parties were formed their nobility, which breaking out at their deaths, involved their king- in blood and confuſion. Minors were never allowed to reign; but it happened that when a prince excluded in his infancy attained to man- he then aſpired to the throne he had loſt on account of his nonage, und a party to aſſiſt him in thoſe pretenſions'."

This is the hiſtory ſo miſerably mangled by Geoffrey of Monmouth, in n tranſlation. 'If Geoffrey,' ſays Mr. Morris, 'had worded the ex- of Corineus and Arthur as the original hiſtory in the Britiſh tongue

known to the Welſh. He ha
greſſed to Cheſter in 1617, a
attended by great numbers
countrymen, who came out of
ſity to ſee him. The weath
very dry, the roads duſty,
king almoſt ſuffocated. He
know well how to get civilly
them, when one of his atte
putting his head out of the
ſaid, it was his Majeſty's pleaſ
thoſe who were the beſt ge
ſhould ride forwards. Away
pered the Welſh, and one
man was left behind. 'And
ſays the king to him, 'and you
'a gentleman then?'—'Oh, y
'pleaſe hur Majeſty, hur is as
'ſhentleman as the reſt, but
'fyl, God help hur, is not ſo
P. 90.

SIR JOHN TREVOR, MASTER
ROLLS—JUDGE JEFFERI

"AMONG his other virtu
vor was an economiſt. He h
by himſelf one day at the R
was drinking his wine quiet
his couſin Roderic Lloyd w
pettedly introduced to him fr
door. 'You raſcal!' ſaid T
the ſervant, 'and you have
'my couſin Roderic Lloyd, I
'thonotary of North Wales,
'to Baron Price, and ſo fort
'forth, up my *back ſtairs*.'
'couſin Roderic Lloyd, E
'thonotary of North Wales
'to Baron Price, and ſo forth
'forth; take him inſtantly ba
'my *back ſtairs*, and bring hi
'*fore ſtairs*.' Roderic in
monſtrated; and whilſt he
veying down one and up
ſtairs, his Honour removed
and glaſſes. Another adven
Roderic at the Rolls. He
turning, rather elevated,
club one night, and ran a
pump in Chancery Lane.
ing ſomebody had ſtruck
drew, made a lounge at th
and the ſword entering the
pump, being crazy, fell dow
deric concluded he had k
man, left his ſword in the p

---

s I,

. Digby tells us,
rd, ſince the fright
a,' during her preg-
t of the ſwords with
azio, her ſecretary,
n her preſence; and
:,' ſays Sir Kenelm,
ad ſuch an averſion all
wn ſword. I remem-
s he, 'when he dubbed
the ceremony of put-
ſword on my ſhoulder,
t endure to look upon it,
his face another way;
that, in lieu of touching
lder, he had almoſt thruſt
t into my eyes, had not the
of Buckingham guided his
ght.' I remember to have
nat when he knighted old Sir
Morice, of Clenenneu, in
nſhire, and turning upon
er he quitted his ſword. 'By
,' ſays the king, 'I fear I
knighted an old woman!' and
William's picture juſtifies the re-
James was perſonally not un-

equired, there would not have been that air of fable in his tr
oft of the objections of Camden, Milton, Burton, Nicholſon,
heir riſe from their falling foul of a bad tranſlation, inſtead of an
which they had never ſeen."

old friend's houſe at
was concealed
night. In the
aving heard the
to deliver him
ion and confine-
le.' * Trevor was
the Second and his
d the virtue to tell
very violent proceed-
rniſh †, that if he pur-
ortunate man to execu-
d be no better than mur-
is advice was not taken.
is firſt couſin to Jefferies.
was certainly a great law-
er bad a man; and the
ibliſhed by Vernon were,
ubt, the work of Jefferies,
ie was too unpopular to be
n. He had a vicious pro-
of ſpeaking and debating
ench. In the ſad buſineſs
ſle's trial, he throws a ſneer
ntrymen. Bullying a wit-
: thought would not ſpeak
ys, 'Look thee, if thou
comprehend what I mean,
eat it again, for thou ſhalt
countryman I am by my
/ ſtory over twice: there-
thee once again.'—'Hold
ue,' ſaid he one day to a
10 ſeemed forward in mag-
ſucceſs in untying a knotty
auſe; 'you are too trou-
you are exactly like a hen;
an egg, you muſt cackle
The youngeſt brother of
is canon of Canterbury,
ther to Dr. Jefferies, now
reſidentiary of St. Paul's.
died young, it is ſaid, bro-
, with the ſad conduct and
f his brother the Chancel-
: was a picture at Acton of
in mourning for his ſe-
the canon. The old man
his ſons—*Suorum ultimus.*"

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ters written from various the Continent, between the

Years 1785 *and* 1794: containing a Variety of Anecdotes relative to the preſent State of Literature in Germany, and to celebrated German Literati. With an Appendix. In which are included three Letters of Gray's, never before publiſhed in this Country. Tranſlated from the German of FREDERICK MATTHISSON, by ANNE PLUMPTRE, Tranſlator of ſeveral of Kotzebue's Plays. 8vo. pp. 544. 8s. *Longman and Rees.*

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or had been firſt commiſſioner of the great ſeal, maſter of the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, whence he was expelled for This made the wits obſerve, that Juſtice was blind, but Bribery d; for Trevor ſquinted abominably, as his picture ſhows."
anecdote I had from the late Mr. Lloyd of Tyddyn, whoſe mo-rniſh's daughter. The anecdote of Jefferies's ſmiling at Williams, of the biſhops, I heard from Lord Chancellor Hardwicke."

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EXTRACT FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE firſt ſix Letters were written to—— von Köpken at Magdebourg, an Aulic counſellor, and a man of talents and learning himſelf; and the laſt to the poet Salis. The reſt are addreſſed to Charles von Bonſtetten, baillie of Nion in the canton of Bern. They were publiſhed at Zurich in the year 1795, in two ſmall octavo volumes, and at that time it was the author's intention to have followed theſe by two others of a ſimilar length; but ſome unforeſeen circumſtances occaſioned this intention to be delayed, and perhaps may ultimately prove the means of its being wholly laid aſide. In the author's own country this has been a ſubject of much regret, and the

the tranſlator flatters herſelf that it may not paſs unregretted in this." *P.* iii.

"The Appendix is extracted from a ſmall volume of poems publiſhed by Matthiſſon, and is added, in full confidence, that any remains of ſo intereſting a character as Gray cannot fail of being received with pleaſure in a country of which he is univerſally eſteemed a ſplendid ornament. That Maſon ſhould not have mentioned the intimacy which ſubſiſted between Gray and the Baillie Bonſtetten, ſeems extraordinary, ſince his attachment appears to have been carried to a high degree of enthuſiaſm, particularly on the part of the former:—and though the biographer's application for permiſſion to inſert among his collection, the letters now preſented to the Engliſh public, was unſucceſsful, this by no means precluded the noticing of their exiſtence, or the friendſhip in which they originated. What occaſioned Bonſtetten's refuſal of them to Maſon, when he afterwards permitted them to be publiſhed by Matthiſſon, does not appear, and indeed is unimportant to the preſent purpoſe." *P.* v.

EXTRACTS.

GIBBON.

Lauſanne, Oct. 11, 1789.

"I YESTERDAY viſited Gibbon. His exterior is very ſtriking; he is tall and athletic, but withal ſomewhat unwieldy in his motions. His countenance is one of the moſt extraordinary phyſiognomical phenomena imaginable, on account of the irregular proportions of every part to the whole. His eyes are ſo ſmall that they form the moſt inflexible contraſt with his high and ſtately-arched forehead: his flat noſe is almoſt loſt between his full projecting cheeks, and his very long double chin makes a face, already ſomewhat of the longeſt, ſtill more ſtriking. But notwithſtanding theſe irregularities, Gibbon's countenance has an uncommon expreſſion of dignity, and ſpeaks at the firſt glance the deep and acute reaſoner. Nothing c ceed the glowing animation of hi

"Gibbon has thoroughly the a and manners of a poliſhed man world; he is coldly polite, French with elegance, and has ac (which is conſidered as a real p menon in an Engliſhman) almo pronunciation of the Pariſian li He liſtens to himſelf with grea placency, and always ſpeaks fl becauſe he firſt conſiders with every ſentence that he utters. preſerves the ſame unaltered m all circumſtances, whether pleaſ unpleaſant, and hears with a ſteadineſs of feature, a tale of j a ſtory of the deepeſt woe; nor, I was with him, did his counte once vary into a ſmile, notwith ing that the converſation led h relate a very humorous occur The moſt exceſſive punctuality order reigns throughout his hou ſervants muſt diſpatch their buſi a minute, or they run the haz being diſmiſſed. Of this exactn ſets them the example himſelf, day is divided like that of the A Saxon King Alfred*; he goes, ſtriking of the clock, to work, to or into company, nor continues of theſe employments one m longer than the unalterably eſtab order of the day allows. A hair ſer was diſcarded becauſe he c few minutes after the time appoi his ſucceſſor, in order to be per ſecure, came a few minutes too but he ſhared the ſame fate; a third only, who entered the l door as the clock ſtruck, was ret

"Gibbon is at preſent emplo making a catalogue of his libra which are many choice and exp works, particularly excellent ed of the claſſics; and in genera conſidered as one of the beſt p libraries ever collected. The firſt that he publiſhed was written in F while he was very young, a told me it was become ſo very f that a copy was lately ſold at an a for two guineas, although it wa

* "Alfred, King of the Anglo-Saxons, divided his day into three parts, of which the firſt was dedicated to ſleep and meals, the ſecond t buſineſs of government, and the third to religion and literature. In that ignorance and barbariſm (he died in the year 900), as no method of art meaſurement of time was known, he made uſe of tapers of an equal lengt thickneſs, which he kept burning in a lantern, in order to diſtinguiſh acc ly the diviſions of the day. AUTHOR."

a

pamphlet. It was among the
the capitol that he firſt planned
'The Hiſtory of the Decline and
f the Roman Empire;' and he
a manly perſeverance run the
orious career ever purſued by
orian.

converſation ſoon turned from
ent Engliſh literature, wherein
ed very great knowledge, to
rman. Gibbon, one of the
ſcholars of our age, whom no-
orthy of attention which has
oduced in England, France,
Spain, almoſt in every branch
an learning, has eſcaped, yet
an extremely confined know-
f the hiſtory of our language
rature, nor had even heard of
rman imitations of ancient

He mentioned Algarotti's
on Rhyme *, in which the
entirely paſſing over the Ger-
nly enumerates the unſucceſſ-
mpts at hexameters made by
liſh, French, and Italians. I
aced by this to enter on a ſhort
f the hiſtory of our language:
nted the rapid improvement
it within a few years, and
ed with mentioning a German
, in which the tranſlator has
y preſerved the metre, and
of verſes in the original, but
of the hexameters retained the
et. My memory was faithful
to enable me to repeat both
eek and the German of the
brated verſes on Siſyphus roll-
ſtone, from the eleventh book
dyſſey.

βαρὺ δ' ὄνλα πελώριον ἀμφοτέρησιν:
ſchweren Marmor, mit groſſer
Gewalt forthebend.
πέμπε πεδόνδε κυλινδέλο λαας ἀναιδης:
g mit Donnergepolter entrollte
ler tückiſche Marmor.

twithſtanding his ignorance of
rman language, he could not
convinced, merely from his
the maſterly conſtruction of
eſe hexameters, nor can I de-
is aſtoniſhment, as he made me
repeat them many times over. He immediately conceived ſo high an opinion of the improvement of our language, and of the gigantic progreſs of our literature (as he expreſſed himſelf), that he declared his reſolution to learn German as ſoon as he ſhould be ſufficiently at leiſure †.

"I hope you will ſeize the firſt opportunity of becoming perſonally acquainted with this celebrated man, whoſe houſe is the reſort of the moſt ſelect ſociety, and of all intelligent foreigners that come into theſe parts. I embrace you with my whole ſoul." *P.* 148.

GRAY.

Lyons, March 15, 1791.

"I RETURN you Gray's Letters, which do equal honour to him and to yourſelf: there reigns throughout a manlineſs of ſentiment, a ſtrength of expreſſion, and a beauty of language, which, in my opinion, would have ranked them among the firſt in Maſon's Collection, if you had not refuſed them to his ſolicitations. I have ſelected the moſt intereſting parts, and inſerted them in the notes to my ſtanzas on the Leman Lake, in which Gray is introduced. I am delighted at diſplaying this memorial of your friendſhip with one of the moſt charming of men, in a country where he has ſo many admirers, and where every one who has any taſte for Engliſh poetry knows the *Elegy in the Country Church-yard* almoſt by heart. The handſome things which he ſays of you in theſe letters do you more honour than an eulogium from Thomas or d'Alembert. Gray's knowledge in natural hiſtory, and particulary in entomology, was till now unknown to me: what would I not give for a ſight of the copy of Linnæus enriched with his notes?

"Scarcely any poet ſince Perſius has acquired ſo much celebrity through ſo ſmall a number of verſes as Gray: but he, with leſs than a hundred pages, travels much more ſecurely on the

n Algarotti's treatiſe, with which no lover of poetry ſhould be unac-
d, a burleſque hexameter of Queen Elizabeth's is preſerved, which, if
e not, ſhe pretends to have been an extempore production deſigned as
le upon the abſurd attempts made by ſome of the poets of her time at
t of verſe. AUTHOR."

It is probable that he never carried this deſign into execution, as no
of it is made in his Memoirs. TRANSLATOR."

road

road to immortality, than the Polygraph of Ferney with his ſeventy volumes.

"In a ſhort time, but the day of my journey is not yet fixed, I look forwards to a re-union with my trueſt friend, and to beholding again that dear ſpot of earth, on which I hope ſome time or other to erect myſelf a little cot. Then far from the ſtreams of lava, and ſhowers of aſhes that pour from our political volcanoes, I will live only to nature, to the muſes, and to friendſhip. *Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes angulus ridet. Vale et ama.*" *P.* 207.

FRANCIS HUBER, THE BLIND NATURALIST.

Grandclot, June 3, 1793.

"WITH the pleaſure of a naturaliſt who places a newly-acquired ſpecimen in his collection, I have entered the name of Francis Huber in the catalogue of celebrated men, with whom I have become perſonally acquainted. I was lately in company with this intereſting blind man, and was no leſs captivated with the eloquence of his converſation than with the ſerenity of his mind. Riſing ſuperior to his calamity in the loſs of ſight, which to us who can ſee appears ſcarcely leſs terrible than death itſelf, cheerfulneſs and calm content are his inſeparable companions; and his internal ſight, united with the magic of inexhauſtible imagination, indemnify him more than ſufficiently, as he aſſured me, for his external darkneſs. As we were one day walking together to Roche, he ſaid that he was always delighted with painting in his mind an idea of the country through which he paſſed, from the conceptions he imbibed by means of his hearing and feeling; and he aſſured me, that when he repoſes under the ſhade of a ſpreading tree, and liſtens to the ruſhing of the waters, he conceives the idea of ſo charming a landſcape around him, that it could ſcarcely be equalled by the reality.

"It is related of the Arabian poet Abulola Ahmed, who was deprived of ſight by the ſmall pox, in the third year of his age, that he retained no recollection of any thing he had previouſly ſeen, except the red colour. Our blind man, from the later period of life, at which he ſuſtained his calamity, more happily for himſelf, as well as for others, retains in his mind ſuch accurate ideas of what he had acquired in his former ſtate, that he is not only perfectly acquainted with colours, but alſo with figures, forms, and proportions: and thus he can conceive in his mind, as in a camera-obſcura, ſcenes which might at leaſt have exiſtence in originality. It is very rarely that he wants a guide in his own houſe, as he has cords fixed from one room to another, the directions of which he knows, and by which he guides himſelf.

"But what has hitherto been mentioned appears trifling and inſignificant when we are led to conſider the toilſome path, for ſo it muſt be under his peculiar circumſtances, which he purſues as a naturaliſt. In this, his chief aſſiſtant, his more than right hand, his eyes, as he may fairly be called, is a man of the name of Bürnens, who is ſcarcely a leſs extraordinary character than Huber himſelf. This man, by birth a French Swiſs, was firſt employed by Huber to read to him the beſt works in natural hiſtory and natural philoſophy, by which means he imperceptibly acquired a conſiderable degree of proficiency in thoſe ſciences. In conſequence of this progreſs, the naturaliſt began to employ him in making philoſophical experiments: here was a new field opened for the diſplay of his abilities, and he ſoon learned not only to perform the experiments themſelves with the greateſt dexterity, but even to make many of the inſtruments neceſſary for his purpoſes, and very much to improve others. At laſt this indefatigable man roſe ſo far above that *mediocrity* which in the arts and ſciences is inſupportable, and any thing elſe rather than *golden*, that Huber through his obſervations and experiments ſeemed to regain the full uſe of his ſight, ſince he could now ſee every thing as ſtrongly and clearly through the eyes of his ſervant, to whom the ſtudy of natural hiſtory ſoon became a paſſion, as Pfeffel ſaw through the eyes of his friend Lerſe.

"After reading Reaumür's obſervations on bees, Huber and Bürnens repeated his experiments with the deſired ſucceſs; but as neither of them could be content to ſit down quietly at the end of the beaten path of their great predeceſſor, they purſued their researches upon this ſubject for eight

ether, with ſtill increaſing ar-
id made a number of new
es relative to theſe curious
as well as corrected many er-
pinions entertained by others.
lengths did Bürnens carry his
eal in the cauſe, that he would
for whole days together be-
ee-hive, making his obſerva-
or, till the darkneſs broke in
favourite occupation, did he
find the ſenſations of hunger
t, or to feel the ſmart of the
had received in the courſe of
watching. An enthuſiaſm of
kind was ſhown by Swammer-
o once ſat for many hours
bee-hive, in the burning heat
n, with his head uncovered,
his hat, he ſaid, occaſioned a
ich was an obſtacle to his ob-
s." *P.* 323.

blind naturaliſt in queſtion, is
the celebrated Huber of Ge-
o lived in habits of ſuch ex-
timacy with Voltaire, and to
ılzer has erected an immortal
nt by the manner in which he
tioned him in his '*Theory of
Arts and Sciences.*' Huber,
his ready and cutting wit,
w to keep the aged poet of
n as good order as did for-
ıat epigrammatic ſcorpion Pi-
an whoſe pre-eminence in the
f wounding, even Voltaire
t help acknowledging, as he
aid of him, 'There is no deal-
h that man, he has his wit al-
his fingers' ends.'

er's talents, however, were not
to ſaying cutting things in con-
, he is beſides well known as
r; and the public is in poſſeſ-
very curious work of his upon
t of birds, a ſingular ſubject
ich to write, but it was one on
: always employed himſelf in
obſervations when he was
—a diverſion he paſſionately
This extraordinary production,
ınt of the figures it contains,
the courſe that a bird takes in
is deſcribed by lines of de-
n, has obtained the name of
ıg-book, and to this day is not
ı Geneva by any other. In-
ı theſe zigzags alone that ren-
telligible, ſince, without ſuch
ons, it would be beyond all
he moſt incomprehenſible work
ever appeared ſince the diſco-

very of the art of printing. Huber alſo acquired conſiderable fame as a painter of quadrupeds.

"But his moſt ſtriking talent was the inimitable manner in which he cut out landſcapes in paper. The correctneſs and ſtrength of his outlines, the richneſs and propriety of the diſpoſition, the delicacy and lightneſs of the trees, and above all, the ſtriking likeneſſes of the portraits he introduced, are worthy of the higheſt admiration. One of theſe pieces I ſaw in the poſſeſſion of Bonnet, at Genthod. It repreſented Voltaire mounting his Pegaſus, in his favourite coſtumé, his night-gown, periwig, and fur-cap; one foot is actually in the ſtirrup, and endeavouring to raiſe the other, his ſlipper is falling off; on the ſide ſtands the mountain of Parnaſſus as the boundary of the ride which the poet is juſt beginning.

"Huber had ſo often exerciſed his talent in cutting out Voltaire's profile, that at laſt the contour became ſo perfectly familiar to him, that he could not only cut it with the greateſt accuracy with his hands behind him, but could even direct a piece of bread between the teeth of a dog with ſuch dexterity, as to make the animal bite it into a likeneſs of that philoſopher. The truly original manner in which he alſo formed the like profile in ſnow is well known, or at leaſt may be eaſily conjectured." *P.* 328.

GRAY'S LETTERS TO BONSTETTEN.

"BONSTETTEN, in his youth, reſided for ſome time at Cambridge, during which he enjoyed an almoſt daily intercourſe with the poet Gray, who attached himſelf to him with great ardour, and ſoon became his warmeſt and moſt confidential friend. Every one who is acquainted with Gray's works, and particularly with his immortal '*Elegy in a Country Church-yard*,' will doubtleſs read with the deepeſt intereſt the following reliques of his correſpondence with his young friend.

"*Cambridge, April 12th*, 1770.

"NEVER did I feel, my dear Bonſtetten, to what a tedious length the few ſhort moments of our life may be extended by impatience and expectation, till you had left me; nor ever knew before with ſo ſtrong a conviction how much this frail body ſympathizes with the inquietude of the mind. I am grown old in the compaſs of leſs

than three weeks, like the ſultan in the Turkiſh Tales, that did but plunge his head into a veſſel of water and take it out again, as the ſtanders-by affirmed, at the command of a derviſe, and ſ. und he had paſſed many years in captivity, and begot a large family of children. The ſtrength and ſpirits that now enable me to write to you, are only owing to your laſt letter—a temporary gleam of ſunſhine. Heaven knows when it may ſhine again! I did not conceive till now, I own, what it was to loſe you, nor felt the ſolitude and inſipidity of my own condition before I poſſeſſed the happineſs of your friendſhip. I muſt cite another Greek writer to you, becauſe it is much to my purpoſe: he is deſcribing the character of a genius truly inclined to philoſophy: 'It includes,' he ſays, 'qualifications rarely united in one 'ſingle mind, quickneſs of apprehen-'ſion and a retentive memory, vivacity 'and application, gentleneſs and mag-'nanimity: to theſe he adds an invin-'cible love of truth, and conſequently 'of probity and juſtice. Such a ſoul,' continues he, 'will be little inclined to 'ſenſual pleaſures, and conſequently 'temperate; a ſtranger to illiberality 'and avarice; being accuſtomed to the 'moſt extenſive views of things, and 'ſublimeſt contemplations, it will con-'tract an habitual greatneſs, will look 'down with a kind of diſregard on 'human life, and on death, conſe-'quently, will poſſeſs the trueſt forti-'tude. Such,' ſays he, 'is the mind 'born to govern the reſt of mankind.' But theſe very endowments, ſo neceſ-ſary to a ſoul formed for philoſophy, are often its ruin, eſpecially when joined to the external advantages of wealth, nobility, ſtrength, and beauty; that is, if it light on a bad ſoil, and want its proper nurture, which nothing but an excellent education can beſtow. In this caſe he is depraved by the public example, the aſſemblies of the people, the courts of juſtice, the theatres, that inſpire it with falſe opinions, terrify it with falſe infamy, or elevate it with falſe applauſe; and remember, that extraordinary vices and extraordinary virtues are equally the produce of a vigorous mind: little ſouls are alike incapable of the one and the other.

"If you have ever met with the portrait ſketched out by Plato, you will know it again: for my part, to my ſorrow, I have had that happ I ſee the principal features, foreſee the dangers with a tren anxiety. But enough of this; I to your letter. It proves at leaſt in the midſt of your new ga'e ſtill hold ſome place in your me and, what pleaſes me above all, an air of undiſſembled ſincerity on, my beſt and amiable frien ſhow me your heart ſimply and out the ſhadow of diſguiſe, and me to weep over it, as I now d matter whether from joy or ſorro

"*April 19th,*

"ALAS! how do I every m feel the truth of what I have ſome read, '*Ce n'eſt pas le voir, que c* '*ſouvenir*;' and yet that rememl is the only ſatisfaction I have left life now is but a perpetual conver with your ſhadow—the known of your voice ſtill rings in my there, on the corner of the fende are ſtanding, or tinkling on the forte, or ſtretched at length on th Do you reflect, my deareſt frien it is a week or eight days befor receive a letter from you, and a more before you can have my a that all that time I am employed more than Herculean toil, in p the tedious hours along, and v to annihilate them; the more I the heavier they move, and the they grow. I cannot bear this where I have ſpent many tediou within leſs than a month ſince y me. I am going for a few day poor N——, invited by a letter, in he mentions you in ſuch te add to my regard for him, and my own ſentiments better thar do myſelf. 'I am concerned he, 'that I cannot paſs half 'with him; I never met with a 'who pleaſed and ſuited me ſo 'the miracle to me is, how he 'to be ſo little ſpoiled, and the 'of miracles will be, if he conti 'in the midſt of every danger 'duction, and without any adv 'but from his own excellent nat 'underſtanding. I own I a 'anxious for him on this accou 'perhaps your inquietude ma 'proceeded from the ſame ca 'hope I am to hear when he ha 'that curſed ſea, or will he ſo 'thus *in inſulam relegatum?* If he 'it is out of my power to re

you have written to him, my nſletten, or ſurely you will! he ved me with theſe gentle and expreſſions of his kindneſs for e you untouched by them? u do me the credit, and falſe it goes to my heart, of aſcrib- me your love for many virtues ighest rank. Would to heaven ſo! but they are indeed the your own noble and generous nding, which has hitherto d againſt the ſtream of cuſtom, and ill company, even when re but a child; and will you e way to that ſtream when your is increaſed? Shall the jargon ch ſophiſts, the allurements of women *comme il faut*, or the areſſes of proſtitute beauty, the y of all who can afford to pur- induce you to give up a mind ly by Nature diſtinguiſhed from rs, to folly, idleneſs, diſeaſe, n remorſe? Have a care, my niable friend, of loving what not approve. Know me for oſt faithful and moſt humble ."

" *May 9th*, 1770.

" I AM returned, my dear Bonſtetten, from the little journey I made into Suffolk, without anſwering the end propoſed. I he thought that you might have been with me there has embittered all my hours: your letter has made me happy, as happy as ſo gloomy, ſo ſolitary a being as I am, is capable of being made. I know, and have too often felt the diſadvantages I lay myſelf under, how much I hurt the little intereſt I have in you, by this air of ſadneſs, ſo contrary to your nature and preſent enjoyments: but ſure you will forgive, though you cannot ſympathize with me. It is impoſſible for me to diſſemble with you; ſuch as I am I expoſe my heart to your view, nor wiſh to conceal a ſingle thought from your penetrating eyes. All that you ſay to me, eſpecially on the ſubject of Switzerland, is infinitely acceptable. It feels too pleaſing ever to be fulfilled, and as often as I read over your truly kind letter, written long ſince from London, I ſtop at theſe words: ' *La mort qui peut* ' *glacer nos bras avant qu'ils ſoient entre-* ' *lacées*' " *P.* 533.

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POETRY

Aſſûan or Svené—Obſtacles to farther Progreſs—Return to Ghenné.—X. Journey to Coſsîr on the Red Sea.—Account of Coſsîr—Commerce—Return by another Route—Granite Rock, and ancient Road—Marble Quarries—Pretended Canal—Earthen Ware of Ghenné—Murder of two Greeks, and ſubſequent Report of the Author's Death.—XI. Occurrences at Kahira.—Arrival of the Paſha—Death of Haſſan Bey—Decline of the French Factory in Kahira—Expulſion of the Maronite Chriſtians from the Cuſtom-houſe—Riot among the Galiongîs—Obſtructions of the Canal of Menûf—Supply of Fiſh in the Pools of Kahira—Expedition of Achmet Aga, &c.—XII. Ancient Egyptians—Their Perſons, Complexion, &c.—XIII. Journey to Feiume.—Tamieh—Canals—Feiume Roſes—Lake Mœris—Oaſis Parva—Pyramids—Of Hawara—Of Daſhûr—Of Sakarra—Of Jizé, or the Great Pyramids—Ancient Memphis—Egyptian Capitals.—XIV. Journey to Sinai.—Suez—Ships and Ship-building—Trade—Scarcity of Water—Remains of the ancient Canal—Tûr—Mountains of red Granite—Deſcription of Sinai—Eaſtern Gulf of the Red Sea—Return to Kahira.—XV. Journey to Dar-fûr, a Kingdom in the Interior of Africa.—Deſign to penetrate into the Interior of Africa—Difficulties—Caravan from Soûdan or Dar-fûr—Departure from Aſſiût—Journey to El-wah—Mountains—Deſert—Charjé in El-wah—Bulak—Beirîs—Mughes—Deſert of Sheb—Deſert of Selimé—Leghéa—Natrôn Spring—Difficulties—Enter the Kingdom of Fûr—Sweini—Detention—Repreſentations to the Melek—Reſidence—New Difficulties—Villany of Agent—Sultan's Letter—Enmity of the People againſt Franks—El-Faſher—Illneſs—Converſations with the Melek Miſellim—Relapſe—Robbery—Cobhé—Manners—Return to El-Faſher—The Melek Ibrahim—Amuſements—Incidents—Audience of the Sultan Abd-el-rach-mân-el-Raſhîd—His perſonal Character—Ceremonies of the Court.—Dar-fûr.—Reſidence with the Mûſa—Diſſimulation of the A Incidents—Return to Cobb deavours to proceed farther i frica—Conſtrained to exerciſe cine—Feſtival—Puniſhment o ſpirators—Art of the Sultan—cious Conduct of my Kahirine —At length an Opportunity parture is offered, after a con Reſidence in Dar-fûr of nearl Years.—XVII. Dar-fûr.—T phy of Dar-fûr, with ſome A of its various Inhabitan Dar-fûr.—On ling in Africa— Animals—Qua Reptiles and Inſects—Met Minerals—Plants.—XIX. —Government—Hiſtory—A ture—Population—Building ners, Cuſtoms, &c.—XX. --Miſcellaneous Remarks on and the adjacent Countries.—Medical Obſervations.—XXI Departure from Kahira, and to Jeruſalem.—Voyage do Nile to Damiatt—Vegetation rus—Commerce—Cruelty Mamlûk Government—V Yaffé—Deſcription of Yaffé—Jeruſalem—Mendicants—of the Kings—Bethlehem—ture—Napoloia—Samaria—Tabor.—XXIII. Galilee—Improvements by Jezzâr—Taxes—White Promontory, ver Leontes—Tyre—Seide-quake—Kefrawan—Syrian Beirût—Anchorage—Provi River Adonis—Antûra—Ha Tripoli—Ladakia—Journey po, or Haleb.—XXIV. Obſ at Haleb—Sherifs and Jani Manufactures and Commerce ries—Price of Proviſions—N —Journey to Antioch—De of ancient Seleucia—Retur leb.—XXV. Journey to D —Entrance of the Hadjîs—T phy of Damaſcus—Trade an factures—Population—Obſ on the Depopulation of the Government and Manners o

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ACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

the deſire of literary fame were
f motive for ſubmitting to pub-
e the following ſheets, the
not ſo far blinded by ſelf-love,
be conſcious of having failed
bject. The ſimple narrative of
y is perhaps as little a proper
of reputation for elegance of
tion, as a journey of the kind
d is in itſelf of the pleaſures of
But the preſent, from various
ances, comprehends ſo ſmall a
of what might be expected
obſervations of ſeveral years,
has been often diſpoſed to give
reat title.

e retroſpect on the events of
which are briefly mentioned in
ing pages, offers him a mixed
. The hopes with which he
ok the voyage, even without being very ſanguine, contraſted with the diſappointment with which he now ſits down to relate its occurrences, allow him little ſatisfaction from what has been executed. He feels, however, ſome confidence of not experiencing ſevere cenſure when his deſign ſhall be underſtood. The work is not offered as elaborate or perfect. The account of Dar-fûr fills up a vacancy in the geography of Africa; and of a country ſo little known, the information obtained ſhould not be eſtimated by its quantity, but by its authenticity. Sitting in a chamber in Kahira or Tripoli, it is eaſy to give a plauſible account of northern Africa, from Sennaar and Gondar to Tombuctoo and Fez. It would not be difficult even to ſanction it by the authority of the Jelabs. Theſe people are never at a loſs whatever queſtion is aſked them, and if they know not the name of the place inquired for, they recollect ſome other place of a name a little reſembling it in ſound, and deſcribe what they never heard of by what they know. With regard to manners they are as little to be relied on. Aſk but a leading queſtion, and all the miracles of antiquity, of dog-headed nations, and men with tails, will be deſcribed, with their ſituation, habits, and paſtimes.

"But their deſcriptions, when given without the ſmalleſt appearance of intereſted views, if verified on the ſpot, are conſtantly found defective or erroneous.

"The writer is aware, that when the length of the time he paſſed in Dar-fûr is conſidered, the ſhort account here given will appear, to perſons accuſtomed to the buſy ſcenes of Europe, but very imperfectly to fill up the void. Confiding, however, that thoſe of more reflection and experience in travelling, will be better pleaſed with a ſhort and clear narrative of what really happened, than by frivolous anecdotes or remarks, inſerted merely to ſwell the ſize of the volume, he has contented himſelf with extracting from his journal the principal occurrences during his reſidence there, and giving them the connexion required; at the ſame time omitting nothing that could any way contribute to throw light on the ſtate of the country, or character of the inhabitants.

"A more creative imagination would have drawn more animated pictures; a mind more diſpoſed to obſervation

would have collected more facts and incidents; and a more vigorous intellect would have converted those facts and incidents into materials of more interesting and more striking investigation. The descriptions would have been more impressive, and the deductions more profound.

"The present work has the merit of being composed from observations made in the places and on the subjects described. But the praise of fidelity, the only one to which the writer lays claim, cannot be received till another shall have traced his footsteps.

"With respect to Egypt, a greater number of persons may be found who are qualified to decide, and there is not the same reason for suspension of judgment." *P.* v.

"The information received, previously to his departure in 1793, taught the writer to expect, from having chosen the route of what is called the Soudân Caravan, the choice of a free passage to Sennaar, which would, without much doubt, have secured him an entrance into Habbesh, under the conduct of the Fungni, who trade there: for the Fûrian monarch, had his favour not been withdrawn in consequence of false insinuations, would readily have accorded a safe-conduct through Kordofân, which was all that circumstances required. The being removed a few weeks journey too far to the westward, was no objection, when he reflected on the confusion then reigning at Sennaar, and that in proportion as the road he took was indirect, the less suspicion would be entertained of him as a Frank, the greater experience he must acquire among the people of the interior, and the more easily he might be suffered to pass as a mere trader.

"He had been taught, that the expeditions in quest of slaves, undertaken by the people of Fûr and its neighbourhood, extended often forty or more days to the southward. This, at the lowest computation, gave a distance of five degrees on a meridian, and the single hope of penetrating so much farther southward than any preceding traveller, was worth an effort to realize. He owns, he did not then foresee all the inconveniences of being exposed, on the one hand, to the band of plunderers whom he was to accompany, and on the other, to the just resentment of the wretched victims whom they were to enthral. Perhaps those ve
were magnified greatly beyon
real value by the Fûrians to wh
applied, and who were predete
not to allow him to pass.

"Another inducement to thi
was, that part of it was repres
lie along the banks of the B
abiad, which he had always co
to be the true Nile, and whic
rently no European had eve
To have traced it to its source
ther to be wished than expecte
he promised himself to reach a
it near enough to that source, to
him to determi
direction it wa
unnecessary to o
of these objects
interesting matte
in the course of the route. H
not in the sequel discover t
armed expeditions of the Fûri
tend to any high reaches of th
el-abiad.

"Another object, perhaps
eyes of some the most importan
three, was to pass to one or
the extended and populous em
the westward. Africa, to the
the Niger, as is certified from
discoveries, is almost universa
hammedan; and to have be
received among one of the na
that description, would have
strong presumption in favour
efforts. He expected in that
have seen part of the Niger, a
though he had been strictly re
to the direct road from Dar-fûr
Bernou and thence to Fez
Tripoli, an opportunity must
fered of verifying several in
geographical positions, and ol
many facts worthy remembra
tive to commerce and general n
or, if those designs had entire
at least of marking a rough o
the route, and facilitating the
of some future traveller." *P.*

"Towards the close of
1796, I was told by the Cop
arch, that for the preceding ni
or more, no communication h
place between Egypt and A
Two men, pretending to be
that country, came, in 1793, to
but it was afterwards discove
they were either not Abyssin
gitives, and without authority
mission. The interception of
tercourse by land might be

unſettled ſtate of Sennaar and
Slaves from Abyſſinia are
brought by the Red Sea from
ı to Jidda, and many of them
d in Mecca, though but few
Kahira by way of Coſsîr and
Gold ſometimes comes to mar-
the ſame route, and the Abyſ-
thence ſupplied with ſuch fo-
:ommodities as they ſtand in
:.
ı the ſlaves of Habbeſh no very
l preference is ſhown in Egypt.
re more beautiful than thoſe of
ı; but the price of the two
cæteris paribus, is nearly the

prieſt of the Propaganda, a na-
Egypt, and conſequently poſſeſſ-
ery advantage of language and
nowledge, during my abſence
ſouthward, had endeavoured to
ıte into Abyſſinia. Having reach-
naar, he was diſſuaded by the
of that city from attempting to
l. Unmindful of their repre-
ns he proſecuted his journey,
s aſſaſſinated between Sennaar
awa.
he Propagandiſts had a ſingle
ary, a native of Habbeſh, at
r, and ſtyled Biſhop of Adel,
ncealing himſelf under the ex-
of a phyſician. In 1796, the
ıt Kahira told me that they had
d no authentic intelligence con-
; him during ſeveral years pre-

: Suez, March 1793, I met an
ian merchant, who had former-
:d to Abyſſinia, and ſeemed a
intelligence. He told me that
; at Gondâr while Bruce was
and that Yakûb was univerſally
of with praiſe. This merchant
d of his own accord the ſtory of
g a wax-candle through ſeven
but when I aſked him if Bruce
:n at the Abyſſinian ſource of
e, he affirmed that he never was
He obſerved that Bruce had
ppointed governor of Râs-el-
province in which Arabic is
. My informer added, that the
ıs were a groſs ignorant people,
en ate raw fleſh.
Dar-tûr a Bergoo merchant,
Hadji Hamâd, who had long
in Sennaar, and was in Bruce's
rom Gondar to Sennaar, ſaid
ıkûb had been highly favoured
Abyſſinian court, and lived
ſplendidly. He was often obſerving the ſtars, &c. Both my informers agreed that he had been governor of Râs-el-Fîl; and both, that he had never viſited the Abyſſinian ſource of the Nile, eſteemed the real one in that ignorant country.

"An Engliſhman under the name of Roberts came to Alexandria in 1788, and, after a ſhort ſtay, proceeded to Kahira. His intention was, it is ſaid, to have penetrated into Abyſſinia by way of Maſſuah. While at Kahira he applied repeatedly to the Coptic patriarch, for a letter from him to the head of the Abyſſin church; with which the latter, under various pretences, conſtantly refuſed to furniſh him. He continued at Kahira ſeveral months, and afterwards found his way to Mocha. Repeated attempts were made by him to execute his projected voyage to the oppoſite territory, but all without ſucceſs. The perſons from whom I received this information, and who, as would ſeem, derived it from his own authority, aſſured me that he had encountered almoſt inſurmountable obſtacles, and been obliged to ſubmit even to perſonal indignities. They allowed too that this gentleman was far from being unqualified for the enterpriſe, in judgment, experience, or phyſical force. The ſame perſons acquainted me that he had afterwards advanced to the Mogul peninſula, and had accompanied the Britiſh troops, during two campaigns, againſt the uſurper of Myſore, in various parts of the peninſula. He even returned to Alexandria after the treaty of Seringaparam; and at that place, being attacked by an acute diſeaſe, breathed his laſt in the Franciſcan convent there eſtabliſhed. More authentic and intereſting materials reſpecting this traveller, may poſſibly have reached this country. Yet I thought it not improper to mention theſe few particulars, which may tend to illuſtrate the nature of a voyage to Abyſſinia.

"The errors in African geography are numerous, and proceed from various cauſes. Among thoſe cauſes, however, are particularly to be enumerated,

"That the ſame province has often one name in the language of that province, and another in Arabic. Of the places called indiſcriminately *Fertît* by the Arabs, each little diſtrict has an appropriate name.

"Again,

"Again, the name of a ſmall province is occaſionally taken for a large one, and *vice verſâ*. *Bahr* is applied to a great lake, as well as to a river. *Dar* is a kingdom, and is ſometimes applied to a village, and often to a diſtrict.

"*Fûr* ſeems to be an Arabic name, ſignifying in that tongue a *Deer*; and, it may be conjectured, has been applied to that people in the ſame ſenſe as *Tawſhân*, a hare, is by the Turks to the natives of the Greek iſlands—from the rapidity of their flight before the Mohammedan conquerors.

"Nothing can well be more vague than the uſe of the word *Soudan* or *Sûdan*. Among the Egyptians and Arabs *Ber-es-Soudan* is the place where the caravans arrive, when they reach the firſt habitable part of Dar-fûr: but that country ſeems its eaſtern extremity; for I never heard it applied to Kordofân or Sennaar. It is uſed equally in Dar-fûr to expreſs the country to the weſt; but, on the whole, ſeems ordinarily applied to ſignify that part of the land of the blacks neareſt Egypt.

"An innovation as to the orthography of ſome proper names, it is ſuppoſed, will not appear affected or improper, when the reaſon is explained; as *Kahira*, *Damiatt*, *Raſhîd*, for *Cairo*, *Damietta*, *Roſetto*. It is of ſome uſe in appellatives to approximate to the pronunciation of the natives, and there can be as little reaſon for receiving Arabic names through the medium of the Italian, as for adopting the French way of writing Greek ones, as *Denys* for *Dionyſius*, and *Tite-Live* for Titus Livius. Kahira and Raſhîd have each of them their proper meaning in Arabic.—In Italian they have no meaning. The only rule obſerved has been, to bring back proper names to the original pronunciation, as far as might be done without obſcurity." *P.* xx.

EXTRACTS.

ATTEMPT TO PENETRATE TO THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER AMMON.

"THE information I had obtained in Alexandria having induced me to reſolve on attempting to explore the veſtiges of the temple of Jupiter Ammon from that place, I procured a proper perſon as interpreter, and made the neceſſary arrangements wit Arabs, who are employed in tra ing through the deſert, dates an articles between Siwa (a ſmall t the weſtward) and Alexandria, vey my baggage and proviſions, procure for me a ſecure paſſage the other tribes of Arabs, wh their flocks at this ſeaſon in the of the coaſt. In this I was aſſiſted by Mr. Baldwin, who entered into my views, and u the means in his power to p their ſucceſs.

"When the Arabs had finiſ buſineſs on which they came city, and had fixed on an hour, thought, auſpicious to travelle made ready for departure; Friday, 24th February 1792, Alexandria. The inclinations conductors were in uniſon with in the choice of a route; for th ferred that neareſt the ſea, f ſake of forage for their camels, abounds more there than in the road; and I preferred it, as be ſame that Alexander had cho the march of his army.

"We travelled the firſt day only eight miles*, in which ſpace foundations of buildings are diſ able; but ſo imperfect are the re that it is not poſſible to ſay w they were ancient or modern, what purpoſe they might have applied. From that time till S 4th March, our route lay alo coaſt, and we were never long to out of ſight of the ſea. The c plain; and after having left the bourhood of Alexandria, whe rocky, the ſoil is generally ſmoo ſandy. Many ſpots of verdure ticularly at this ſeaſon, relieve t from the effect of general barre and though the vegetation be v conſiderable, the greater part conſiſting only of different kinds graſſwort, or kali, it offers a ſeaſ relief to the ſuffering camel. F horſes we were obliged to carry ſtant ſupply of barley and cut f *P.* 14.

"On Sunday the 4th, havi velled about ſix hours, we car well where was a copious ſup water; and having given the time to drink, we left the coa proceeded in a ſouth-weſt dir

* "The miles ſpoken of are always geographical."

lexandria to this well, the time
:d in motion was ſeventy-five
nd an half, or nearly ſo.
to Siwa, there being little or
r, we were obliged to uſe all
diligence in the route. Our
there happened on Friday the
eight in the evening. The
time we were actually travel-
om the coaſt, was ſixty-two
nd a quarter. The road from
re inward to Siwa is perfectly
conſiſting wholly of rocks and
mong which talc is found in
undance. On Wedneſday the
night, we had reached a ſmall
called Karet-am-el Sogheir:
miſerable place, the buildings
chiefly of clay; and the people
ably poor and dirty. It afford-
ſeaſonable relief of freſh water,
quantity of mutton (for the
:l Bellad was kind enough to
ieep, in return for ſome trifling
s which were made him), and
o dreſs pilau, from which we
:n obliged to abſtain ſince leav-
coaſt. This village is inde-
t, and its environs afford no-
ut dates, in which even the
and aſſes of this quarter are ac-
:d to find their nouriſhment.
r about a mile and a half from
am-el Sogheir the country is
:d with date-trees, and ſome
s found. After which it again
s perfectly deſert, conſiſting of
ie mountains of ſand and barren
as before remarked, for the
f about five hours travelling.
:e were employed for more than
ours in paſſing an extenſive plain
en ſand, which was ſucceeded
:r low hills and rocks. I ob-
through a large portion of the
hat the ſurface of the earth is
ly covered with ſalt.

e at length came to Siwa, which
s the deſcription given of the
as being a ſmall fertile ſpot,
ided on all ſides by deſert land.
about half an hour from the
our entrance on this territory,
ith ſurrounded with date-trees,
: came to the town, which gives
o the diſtrict. We diſmounted,
ated ourſelves, as is uſual for
rs in this country, on a *misjed*,
e uſed for prayer, adjoining the
of a *Marabût*, or holy perſon.
ort time the chiefs came to con-
te us on our arrival, with the grave but ſimple ceremony that is in general uſe among the Arabs. They then conducted us to an apartment, which, though not very commodious, was the beſt they were provided with; and after a ſhort interval, a large diſh of rice and ſome boiled meat were brought; the Shechs attending while the company was ſerved, which conſiſted of my interpreter, our conductor, two other Bedouins our companions, and myſelf.

"I ſhould here mention that my attendants, finding reaſon to fear that the reception of a Frank, as ſuch, would not be very favourable, had thought proper to make me paſs for a Mamlûk. Not having any intimation of this till it was too late, and unable as I then was to converſe in Arabic, it was almoſt impoſſible to remain undiſcovered. Our arrival happening before the evening prayer, when the people of the place diſpoſed themſelves to devotion, in the obſervance of which they are very rigorous, it was remarked that I did not join. This alone was ſufficient to create ſuſpicions, and the next morning my interpreter was obliged to explain. The Shechs ſeemed ſurpriſed at a Chriſtian having penetrated thus far, with ſome expenſe and difficulty, and apparently without having any urgent buſineſs to tranſact. But all, except one of them, were diſpoſed to conciliation; inclined thereto, no doubt, by a preſent of ſome uſeful articles that had been brought for them. This one was, with the herd of the people, violently exaſperated at the inſolence of an unbeliever, in perſonating and wearing the dreſs of a Mohammedan. At firſt they inſiſted on my inſtant return, or immediate converſion to the true faith; and threatened to aſſault the houſe, if compliance with theſe terms ſhould be refuſed. After much altercation, and loud vociferations, the more moderate gained ſo far by their remonſtrances, that it was permitted I ſhould remain there two or three days to reſt. But ſo little were the chiefs able to keep peace, that during the two days enſuing, whenever I quitted my apartment, it was only to be aſſailed with ſtones, and a torrent of abuſive language. The time that had been allowed me to reſt operated favourably to my intereſt, at leaſt with the chiefs, though the populace continued ſomewhat intractable. For the former were contented on the fourth

fourth day to permit me to walk, and obſerve what was remarkable in the place.

"We left our apartment at day-break, before any great number of people was aſſembled; and having taken with me ſuch inſtruments as I was provided with, we paſſed along ſome ſhady paths, between the gardens, till at the diſtance of about two miles we arrived at what they called the ruins, or *birbé*. I was greatly ſurpriſed at finding myſelf near a building of undoubted antiquity, and, though ſmall, in every view worthy of remark. It was a ſingle apartment, built of maſſy ſtones, of the ſame kind as thoſe of which the pyramids conſiſt; and covered originally with ſix large and ſolid blocks, that reach from one wall to the other. The length I found thirty-two feet in the clear; the height about eighteen, the width fifteen. A gate, ſituated at one extremity, forms the principal entrance; and two doors, alſo near that extremity, open oppoſite to each other. The other end is quite ruinous; but, judging from circumſtances, it may be imagined that the building has never been much larger than it now is. There is no appearance of any other edifice having been attached to it, and the leſs ſo as there are remains of ſculpture on the exterior of the walls. In the interior are three rows of emblematical figures, apparently deſigned to repreſent a proceſſion: and the ſpace between them is filled with hieroglyphic characters, properly ſo called. The ſoffit is alſo adorned in the ſame manner, but one of the ſtones which formed it is fallen within, and breaks the connexion. The other five remain entire. The ſculpture is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhable; and even the colours in ſome places remain. The ſoil around ſeems to indicate that other buildings have once exiſted near the place; the materials of which either time has levelled with the ſoil, or the natives have applied to other purpoſes. I obſerved, indeed, ſome hewn ſtones wrought in the walls of the modern buildings, but was unable to identify them by any marks of ſculpture." *P.* 16.

"The following day I was led to ſome apartments cut in the rock, which had the appearance of places of ſepulture. They are without ornament or inſcription, but have been hewn with ſome labour. They appear all to have been opened; and now contain nothing that can with certainty point out the uſe to which they may have been originally applied. Yet there are many parts of human ſculls, and other bones, with fragments of ſkin, and even of hair, attached to them. All theſe have undergone the action of fire: but whether they are the remains of bodies, repoſited there by a people in the habit of burning the dead, or whether they have been burned, in this their detached ſtate, by the preſent inhabitants, it muſt now be difficult to affirm. Yet the ſize of the catacombs would induce the belief that they were deſigned for bodies in an unmutilated ſtate; the proportions being, length twelve feet, width ſix, height about ſix. The number of theſe caverns may amount to thirty, or more.

"Having found a monument ſo evidently Egyptian in this remote quarter, I had the greater hope of meeting with ſomething more conſiderable by going farther; or being able to gain ſome information from the natives, or the Arabs, that would fix exactly the poſition of the remains, if any ſuch there were, of the far-famed temple of Jupiter Ammon. The people of Siwa have communications equally with Egypt and Fezzan, and the wandering Arabs paſs the deſert in all directions, in their viſits to that ſmall territory, where they are furniſhed at a cheaper rate, with many articles of food, than they can be in the towns of Egypt. They paſs thither from Elwah, from Feium, and the diſtrict of Thebes, from Fezzan, from Tripoli, from Kahira, and from Alexandria. It ſeemed therefore unlikely that any conſiderable ruins ſhould exiſt within three or four days of Siwa, and unknown to them; ſtill leſs ſo that they ſhould be ignorant of any fertile ſpot, where might be found water, fruits, and other acceptable refreſhments.

"I therefore, by means of my interpreter, whom I had always found honeſt in his report, and attentive to my wiſhes, collected three of the Shechs who had ſhown themſelves moſt friendly to us, with my conductor, and two other Arabs who happened to be there. They entered freely into converſation about the roads, and deſcribed what was known to them of Elwah, Fezzan, and other places. But in the direction laid down for the ſite of the temple, they declared themſelves

norant of any ſuch remains.
d for a place of the name of
but of this too they profeſſed
orance. Then, ſaid I, if you
no place by the name I have
d, and of no ruins in the
or at the diſtance deſcribed,
know of no ruins whatever
the weſtward or ſouth-weſt?
one of them, there is a place
raſchié, where are ruins, but
not go to them, for it is ſur-
by water, and there are no
He then entered into an en-
hiſtory of this place; and con-
ith diſſuading me from going
ſoon found, from the de-
, that *Araſchié* was not the
Ammon, but conceiving it
g gained to paſs farther weſt,
poſſibly ſome object might
y offer itſelf that would lead
r diſcovery, I determined, if
oſſible, to proceed thither.
this purpoſe we were obliged
poſſible ſecrecy, as the Siweſe
t on oppoſing our farther pro-
An agreement was therefore
h two perſons of the poorer
he natives, for a few zecchins,
ſhould conduct us to *Araſchié*;
hat we ſought for was not
and, that they ſhould, on
, proceed with us to the firſt
place that they knew directly
uthward. The remainder of
I ſtayed at Siwa was employed
ting the difficulties that were
out our departure; and it was
Monday, 12th March, that we
oled to commence our journey
P. 21.

ing left our temporary reſi-
e proceeded, myſelf and my
er on horſeback, our original
r on foot, and the two men
ired each on an aſs: but we
one far, before one of the lat-
is that it would be neceſſary to
s the people of the town were
t of us, and would not permit
and diſinter the treaſures of

nevertheleſs continued our
or two days, without any par-
oleſtation; in conſtant alarm
rom the pretended vicinity of
ibes, but without actually
y. At the end of that time
d at the place deſcribed to us.
far from the plain of Gega-
and it an iſland, in the middle

of a ſmall lake of ſalt water, which contained misſhapen rocks in abundance, but nothing that I could poſitively decide to be ruins; nor indeed was it very likely that any ſuch ſhould be found there, the ſpot being entirely deſtitute of trees and freſh water. Yet I had the curioſity to approach nearer to theſe imaginary ruins; and accordingly forced my horſe into the lake. He, from fatigue and weakneſs, or original inability to ſwim, ſoon found himſelf entangled, and could not keep his head above water. I fell with him, and was unable immediately to detach myſelf: at length, when I found myſelf again on dry ground, the circumſtances I was under prevented me from making further obſervation on this iſland and lake.

"After having viſited this place, we continued our journey ſouth, according to the agreement made with our guides, but found the purſuit equally fruitleſs. After having, at the end of the third day, arrived in lat. 28. 40. or nearly ſo, we became much diſtreſſed for water. We remained a whole night in ſuſpenſe concerning our deſtiny, when at length a ſupply of this neceſſary refreſhment was found. Not having, however, diſcovered any thing that bore the leaſt reſemblance to the object of our ſearch, we were obliged to think of returning, as well from the importunity of the Arabs, as from our own fatigue and unpleaſant ſenſations. We did ſo, and having fallen into the ſtraight road from Siwa to Alexandria, we arrived at the latter place, without any new occurrence, on Monday, 2d April 1792." *P.* 26.

"After leaving Siwa to go to Araſchié, at about ſix miles from the former we paſſed a ſmall building of the Doric order, apparently deſigned for a temple. There either has been no inſcription on it, or it is now obliterated. But the proportions are thoſe of the beſt age of architecture, though the materials are ordinary, being only a calcareous ſtone, full of marine ſpoils.

"The ruin at Siwa reſembles too exactly thoſe of the Upper Egypt, to leave a doubt that it was erected and adorned by the ſame intelligent race of men. The figures of Iſis and Anubis are conſpicuous among the ſculptures; and the proportions are thoſe of the Egyptian temples, though in miniature. The rocks which I ſaw in the neighbourhood, being of a ſandy

ſtone, bear ſo little reſemblance to that which is employed in this fabric, that I am inclined to believe the materials cannot have been prepared on the ſpot. The people of Siwa ſeem to have no tradition concerning this edifice, nor to attribute to it any quality, but that of concealing treaſures, and being the haunt of demons." *P.* 28.

"Since the above was written, an opinion has been communicated to me, that Siwa is the *Sirophum* mentioned by Ptolemy, and that the building deſcribed was probably coëval with the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and a dependency thereon *. The diſcovery of that celebrated fane, therefore, yet remains to reward the toil of the adventurous, or to baffle the reſearch of the inquiſitive. It may ſtill ſurvive the laſpe of ages, yet remain unknown to the Arabs, who traverſe the wide expanſe of the deſert; but ſuch a circumſtance is ſcarcely probable. It may be completely overwhelmed in the ſand; but this is hardly within the compaſs of belief." *P.* 28.

(To be continued.)

XLIV. *Firſt Miſſionary Voyage to the Southern Pacific Ocean.* (Concluded from p. 216.)

OTAHEITE.—INAUGURATION OF THE YOUNG KING.

"ASSEMBLING at the great morai at Opárre, the maro oora, or red ſaſh of royalty, recovered from Attahooroo, was laid on the morai: it is made of net-work, and thrummed with red and yellow feathers. The táata órero, the public orator (probably Mánne Manne), opened the ceremony with a long ſpeech, which ſet forth the rightful authority of the ſon of Pomárre to the royal dignity; and inveſted him with the regal cincture. Motuáro, the chief of Eiméo, who had recovered his authority, firſt paid his homage to the young king, who was borne on a man's ſhoulders, and ſurrounded by all his chieftains. He brought three human victims from Eiméo in his canoes; from each of which the prieſt, ſcooping out an eye, preſented it to the ſovereign on a plantain leaf plucked from a young tree in his hand, accompanied with a long ceremonial diſcourſe: the bodies were then taken away, and interred in the morai. The ſame ceremony was repeated by every chief in rotation, of the ſeveral diſtricts of Otaheite, ſome bringing one, and ſome two human ſacrifices, fixed on a long pole; and buried after the preſentation of the eye.

"The reaſon aſſigned for this horrid oblation was, that the head being reputed ſacred, and the eye the moſt precious part, it was to be preſented to the king as the head and eye of the people. During the preſentation the king holds his mouth open, as if devouring it, whereby they imagine he receives additional wiſdom and diſcernment; and that his tutelar deity preſides, to accept the ſacrifice, and, by the communication of the vital principle, to ſtrengthen the ſoul of his royal pupil. Hogs innumerable were ſtrangled, and immenſe quantities of cloth preſented. The royal maro, worn only on that day, was depoſited in its place at the morai, and the ſacred canoes, which brought the human ſacrifices, were hauled up thither. The king and chiefs then departed, to devour the hogs, turtle, fowls, fiſh, and vegetables prepared for them in the greateſt profuſion, and to drink their intoxicating yava. The feaſting and heivas laſted two months; the hogs killed on the occaſion were innumerable, the yava abundant; and more than one of the chiefs paid for their exceſſes with their lives.

"Otoo, the preſent king, is about ſeventeen, and very large limbed, promiſing to be of a ſize like his father. Though he is abſolute, he lives in the greateſt familiarity with the loweſt of his ſubjects. He is differently repreſented: ſome ſay he looks ſolid, and of a thoughtful aſpect; whilſt others call him ſtupid, and his countenance vacant. His queen, Tétua, daughter of Wyreede, relict of Motuáro, is about his own age, and rather the larger of the two. Her countenance is pleaſing and open, but maſculine, and widened by the uſual method of preſſure, called touroome. It is conſidered as the diſtinctive mark of their regal dignity, to be every where carried about on men's ſhoulders. As their perſons are eſteemed ſacred, be-

* "D'Anville with equal probability ſuppoſes Siwa to be Mareotis."

for

ll muſt uncover below the
l from this mark of homage
father and mother are not
They may not enter into
ut their own, becauſe, from
nt, it would become ráa,
nd none but themſelves, or
could dwell or eat there;
d their feet touched would
roperty: therefore, though
came off to the ſhip, ate
anded down to them, and
water out of their own
y would never come on
when they daily viſited our
houſe, they never came far-
he door. Yet this had not
aſe with the father, when
freely entered the ſhip, and
people on ſhore: perhaps
nony is yet to paſs, when
omes to a more advanced
he will have the ſame

ing and queen were always
y a number of men, as car-
eſſics, or favourites, who
or ſacred, living without
d attending only on the
and a worſe ſet of men the
d does not afford for thieve-
, and impurity." *P.* 327.

ANNERS, LANGUAGE, &c.

dreſs of both ſexes is nearly
xcepting that the men wear
ece of cloth, which, paſſing
waiſt, goes between the
is tucked in before, named
and may be called their
An oblong piece, like a
rinted calico, not a yard
a hole in the middle to
head, hangs down before
, with the ſides open, fall-
is low as the knees, and
arms quite uncovered: this
ɔota. A ſquare piece of
ded, of any ſize ſufficient to
d a half round the waiſt of
nd above the breaſts of the
der the tabóota, is called
falls down only to the knees
, but to the mid-leg, and
ankles of the woman; and
s tucked in at the corner,
by a girdle of cloth, plaited
e matting, called tatdóoa.
n, beſides, often wear a
oth, ahhóo, ſquare, or ob-
d, which they throw taſtily
over all, by way of cloak: this is gene-
rally of white cloth, and very fine.
The other garments are of what co-
lours they fancy moſt. Inſtead of the
márro, worn by the men, the women
have a ſmaller parú, beneath the
larger, as an under petticoat.

"When travelling, they uſually
tuck up the parú, to prevent its being
ſoiled or dirty. If perſons of rank ap-
pear with more than the ordinary
quantity of cloth around them, this is
deſigned for a preſent; and they gene-
rally honour the perſon for whom it is
intended with winding it round him
with their own hands.

"The women uncover their ſhoul-
ders and breaſts in the preſence of a
chief, or on paſſing the ſacred ground.
Their bonnets reſemble the green
ſhades which our ladies uſe in ſummer:
they are often changed, as they muſt
caſt them away on paſſing the morai;
but they are replaced in a minute by
plaiting, or weaving, the leaves of the
cocoa-nut; and for this they prefer
the bright yellow leaves to the green
ones. The turban dreſs and tamóu are
never worn by the women but at the
heivas, and are called táao oópo. Both
ſexes wear garlands of flowers and
feathers, but no wig, or artificial coif-
fure. The tamóu is made from the
hair of their departed relatives, and
held in the higheſt eſtimation: it is
ſeldom compoſed of more than ſix or
nine hairs in thickneſs, but is often
five or ſix fathoms long. They ſome-
times dreſs with a garland of cocoa-nut
fibres, ornamented with bits of pearl-
ſhell, and the nails of the thumb and
fingers of their deceaſed relations:
theſe they uſe as mourning, and con-
ſider as very precious relics. The wo-
men have no morai, nor appropriate
place of worſhip; nor are they ever
preſent at their ſolemnities; neverthe-
leſs they ſuppoſe they ſhall be admitted
to happineſs with the Eatóoa, as well
as the men.

"In the tattooing of men and wo-
men there is a ſmall ſpot on the inſide
of each arm, juſt above the elbow,
which is a mark of diſtinction, and
ſhows that ſuch a perſon may eat or touch
his father's and mother's food, without
rendering it ráa, or ſacred; it is a ſort
of ſeal, that all the amóas have been
performed. This is generally received
when the head is made free, which is
the laſt amóa, except that of friendſhip
and marriage. The man who does the

ta tooing to young or old, is called at the pleasure of the parties, and no constraint is ever used. They say the persons will not suffer him to leave off while they can endure the stroke of the instrument, though they make wry faces and lamentations as the work goes on them. The girls are always attended by some female relations, who hold them while struggling under the pain of the operation, encouraging them to cry out, which they think helps to alleviate the anguish. When the pain becomes excessive, and they say they can endure no more, they use no compulsion. No person ever lifts his hand even to strike a child: on the contrary, the young girls under the operation will often strike those who compassionate them, and will them to suspend the operation, as they are never esteemed women till the whole is finished: this sometimes lasts for a year, or more, by intervals, from the commencement of the undertaking.

"No whites are allowed to go right into the world with less pain and danger: the women submit to little or no confinement within doors, but ride and go about as usual. The infant presently crawls, and soon learns to walk and attach as soon to swim. They run about entirely naked, and are remarkably healthy and active.

"They are generally acquainted with the [illegible] either in [illegible] and poetical matters [illegible]

"Their songs and hymns are soft and harmonious. The chief of the Italian or the most [illegible] with vowels, and [illegible] every harsh and guttural letter in their alphabet: this consists only of seventeen letters, with which they express themselves with great facility and precision. Their pronouns are a striking instance of this: there are different according to the number of persons spoken of or to, two only—we, two out of three in company—we, an indefinite number, have each a different pronoun specifically marking the person; and it is the same in the others, both personal and pollessive; a singularity perhaps unknown to any other language. *C g j k q s x* &c. they can hardly articulate, or pronounce a word into the composition of which these letters enter.

"In general, the ingenuity of all their works, considering the tools they possess, is marvellous. Their cloth, mats, fishing implements, canoes, houses, all display great skill: their mourning girdles, their war head-dress and breast-plates, show remarkable taste: their adjustment of the different parts, the exact symmetry, the nicety of the joining, are admirable: and it is astonishing how they can with such ease and quickness drill holes in a pearl-shell with a shark's tooth, and so fine as not to admit the point of a common pin.

"The men are excellent judges of the weather from the appearance of the sky and wind, and can often foretel a change some days before it takes place. When they are going to any distant island, and lose sight of land, they steer by sun, moon, and stars, as true as we do by compass. They have names for many of the fixed stars, and know their time of rising and setting with considerable precision: and, what is more singular, their names and the account of them resemble, in many instances, the Grecian fables: they have the twins, or two children, their Castor and Pollux, &c.

"Their year consists of thirteen months. They calculate by the lunations of the moon, and by the sun passing and repassing over their heads. They pretend to foretel when the rains will fall, and whether they will be more or less violent than common, and sow accordingly. They know the seasons for particular fish, and get ready: when the bread fruit will come in season; and whether the harvest will be plentiful or scanty, late or early. The day and night are divided into twelve equal parts, and they guess pretty exactly what the hour is by the sun and stars." *P.* 337.

OWHAO, OR BREAD-FRUIT.

"This beautiful, useful, and highly esteemed vegetable seems peculiar to the Pacific Ocean, and is in its highest perfection at Otaheite. The tree is of the size of a middling oak, which in its branching it greatly resembles; the leaves, however, are more like those of the fig-tree, both in colour and substance: they are a foot and a half in length, of an oblong form, the edges deeply indented, and the ribs yielding, when broken, a white milky juice: from the bark, or stock, a strong black gum exudes, which serves them instead of pitch for the canoes, and

irdlime to catch the ſmaller
id which, by tapping, might
ced in great quantities. The
: quick growth, ſhoots again
t down, and bears fruit in
rr years. This moſt plentiful
itious food grows as large as a
'o fifts. Its ſurface is rough
work; the ſkin is thin; the
ſmall; the intermediate part,
eaten, white, and very like
ſtence of the crumb of a new-
ll. It is divided like an apple,
core taken out, and then roaſt-
ir oven, when its taſte is very
o the crumb of the fineſt
bread, with a ſlight ſweetneſs,
a mixture of the Jeruſalem
:. Beſides furniſhing the moſt
food, and in the greateſt
ce, this tree claims pre-emi-
s affording from its bark the
able clothing; the wood be-
ellent for building, and for
oes, having the ſingular pro-
f not being affected by the
and the leaves are employed
ers for dreſſing their provi-
When the fruit is ripe they ga-
quantities, and form it into a
te called *mábie*, which will
the fruit is again in ſeaſon.
gathered for this uſe, they
f the outward rind, and lay it
to mellow; a deep pit is then
ie ground, and carefully lined
ge leaves; this cavity is filled
fruit, and ſtrongly thatched
ith a ridge like a muſhroom
: whole is preſſed cloſe with
id over it: there it ferments
les: when the fermentation is
ey open the pit, and put up
nented fruit in freſh leaves,
ut the core, and ſtoring it for
ve cover up potatoes for win-
me, previous to this proceſs,
the core, which makes the co-
iter, but prevents it from keep-
ng.

this ſeaſon alſo of the ripe
uit, they make a large oven
peeo. The chief, on this oc-
ſummons all his tenants and
nts to bring each a certain
of the ripe fruit, which on a
ointed is lodged at his houſe,
nount of fifteen or twenty hun-
ight. They next repair to the
: wood, and having collected
n his burden, they dig a hole
nine feet deep, paving it, and
building it up with large pebbles; this they fill with wood, and ſetting it on fire, when burnt out, and the ſtones thoroughly heated, they ſpread the embers on the bottom of the pit with long poles; theſe they cover with green leaves and the bruiſed ſtalk of the plantain: the pit is filled with the bread-fruit, and covered with ſtalks and leaves at bottom as on the ſides, and hot embers ſpread over them; the oven is then thatched down thickly with graſs and leaves, and the earth that was dug out caſt over the whole. After two or three days it is fit for uſe, when they make an opening, taking out as much as they need, and ſtopping it again cloſe. This paſte makes a moſt nutritious ſweet pudding, and all the children of the family and their relations feaſt on it eagerly. During this feſtive ſeaſon they ſeldom quit the houſe, and continue wrapped up in cloth: and it is ſurpriſing to ſee them in a month become ſo fair and fat, that they can ſcarcely breathe: the children afterwards grow amazingly. The baked bread-fruit in this ſtate very much in taſte reſembles gingerbread.

"This is repeated each returning ſeaſon; nor is it confined to the chiefs, as all may procure it who will be at the pains to provide the oven; for he who has no bread-fruit of his own, or dependants to ſupply it, goes round to his neighbours with garlands, like our May-day ones, of a ſhrub called perepeere; theſe are hollow, and capable of containing ſufficient bread-fruit for his family: all of his own rank contribute to fill them; and if he has hands ſufficient to ſcrape them and fill the pit, each brings his portion; if not, he leaves word when he means to call on them, and they prepare accordingly. If a chief wants bread-fruit, he ſends his garlands round, and they are ſure to come home full; if he ſends cocoa-nut leaves, they form them into baſkets for the ſame purpoſe. But, without ſending, he is ſure to be ſupplied with bread-fruit, hogs, and fiſh, whenever wanted. The hogs are baked in the ſame kind of oven." *P.* 375.

BIRDS.

"THE number of the feathered tribe is very great. Beſides the common tame fowl they have wild ducks, parroquets of various kinds, the blue and

and white heron, fly-flapper, woodpecker, doves, boobies, noddies, gulls, petereis, ſand-larks, plover, martin, men-of-war and tropic birds, with a multitude of others unknown to us. The mountains produce a great variety of a larger and ſmaller ſize, for beauty and for ſong; theſe are never ſeen on the low lands, nor near the ſea.

"The tropic birds build their neſts in holes of the cliffs; and as their long feathers are held in requeſt for their *paries* and mourning dreſſes, they procure them in the following dangerous manner. From the top of the high cliffs, beaten by the waves beneath, a man is lowered down by a rope, ſeated acroſs a ſtick: he ſearches all the holes from bottom to top, ſwinging from point to point by a ſtaff he holds in his hand, and by the ſtones which project, or the ſhrubs which grow there. When he finds a bird on her neſt, he plucks out her tail feathers, and lets her fly. When he can find no more birds, or is tired of the labour, he gives the ſignal to be drawn up. Dreadful as it may appear to be thus hanging thirty or forty fathom down, and four times as many to the bottom, few accidents ever happen; though the ſport is often continued for many hours together.

"They ſet a peculiar value on the ſhining black feathers of the men-of-war birds, which being birds of paſſage, they watch their arrival at the rainy ſeaſon; a float of light wood is then launched into the water, baited with a ſmall fiſh, as ſoon as they obſerve the bird approaching, whilſt they ſtand ready with a long pole of ſixteen or eighteen feet within reach of the float. The moment the bird pounces on the fiſh to ſeize it, they ſtrike at him with the pole, and ſeldom fail of bringing him down; if they miſs their aim, the bird cannot be again tempted to approach. The cock bird is moſt valuable, and a large hog will be ſometimes exchanged for one.

"The ſmaller birds are caught with the bread-fruit gum made into bird-lime, and ſpread on ſticks of bamboo. Thoſe who frequent the mountains will often kill them with a ſtone thrown by hand. Uſe in this ſport has made them fine markſmen; they point at the bird with the fore-finger of the left hand, as if taking aim, and ſeldom fail of bringing him down, if at no great diſtance; but on the wing they as ſeldom ſucceed." *P.* 381.

YAVA.

"YAVA is a ſhrub, whoſe root is peppery and hot: as it furniſhes their only intoxicating beverage, it is cultivated with great care. The preparation is diſguſting: ſeveral women have each a portion given them to chew, of the ſtem and root together, which, when maſticated, they ſpit into a bowl, into which ſome of the leaves of the plant are finely broken; they add water, or cocoa-nut liquor: the whole is then well ſtirred, and begins quickly to ferment, when it is ſtrained or wrung out in the mooo graſs, or cocoa-nut fibres, and drank in cups of folded leaves. It is highly intoxicating, and ſeems for a while to deprive them of the uſe of their limbs: they lie down and ſleep till the effects are paſſed off, and during the time have their limbs chafed with their women's hands. A gill of the yava is a ſufficient doſe for a man. When they drink it they always eat ſomething afterwards, and frequently fall aſleep with the proviſions in their mouths: when drank after a hearty meal it produces but little effect. After ſome continuance of yava-drinking, the ſkin begins to be covered with a whitiſh ſcurf, like the leproſy, which many regard as a badge of nobility: the eyes grow red and inflamed; and the ſoles of the feet parched and cracked into deep chaps, as ſome lips in winter. On the diſcontinuance of the practice, however, the ſkin ſoon becomes ſmooth and clean, and they grow fat, though few are found who deny themſelves the uſe of it. This vice is confined moſtly to the chiefs and their followers; the common people can ſeldom procure ſuch an indulgence." *P.* 396.

COMPARATIVE STATE OF THE ISLANDS.

"HEREDITARY ſucceſſion appears the eſtabliſhed cuſtom at Otaheite, and Otoo ſovereign; his chieftans, though ſupreme in their ſeveral diſtricts, owing him paramount obedience, and apparently at preſent unable to control his authority, and in a ſtate of general ſubjection. At Tongataboo an oligarchy ſeems to prevail, at the head

which is a monarch of the
ie race, to whom all pay ho-
et another perſon, under the
)ugonagaboola, has the chief
d authority, commanding the
ſea and land: whether this
hereditary or elective is not
ed. Toogahówe, though not
: ſon, on the death of Tibo
e, aſſumed the government;
owledged warlike character
removed every competitor.
beſe, other chiefs ſeem poſſeſſ-
at power. In Ohitahoo, the
nd of the Marqueſas which
d, the chief ſeems poſſeſſed of
r than was exerciſed in both
rs. Tongataboo reſembles
government of Japan, where
d majeſty is a ſort of ſtate pri-
the captain-general; but at
ndly Iſlands Futtafáihe has
iority, though Dugonagaboola
ſuperior in command as he ac-
ges himſelf inferior in dignity.
icitus deſcribes Germany as
of a monarch hereditary,
gnitatem, and a great general,
ted, *propter virtutem*, on ac-
his courage and military ſkill.
ſlands ſtrong traits of the an-
dal ſyſtem appear.

heir perſons, the men of the
rank all ſeem a larger race
elves, or the common people.
ite they were ſofter featured,
l and fleſhy; at Tongataboo
ſcular, and affecting a more
it and ſuperiority; at Ohita-
ugh complaining of hunger,
ſufficiently plump, and much
ooed all over, and diſtinguiſh-
ſs and ornaments.

women at the Marqueſas, for
feature, ſymmetry of form,
neſs of colour, far exceeded
iſlands. At Otaheite and
oo very few were ſeen who
enſions to beauty; they were
large, their features maſcu-
r colour deeper, and many
uſting: yet at Ohitahoo the
ppeared in the moſt abject
, whilſt at Otaheite ſome en-
tinguiſhed dignity, without
prohibitions as to food; and
were under reſtrictions ſeem-
enſlaved, and at liberty to
eir huſbands if they pleaſed.
ataboo ſome were held in the
verence, and Futtafáihe him-
one elderly woman the ſame

expreſſion of homage which he received from every other chieftain.

"In improvements and civil government the people of the Friendly Iſlands appear ſuperior: their canoes are larger, more numerous, and better formed; their clubs and carvings more curious, their land better cultivated, their roads neatly maintained, and their country generally encloſed with reed fences; property alſo appears more protected, and no arbitrary exactions noticed: while the deſpotic rule at Otaheite, in many inſtances, and the inſolent demands of the arreoy ſociety, tend to deſtroy all induſtry. Reſpect for the chiefs is every where great, but appeared leaſt at Ohitahoo.

"In manners, the Society iſlanders ſeem the moſt diſſolute, and the arreoy ſociety the ſink of lewdneſs and cruelty. In the Friendly Iſlands marriage is general, and, except the chiefs, they ſeem to have only one wife. It is ſaid at Tongataboo, that adultery is puniſhed with death. There, and at the Marqueſas, no infant murders are allowed; but, contrariwiſe, they are fond of their children, and take pleaſure in a numerous family. Though at the deceaſe of Tibo Moomóoe, and during his illneſs, ſome cruel and inhuman practices are mentioned, yet nothing comparable with the horrible human ſacrifices at Otaheite. In another feature alſo they greatly differ, as old age is as much reſpected at Ohitahoo and Tongataboo as it is neglected at Otaheite.

"In their propenſity to theft they too much reſemble each other, though the Friendly iſlanders ſeemed the moſt daring. With reſpect to the diſeaſe which makes the moſt fatal ravage, the Society iſlanders are much the moſt generally infected; fewer at Tongataboo; and at the Marqueſas it is happily yet unknown.

"As to native fertility, all the iſlands, with prudence and culture, would furniſh abundant ſupplies; but as the natives labour little, and truſt to the ſpontaneous productions of the earth chiefly, all ſuffer at certain times of the year, when the bread-fruit is out of ſeaſon, a temporary ſcarcity. At Ohitahoo it amounted to hunger; the máhie was diſguſting; and the very animals were pinched for want of food, though no where did the bread-fruit trees appear more flouriſhing. At Tongataboo, the chiefs, to ſecure plen-

ty,

[illegible] to other [illegible] the greateſt pro[illegible] the productions appeared, [illegible] the [illegible] tribe walk com[illegible]ſitted as [illegible] clothings, and by the arrow [illegible], and what is seldom known. The [illegible] of low [illegible] with plenty of bread-fruit, cocoe, and cocoa-nut. At Otaheite there is no low land; at Longatabboo the country is flat and enclosed, and, though little cultivated, very productive. But after viſiting all the other iſlands, Captain Wilſon obſerves, that he was forcibly ſtruck, at his ſecond viſit to Otaheite, with the ſuperior politeneſs of their manners, their ſingular cordiality of addreſs, and their viſible improvement during that ſmall ſpace in the ſcale of civilization in dreſs as well as behaviour: and taking into the account its amenity, the ſalubrity of the climate, the plenty of fine water, ſpontaneous productions of the earth, the rich and moſt romantically picturesque appearances of the country, he felt the juſtice of the title given to Otaheite by one of the navigators, as the Queen of Iſlands." *P.* 405.

XLV. *Park's Travels in the Interior Diſtricts of Africa.* (Continued from p. 211.)

CRUELTIES ATTENDANT ON AFRICAN WARS.

Auguſt 15, 1796.

"ABOUT nine o'clock I paſſed a large town called Sai, which very much excited my curioſity. It is completely ſurrounded by two very deep trenches, at about two hundred yards diſtance from the walls. On the top of the trenches are a number of ſquare towers: and the whole has the appearance of a regular fortification. Inquiring into the origin of this extraordinary entrenchment, I learned from two of the townſpeople the following particulars; which, if true, furniſh a mourniful picture of the enormities of African wars. About fifteen years ago, when the preſent King of Bambarra's father deſolated Maniana, the Dooty of Sai had two ſons ſlain in battle, fighting in the king's cauſe. He had a third ſon living; and when the king demanded a further reinforcement of men, and this youth among the reſt, the Dooty refuſed to ſend him. This conduct ſo enraged the king, that when he returned from Maniana, about the beginning of the rainy ſeaſon, and found the Dooty protected by the inundations, he ſat down before Sai, with his army, and ſurrounded the town with the trenches I had now ſeen. After a ſiege of two months, the townſpeople became involved in all the horrors of famine; and whilſt the king's army were feaſting in their trenches, they ſaw with pleaſure, the miſerable inhabitants of Sai devour the leaves and bark of the Bentang tree, that ſtood in the middle of the town. Finding, however, that the beſieged would ſooner periſh than ſurrender, the king had recourſe to treachery. He promiſed, that if they would open the gates, no perſon ſhould be put to death, nor ſuffer any injury, but the Dooty alone. The poor old man determined to ſacrifice himſelf, for the ſake of his fellow-citizens, and immediately walked over to the king's army, where he was put to death. His ſon, in attempting to eſcape, was caught and maſſacred in the trenches; and the reſt of the townſpeople were carried away captives, and ſold as ſlaves to the different Negro traders." *P.* 226.

MANSIA—KAMALIA—THE AUTHOR'S KIND RECEPTION BY KARFA TAURA.

September 17.

"I SET out for Manſia, a conſiderable town, where ſmall quantities of gold are collected. The road led over a high rocky hill, and my ſtrength and ſpirits were ſo much exhauſted, that before I could reach the top of the hill, I was forced to lie down three times, being very faint and ſickly. I reached Manſia in the afternoon. The Manſa of this town had the character of being very inhoſpitable; he, however, ſent me a little corn for my ſupper, but demanded ſomething in return: and when I aſſured him that I had nothing of value in my poſſeſſion, he told me (as if in jeſt), that my white ſkin ſhould not defend me if I told lies. He then ſhowed me the hut wherein I was to ſleep; but took away my ſpear, ſaying that it ſhould be returned to me in the morning. This trifling circumſtance, when joined to the character I had heard of the man, made me rather ſuſpicious of him;

d I privately deſired one of
itants of the place, who had
l quiver, to ſleep in the ſame
ne. About midnight, I heard
approach the door, and ob-
ıe moonlight ſtrike ſuddenly
hut, I ſtarted up, and ſaw a
ing cautiouſly over the thref-
immediately ſnatched up the
ow and quiver, the rattling
made the man withdraw:
ompanion looking out, aſſur-
ıt it was the Manſa himſelf,
:d me to keep awake until the
I cloſed the door, and
arge piece of wood behind it;
wondering at this unexpected
:n ſomebody preſſed ſo hard
e door, that the Negro could
keep it ſhut. But when I
him to open the door, the
an off, as before.
on as it was light, the Negro,
queſt, went to the Manſa's
l brought away my ſpear.
ıe that the Manſa was aſleep,
his inhoſpitable chief ſhould
ans to detain me, he adviſed
out before he was awake;
immediately did; and about
ck reached Kamalia, a ſmall
ıated at the bottom of ſome
ls, where the inhabitants col-
in conſiderable quantities.
ıreens here live apart from
s, and have built their huts in
d manner, at a ſhort diſtance
town. They have a place ſet
performing their devotions
ıich they give the name of
r moſque; but it is in fact
more than a ſquare piece of
nade level, and ſurrounded
runks of trees, having a ſmall
ı towards the eaſt, where the
), or prieſt, ſtands, when he
people to prayers. Moſques
onſtruction are very common
ıe converted Negroes; but
either walls nor roof, they
be uſed in fine weather.
rains, the Buſhreens perform
otions in their huts.
ny arrival at Kamalia, I was
l to the houſe of a Buſhreen
arfa Taura, the brother of
ıoſe hoſpitality I was indebted
:o. He was collecting a coffle
with a view to ſell them to
peans on the Gambia, as ſoon
ins ſhould be over. I found
ıg in his baloon, ſurrounded
by ſeveral Slatees, who propoſed to join the coffle. He was reading to them from an Arabic book; and inquired, with a ſmile, if I underſtood it? Being anſwered in the negative, he deſired one of the Slatees to fetch the little curious book, which had been brought from the weſt country. On opening this ſmall volume, I was ſurpriſed, and delighted, to find it our *Book of Common Prayer*; and Karfa expreſſed great joy to hear that I could read it: for ſome of the Slatees, who had ſeen the Europeans upon the coaſt, obſerving the colour of my ſkin (which was now become very yellow from ſickneſs), my long beard, ragged clothes, and extreme poverty; were unwilling to admit that I was a white man, and told Karfa, that they ſuſpected I was ſome Arab in diſguiſe. Karfa, however, perceiving that I could read this book, had no doubt concerning me; and kindly promiſed me every aſſiſtance in his power. At the ſame time he informed me, that it was impoſſible to croſs the Jallonka wilderneſs for many months yet to come, as no leſs than eight rapid rivers, he ſaid, lay in the way. He added, that he intended to ſet out himſelf for Gambia as ſoon as the rivers were fordable, and the graſs burnt; and adviſed me to ſtay and accompany him. He remarked, that when a caravan of the natives could not travel through the country, it was idle for a ſingle white man to attempt it. I readily admitted that ſuch an attempt was an act of raſhneſs, but I aſſured him that I had now no alternative; for having no money to ſupport myſelf, I muſt either beg my ſubſiſtence, by travelling from place to place, or periſh for want. Karfa now looked at me with great earneſtneſs, and inquired if I could eat the common victuals of the country; aſſuring me he had never before ſeen a white man. He added, that if I would remain with him until the rains were over, he would give me plenty of victuals in the mean time, and a hut to ſleep in; and that after he had conducted me in ſafety to the Gambia, I might then make him what return I thought proper. I aſked him, if the value of one prime ſlave would ſatisfy him. He anſwered in the affirmative; and immediately ordered one of the huts to be ſwept for my accommodation. Thus was I delivered, by the friendly care of this benevolent Negro, from a ſituation

[illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

called *tornadoes*), accompanied
nder and rain. Theſe uſher
is denominated *the rainy ſeaſon*;
ontinues until the month of
er. During this time, the di-
ins are very heavy; and the
ig winds are from the ſouth-
he termination of the rainy
likwiſe attended with violent
s; after which the wind ſhifts
north-eaſt, and continues to
m that quarter during the reſt
ar.

en the wind ſets in from the
ſt, it produces a wonderful
in the face of the country.
ſs ſoon becomes dry and wither-
rivers ſubſide very rapidly,
y of the trees ſhed their leaves.
his period is commonly felt the
n, a dry and parching wind,
from the north-eaſt, and accom-
y a thick ſmoky haze; through
ne ſun appears of a dull red co-
This wind, in paſſing over the
ſert of Sahara, acquires a very
attraction for humidity, and
up every thing expoſed to its
. It is, however, reckoned
lutary, particularly to Euro-
who generally recover their
during its continuance. I ex-
ed immediate relief from ſick-
oth at Dr. Laidley's, and at
a, during the harmattan. In-
ne air during the rainy ſeaſon
ded with moiſture, that clothes,
runks, and every thing that is
e to the fire, become damp and
; and the inhabitants may be
live in a ſort of vapour-bath:
dry wind braces up the ſolids,
were before relaxed, gives a
l flow of ſpirits, and is even
t to reſpiration. Its ill effects
it it produces chaps in the lips,
icts many of the natives with
s.

henever the graſs is ſufficiently
e Negroes ſet it on fire; but in
ar, and other Mooriſh coun-
his practice is not allowed; for
on the withered ſtubble that the
feed their cattle, until the re-
f the rains. The burning the
n Manding exhibits a ſcene of
grandeur. In the middle of
ght, I could ſee the plains and
ains, as far as my eye could
variegated with lines of fire;
ne light reflected on the ſky,
he heavens appear in a blaze.
In the daytime, pillars of ſmoke were
ſeen in every direction; while the
birds of prey were obſerved hovering
round the conflagration, and pouncing
down upon the ſnakes, lizards, and
other reptiles, which attempted to
eſcape from the flames. This annual
burning is ſoon followed by a freſh and
ſweet verdure, and the country is
thereby rendered more healthful and
pleaſant." *P.* 258.

JALLONKA WILDERNESS. MISERABLE FATE OF A FEMALE SLAVE.

April 24, 1797.

"BEFORE daybreak the Buſhreens
ſaid their morning prayers, and moſt
of the free people drank a little *more-
ning* (a ſort of gruel), part of which
was likewiſe given to ſuch of the ſlaves
as appeared leaſt able to ſuſtain the
fatigues of the day. One of Karfa's
female ſlaves was very ſulky, and when
ſome gruel was offered to her, ſhe re-
fuſed to drink it. As ſoon as day
dawned we ſet out, and travelled the
whole morning over a wild and rocky
country, by which my feet were much
bruiſed; and I was ſadly apprehenſive
that I ſhould not be able to keep up
with the coffle during the day; but I
was, in a great meaſure, relieved from
this anxiety, when I obſerved that
others were more exhauſted than my-
ſelf. In particular, the woman ſlave,
who had refuſed victuals in the morn-
ing, began now to lag behind, and
complain dreadfully of pains in her
legs. Her load was taken from her,
and given to another ſlave, and ſhe
was ordered to keep in the front of the
coffle. About eleven o'clock, as we
were reſting by a ſmall rivulet, ſome
of the people diſcovered a hive of bees
in a hollow tree, and they were pro-
ceeding to obtain the honey, when the
largeſt ſwarm I ever beheld, flew out,
and attacking the people of the coffle,
made us fly in all directions. I took
the alarm firſt, and I believe was the
only perſon who eſcaped with impu-
nity. When our enemies thought fit
to deſiſt from purſuing us, and every
perſon was employed in picking out
the ſtings he had received, it was diſ-
covered that the poor woman above
mentioned, whoſe name was Nealee,
was not come up; and as many of the
ſlaves in their retreat had left their
bundles behind them, it became ne-
ceſſary for ſome perſons to return,

and bring them. In order to do this with ſafety, fire was ſet to the graſs a conſiderable way to the eaſtward of the hive; and the wind driving the fire furiouſly along, the party puſhed through the ſmoke, and recovered the bundles. They likewiſe brought with them poor Nealee, whom they found lying by the rivulet. She was very much exhauſted, and had crept to the ſtream, in hopes to defend herſelf from the bees by throwing water over her body; but this proved ineffectual; for ſhe was ſtung in the moſt dreadful manner.

"When the Slatees had picked out the ſtings as far as they could, ſhe was waſhed with water, and then rubbed with bruiſed leaves; but the wretched woman obſtinately refuſed to proceed any farther; declaring, that ſhe would rather die than walk another ſtep. As entreaties and threats were uſed in vain, the whip was at length applied; and after bearing patiently a few ſtrokes, ſhe ſtarted up, and walked with tolerable expedition for four or five hours longer, when ſhe made an attempt to run away from the coffle, but was ſo very weak, that ſhe fell down in the graſs. Though ſhe was unable to riſe, the whip was a ſecond time applied, but without effect; upon which Karfa deſired two of the Slatees to place her upon the aſs which carried our dry proviſions; but ſhe could not ſit erect; and the aſs being very refractory, it was found impoſſible to carry her forward in that manner. The Slatees however were unwilling to abandon her, the day's journey being nearly ended: they therefore made a ſort of litter of bamboo canes, upon which ſhe was placed, and tied on it with ſlips of bark: this litter was carried upon the heads of two ſlaves, one walking before the other, and they were followed by two others, who relieved them occaſionally. In this manner the woman was carried forward until it was dark, when we reached a ſtream of water, at the foot of a high hill called Gankaran-kooro; and here we ſtopt for the night, and ſet about preparing our ſupper. As we had only eat one handful of meal ſince the preceding night, and travelled all day in a hot ſun, many of the ſlaves, who had loads upon their heads, were very much fatigued; and ſome of them *ſnapt their fingers*, which among the Negroes is a ſure ſign of deſperation. The Slatees immediately put them all in irons; and ſuch of them as had evinced ſigns of great deſpondency, were kept apart from the reſt, and had their hands tied. In the morning they were found greatly recovered.

"At daybreak poor Nealee was awakened; but her limbs were now become ſo ſtiff and painful, that ſhe could neither walk nor ſtand; ſhe was therefore lifted, like a corpſe, upon the back of the aſs; and the Slatees endeavoured to ſecure her in that ſituation, by faſtening her hands together under the aſs's neck, and her feet under the belly, with long ſlips of bark; but the aſs was ſo very unruly, that no ſort of treatment could induce him to proceed with his load; and as Nealee made no exertion to prevent herſelf from falling, ſhe was quickly thrown off, and had one of her legs much bruiſed. Every attempt to carry her forward being thus found ineffectual, the general cry of the coffle was, '*Kang-tegi, kang-tegi*—Cut her 'throat, cut her throat;' an operation I did not wiſh to ſee performed, and therefore marched onwards with the foremoſt of the coffle. I had not walked above a mile, when one of Karfa's domeſtic ſlaves came up to me, with poor Nealee's garment upon the end of his bow, and exclaimed, '*Nealee agiuta* (Nealee is loſt).' I aſked him, whether the Slatees had given him the garment, as a reward for cutting her throat; he replied, that Karfa and the ſchoolmaſter would not conſent to that meaſure, but had left her on the road; where undoubtedly ſhe ſoon periſhed, and was probably devoured by wild beaſts." *P.* 331.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XLVI. *Some Obſervations upon the Vindication of Homer, and of the ancient Poets and Hiſtorians, who have recorded the Siege and Fall of Troy.* Written by J. B. S. Morritt, Eſq.* By Jacob Bryant.

* See Monthly Epitome, vol. ii. p. 259.

p. 96. 48. Eton, *Pote and ms.*

PREFACE.

author of the work which I
i about to conſider has given
title of *A Vindication of Ho-*
ſeems extraordinary that he
ıve expended ſo much labour
rily; for he has taken in hand
ate where there was no griev-
l to maintain what was never
ıot one ſyllable is to be found
eatiſe, which he is pleaſed to
hat at all derogates from the
of the poet; on the con-
ere appears every mark of
ſt admiration. To this Vin-
ınother is annexed of the an-
:ts and Hiſtorians who have
the Siege and Fall of Troy:
eſe are Metrodorus, Herodo-
ıcydides, Diodorus Siculus,
, Plutarch; of the Poets, Si-
Euripides, Lucretius, Ovid:
others, to a large amount,
added. Theſe are all ſpoken
: as writers of conſequence;
heir authority I continually
ıor can there be ſhown an in-
which they have been miſre-
: the author, therefore, is
ınneceſſary trouble to defend
:re is no cenſure nor oppoſi-
zeal and humanity are need-
he tries to juſtify what was
ɔuted. At the ſame time, it
orth while, as we proceed, to
is mode of vindication; for
:t it will be ſometimes found
: removed from abuſe: but
ſhall ſay more hereafter."—

EXTRACT.

eems extraordinary that peo-
l be ſo very ſolicitous about
ation of Homer when it was
leaſt danger; for in the eſti-
the world a poet's character
lepend upon the truth of his
ut upon the execution of his
ere was therefore no occaſion
ı Vindication of Homer, for
been nothing hinted to his
nent. Not the leaſt evil ac-
ough I ventured to ſubſtitute
gue inſtead of a ſuppoſed
to have removed the ſcene
r region. I believe few have
ſhown a greater regard for the Poet's honour, or placed his excellence in a fairer light. Thoſe who will not allow the Ilias to be a fable, yet own that it abounds with ſtories of gods and demi-gods, alſo with many ſupernatural events and ſtrange occurrences, which by every reaſonable and impartial perſon muſt be given up; and they are accordingly ſo acknowledged: in conſequence of this, thoſe who inſiſt upon the authenticity of the hiſtory are obliged to make great defalcations, and to diveſt the poem of many ſpurious ornaments. Hence it looks like a tree, ſtripped of its leaves and branches; nothing but the bare ſtem appears—*-trunco, non frondibus efficit umbram.* This, in great meaſure, is allowed by the author of the Vindication; but he aſſerts, that whatever improbabilities there may be, they do not impeach the credibility of the hiſtory: but this is a great miſtake; for the truth of any hiſtory muſt be more or leſs doubted, in proportion to theſe incredible articles. What ſhould have been ſaid is this, that they do not affect the Poet: on the contrary, if they are well conducted, they add to his reputation. The whole being a figment will not prove any obſtacle. The poem of the Fairy Queen is an allegory; and the hiſtory of La Mancha's Knight is a fiction. Yet did either Spenſer or Cervantes ſuffer in their character, or was the reputation of their works diminiſhed? Why then are we ſo blindly ſolicitous about the truth of any poetical work, if it was deſigned to be a fable? Many fictions ſerve to illuſtrate the ſubject matter, and to lead to truths in diſguiſe. If we admit nothing but what is literally true, all tropes and metaphors muſt be given up, and analogy laid aſide. The greateſt beauties and moſt uſeful ornaments in writing muſt be ſacrificed. Let then the war of Troy be either real or feigned, to what does it amount? The Ilias will in all reſpects be the ſame, and its excellence unimpaired.

" But it is objected, that I have ſuppoſed that it originated in Egypt. Something to this purpoſe has been laid before the reader, but nothing determined: but if it were true, the ſame concluſions would follow, as the poem would be the ſame, from whatever quarter it came. If we poſſeſs a ſalutary fruit, or uncommon ſpecies of flower,

flower, why are we over-ſolicitous about its native region or climate? And if a perſon ſhould be ſo indiſcrete as to ſay that it came from the deſert of Zara, or the ſnows of Greenland, ſtill be not too much offended, nor give way to extravagant cenſure and contemptuous ill-will. Mix a little compaſſion with your ſeverity, and thank Heaven that you are better informed. To what obloquy have ſome people been expoſed, becauſe they ventured to engage in an innocent inquiry! There has been an outcry on all ſides, that the whole of ancient hiſtory was in danger: it was, they ſay, a great preſumption to move ſuch a queſtion.

Μη τινιν Καμαριναν, ακινητος γαρ αμεινων.

Yet ſuch queſtions have been agitated, and no evil has enſued. We know that the popular ſtory of Regulus, and of his return to Carthage, is mentioned by Silius Italicus, and likewiſe by Horace, and recorded as true: yet whoever reads Palmerius will find good reaſon to doubt it. The whole hiſtory of the Trojan war is by Monſieur Paſchal ſet aſide as a fable: and the evidence of Paſchal is of no ſmall conſequence. *Homer wrote a romance; for nobody can believe that Troy and Agamemnon had any more exiſtence than the golden apple: he had no intention to write a hiſtory, but merely to amuſe us* *. See the Anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed Perſons, by W. Seward, Eſq. Supplement, p. 249.

"But it is ſtill ſaid, if this war is doubted, to what can we truſt? I anſwer, to every hiſtory which is better authenticated; to the hiſtory of the ſiege of Tyre and of Carthage, alſo of Saguntum. We may give credit to the hiſtories of Hannibal and the Scipios, of Pompey and Lucullus, of Cato and of Cæſar; in preference to any hiſtory of the ſon of Venus, or of Thetis; of Jupiter, Neptune, or Vulcan. Beſides, the diſpute about this city in Phrygia is not merely at what time it exiſted, or where, but w it could poſſibly have exiſted; nature of the country is ſuch beſt geographers could never a its poſition. Strabo thought th was a part of the region near um, where it might have ſto this was only opinion. The had no tradition about it; nor name of Troy known there Chevalier, as we have ſee placed it upon a hill inland, author of the Vindication him: but he ultimately diffe him, and differs from himſelf, at variance with Homer and world beſide. Still the ala been ſo great, that it has be *Our holy religion is hazarded, faith in danger.* But ſurely th muſt be very lukewarm that affected by the tale of a woode and a Phrygian borough: and not conſider the injury which to religion, as well as the diſhon making it depend upon ſuch and precarious objects. I littlet that by demoliſhing Babel I injure the holy city, or by down a pagoda ruin the churc

"Another argument to whic have applied, and of which taken ſome notice before, is on the authority of Thucydid believed the hiſtory of this w true, and gave it his ſanction. *it poſſible*, they ſay, *to oppoſe f dence?* He was certainly a n cellent hiſtorian; yet we may ably ſuppoſe that, like Socrates Solon, and other philoſoph Greece, he had his ſhare of cr and believed, as they did, in ditions of his country. Whe all abounded, we cannot ſupp to have been exempt. If t were to aſſent to any ſtrange which they believed, it would ficult to know where to ſto muſt give credit to the ſtory Hydra, and of brazen bulls, Cerberus and Typhœus, and

* "Every body knows the excellence of Monſieur Paſchal, of whom and many other reſpectable writers, ſpeak with the higheſt veneration. I am not the only perſon, even of the moderns, who have eſteemed the Troy a fable. I have the countenance of ſome of the wiſeſt men of an and I have mentioned, among others, the name of Anaxagoras; who h treated with ſo much contempt. It was through him that ſuch improv were made in religious philoſophy; for he added νους, or divine intell matter, which before was thought not only to be eternal, but the u cauſe of beings."

gods. The hiſtory of their
gs alſo muſt be received, as it
licitly believed by them: ſuch
rops διῤῥυς, and the ſerpentine
onius, *prides ſine matre creata*,
r with numberleſs metamor-
and idle fables, with which
thology and hiſtories are filled.
e of Ganymede, the conſta-
of Phaëton, the rape of Pro-
and wandering of Ceres; the
of Argus ωανοπτης; the fable
ow Ιὼ; and the ανοθιωσις of
s, were looked upon as indiſ-
facts, and admitted into their
ogy. They were referred to
calculations, and the times of
ents were determined by them.
e learn by the accounts tranſ-
from Thallus, Philochorus,
enes, and other chronologiſts,
ed by Tatianus, Theophilus,
s, and from the Parian mar-
l extant. The moſt incredible
were looked upon as ſacred
and they raiſed altars and per-
religious rites in conſequence
belief. Hence theſe traditions
ot only credited by Palæpha-
urnutus, and Antoninus Li-
but by Pliny, Pauſanias, and
Plutarch, and long before, by
Socrates, Plato, and other phi-
rs of ancient date: we muſt
refore conclude that a hiſtory
eceſſarily be genuine becauſe
lieved it, for they were credu-
the laſt degree. Other reaſons
e aſſigned for a juſt aſſent, if
h can be obtained. Their au-
in ſuch inſtances cannot be
ſufficient, for they believed
leſs the greateſt abſurdities: I
ore or leſs, for they were not
uniform in their degree of
Thucydides may be obſerved
to ſpeak with ſome diffidence,
t to place an entire confidence
ier. He doubts, in ſome in-
whether the Poet is to be
: ει τῳ ἱκανος τεκμηριωσαι; again,
ψα αν ωοιησαι ὡ τι χρη κανταυθα
L. 1. c. 9. p. 9. c. 10. p.

has been mentioned, that this
upon which I had before writ-
l been conſidered by me for a
any years; and I had collected
memorials from a variety of
, and to a large amount, con-
the life of the Poet, and the
of his family. Theſe memo-
rials ſeemed to be curious, and at the ſame time not very obvious: but the author tells us, *that all that I have ſaid is conjecture, and of no weight; and notwithſtanding my erudition, my authority on this ſubject is on a level with that of the moſt ignorant*, p. 31. This is very deciſive and determinate; and the author ſets off to great advantage the opinion which he entertains of his own ſuperiority: I ſhall not, therefore, whatever erudition he may pleaſe to allow me, venture to reply, but will timely withdraw myſelf from ſo unequal a conflict. But before I quit the field entirely, I beg to hint to the author, that however conſcious he may be of his parts and powers, there are many inaccuracies and miſtakes ſtill remaining in the treatiſe which I have been obliged to oppoſe: but as I am led to believe that I have proved my innocence in reſpect to many ſevere articles of cenſure preferred againſt me, I ſhall reſt contented with having performed the duty which I owed to my character, and omit every thing which that duty does not require; nor ſhould I perhaps have made any reply to the treatiſe above mentioned, had it not contained ſome popular arguments which have been elſewhere uſed upon the occaſion. Hence by replying to one I give an anſwer to all. I had likewiſe another reaſon, which has always been prevalent in theſe reſearches, wherein I have at all controverted the early hiſtories of Greece. It ſeemed to me that, if I ſhowed the obſcurity, uncertainty, and inconſiſtency of theſe hiſtories, I ſhould tacitly recommend the hiſtory, of all others, the moſt ancient and moſt excellent, and ſhow its ſuperiority." *P.* 89.

XLVII. *The Britiſh Cabinet*; containing Portraits of illuſtrious Perſonages, engraved from original Pictures: with Biographical Memoirs. By JOHN ADOLPHUS, F. S. A. Imp. 4to. pp 44. 2l. 2s. *E. Harding*, Pall Mall.

LIST OF PORTRAITS,

(Engraved by Harding, Birrell, Vandenberghe, and Platt.)

1. *MARGARET Counteſs of Richmond and Derby* (1509).

2. *He-*

2. *Honourable Thomas Townſend* (1780), in the collection of Lord Sydney.

3. *Henrietta Ducheſs of Orleans* (1670), at Earl Poulett's.

4. *John Aſhburnham* (1671), at ditto.

5. *Charles Earl of Egremont* (1763), at Petworth.

6. *John Lord Poulett* (1649), at Earl Poulett's.

7. *Sir Henry Sidney* (1586), at the Earl of Egremont's.

8. *Arabella Churchill* (1730), at Lord Falmouth's.

9. *Dudley Lord North* (1677), at the Earl of Guildford's.

10. *Richard Sterne, Archbiſhop of York* (1683).

11. *Lady Sundon* (1742), at the Rev. Mr. Jacobs'.

12. *Lady Mary Dudley* (15—), at the Earl of Egremont's.

13. *Doctor Robert Brady* (1700).

14. *Sir Anthony Mildmay* (159—).

15. *Sir Robert Shirley* (16—), at Petworth.

16. *Roger Gale* (1744), in the Public Library, Cambridge.

17. *William Lord Willoughby, of Parham* (1666).

18. *Sir Henry Martin* (1641), in Trinity Hall Lodge, Cambridge.

19. *Mary Counteſs of Buckingham* (16—), from her Monument in Weſtminſter Abbey.

20. *Elizabeth Allington, Lady Seymour* (1731), at the Earl of Egremont's.

21. *Sir George Villiers* (1606), from his Monument in Weſtminſter Abbey.

22. *Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland* (1572), at the Earl of Egremont's.

23. *William Pitt* (1637).

24. *Francis Lord Seymour, of Trowbridge* (1664), at ditto.

25. *Thomas Lord Paget* (1742), at the Earl of Uxbridge's.

EXTRACTS.

HENRIETTA DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

"THIS Princeſs early ſhared in the misfortunes of her family. She was daughter of Charles I. K England, born at Exeter the 1 June 1644. Before ſhe had com her fifth year the murder of her was perpetrated, and the Pr with her mother, took refuge in

"The penſion aſſigned for the tenance of theſe unfortunate pri was ſo ill paid, that Cardinal d deſcribes a viſit which he made Queen in the Louvre, when he her in her daughter's apartment was lying in bed for want of w make a fire. 'The fact is,' ſa Cardinal, 'that the Queen's p 'was ſix months in arrear, the 'men refuſed credit, and the 'not a ſingle billet of wood 'houſe.'

"The Princeſs Henrietta, whi young, diſplayed ſo many charm the queen mother of France, A Auſtria, had it in contemplatior feſt a matrimonial alliance b her and the young king Louis Contrary to all reaſonable expec however, it appeared that the Ki tertained an indifference, or, pe an averſion to the Princeſs.

"The queen mother, findi firſt intentions fruſtrated, deter to make a match between her ſon, Philip Duke of Orleans the Princeſs. In this ſhe found aſſiſtance, for the Duke is deſcril being greatly attached to his n effeminate in his perſon and ma and, though fond of the comp women, more deſirous of their ration than their love. He ſeem capable of loving any one but ſelf.

"At the reſtoration the Princeſ to London, in company with h ther, who was deſirous of part ing in the joy of an event ſo nate to her family. Her c made a ſtrong impreſſion on the of Buckingham, and the Duke leans, apprehenſive perhaps of val's ſucceſs, inceſſantly preſſ Queen Dowager by letters to with his intended bride.

"When the Queen yielded t ſolicitations, King Charles II. a panied her one day's journey London, and many of the co paid the ſame compliment; but ingham was ſo entirely goverr his paſſion, that he reſolved leave the Princeſs, and a ſtall tained the King's permiſſion to

France. He carried his
aſſion to ſuch an exceſs,
:elled with the admiral for
to his amiable paſſenger
voyage, which was tem-
dangerous.

l at theſe appearances, the
d Buckingham to proceed
to Paris, while ſhe re-
· days at Havre with her
ho was attacked with a
ſequence of her fright.
recovered, and returned
ere the perſevering paſ-
ingham gave ſome unea-
intended huſband. He
to his mother; but that
ng no probability of the
ſs, and perhaps not diſ-
preſumptuous paſſion ſo
ich Buckingham's father
herſelf, calmed her ſon's
and the marriage was
ds completed.

·ent made the Princeſs
than ſhe had hitherto
: was generally admired.
ıg was ſuppoſed to make
ıe indifference with which
rly viewed her, by a de-
ſion utterly inconſiſtent
nſanguinity. There is,
well-founded reaſon to
this predilection was at-
any improper circum-
ıgh the Princeſs always
reat ſhare of influence
g, inſomuch that ſhe ex-
er of the queen mother,
ıſy of her huſband, who,
ıable of love, was very
: that tormenting paſſion
ıerally and often falſely
·roceed from it.

ay and diſſipated court of
where the intrigues of
ove were blended in the
ıble manner, and where
·d with high birth and
ſituation, could not fail
general homage: in ſuch
impoſſible that the Prin-
ſcape a conſiderable ſhare
Her huſband's jealouſy
o an exceſs by the num-
of her admirers. None
·ever, ſeems to have in-
ıh ſo much partiality as
's own favourite, the
uiches: for this young
ho was every way quali-

fied to deſerve her preference, the Princeſs felt an undoubted predilection, though it does not appear ever to have been carried to a criminal extent.

"She lived about ten years in the centre of admiration and intrigue; and, though often incommoded by her huſband's jealouſy, and the efforts of his miſtreſſes to make her uneaſy, in a ſtate of apparent felicity, when ſhe went to England on a ſecret miſſion to her brother Charles II.

"In this ſhe was eminently ſucceſsful, and on her return to France expected all the honours which could reſult from her peculiarly auſpicious ſituation, that of being, at the age of twenty-ſix, the medium of amity between the two moſt powerful ſovereigns in Europe. But, alas! how vain are the hopes of mortals! In eight days after her return ſhe was ſeized with a diſorder which terminated her exiſtence.

"The twenty-fourth of June 1670 ſhe went to St. Cloud with her huſband, and occaſionally complained of a pain in her ſide; this, however, did not hinder her from bathing, or ſeem likely to produce fatal conſequences. The twenty-ninth ſhe aroſe apparently in good health, but in the courſe of the day, and particularly after dinner, grew ſo ill that medical advice was thought neceſſary. By ſome ſtrange fatality, the phyſicians conſidered her complaint as trifling, though the Princeſs complained of the moſt excruciating internal torture, and expreſſed her firm belief that ſhe had been poiſoned. After nine hours of dreadful agony, ſhe expired the thirtieth of June.

"A ſuſpicion that ſhe was poiſoned by her huſband generally prevailed, and appearances were ſuch as to afford foundation to the opinion."

RICHARD STERNE, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

"THIS worthy prelate, no leſs celebrated for his learning than loyalty, was born in Nottinghamſhire, about the year 1596. He received his education at Cambridge, where he was fellow of Corpus Chriſti; and in the reign of Charles I. maſter of Jeſus College in that univerſity, and chaplain to Archbiſhop Laud.

"When the king was reduced to great pecuniary diſtreſs, Sterne, with ſeveral other heads of houſes, was very inſtrumental in forwarding the meaſure of ſending the univerſity plate to be coined for his Majeſty's uſe.

"Cromwell was ſo highly incenſed at this effort of honeſt zeal, that he ſeized Sterne, and two more maſters of colleges (Dr. Beale, maſter of John's, and Dr. Martin, maſter of Queen's), whom he carried in triumph to London. They were ſhown at Bartholomew Fair, and at Temple Bar, in order to give the people an opportunity of ſtoning them; but that not ſucceeding, it was judged expedient to confine them in the Tower.

"After remaining in this place nineteen weeks, Sterne was impriſoned thirty weeks in Lord Petre's houſe. He was afterwards ſent on board a ſhip at Wapping, and, with near threeſcore gentlemen, put under the hatches, all inlets for air being ſtopped, with the obvious intent of ſtifling the priſoners. The ſpace did not admit of their ſtanding upright, and they had no accommodation but the bare boards. It is even ſaid, that a project was entertained of ſelling them for ſlaves to the Algerines.

"After three years impriſonment, Sterne was releaſed, and had the conſolation to attend his worthy patron, Laud, for a ſhort time before his execution, and of performing for him the laſt offices on the ſcaffold.

"His oppreſſors had completely plundered him of every part of his property; they did not even ſpare the poultry in his yard, and robbed an unborn infant of the linen in which it ſhould have been wrapped.

"He lived in penury, which he ſuſtained with great fortitude, and total obſcurity, till the reſtoration, when he reſumed his maſterſhip of Jeſus College, which he held till he was made Biſhop of Carliſle, and afterwards Archbiſhop of York.

"He is the reputed author of that ineſtimable treatiſe the Whole Duty of Man; beſides which he compiled a ſyſtem of logic, wrote a comment on the 103d Pſalm, and aſſiſted in the Polyglot.

"It is to be recorded, as an honourable inſtance of charitable munificence, that he gave 1850*l.* towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral.

"He died the 18th of June 1683."

LADY SUNDON.

"LADY Sundon, whoſe maiden name was Dives, was the daughter of a gentleman in Hertfordſhire. She married William Clayton, Eſq. a gentleman of private family.

"Mrs. Clayton had the good fortune to obtain the ſituation of bedchamber woman to the Princeſs of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, to whom ſhe rendered her ſervices in the higheſt degree acceptable, and obtained a very great ſhare of favour and influence.

"The exact circumſtances to which her aſcendancy is to be attributed are not known. Lord Orford aſcribes it to her being entruſted with a ſecret relating to the Queen's health, which was not diſcloſed even to the King, or to the Queen's own phyſicians, till it was too late to ſave her life*. This account is deficient in ſome circumſtances of probability. Lady Sundon's influence was, however, ſo great, that Sir Robert Walpole frequently expreſſed his ſurpriſe at it, and declared that he had never been able to ſhake her credit.

"The intereſt of this lady's huſband was greatly promoted by the Queen's kindneſs. On the acceſſion of George II. in 1727, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treaſury; he was afterwards member for St. Mawes and for Plympton; and in 1735 he was made a peer of Ireland.

"His reſidence was at Sundon Houſe, in Bedfordſhire; and he was ſo remarkable for his parſimony, that in 1741, when he was candidate on the court intereſt to repreſent the city of Weſtminſter, the oppoſition party cauſed a dead rat to be carried about the ſtreets, which they ſaid had been ſtarved in his kitchen.

"Queen Caroline being a diſtinguiſhed patroneſs of learning, her favourite lady was likewiſe emulous of being thought a protectreſs of men of letters. She was courted by Dr. Clarke and Dr. Hoadly, and by many others who expected favours from the Queen. She correſponded with Dr. Hoadly;

* "Lord Orford's Works, vol. iv. p. 307."

and

letters to her, which are pub-
how his high opinion of her
nd influence.
e died, without iſſue, in Ja-
742."

R ANTHONY MILDMAY

AS ſon of Sir Walter Mild-
he founder of Emanuel Col-
nd obtained the honour of
ood at the hands of Queen
th, who likewiſe employed him
nbaſſy to France.
was ſent to that court in Sep-
1596, and, in conjunction with
Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury,
honour of inveſting Henry IV.
: order of the garter.
Anthony remained in France
wo years, and ſeems to have
conſiderable favour with the
who expreſſed his notion of the
attachment to the Earl of Eſ-
ſaying, that her Majeſty would
uffer that nobleman to ſtray
r petticoat. Sir Anthony re-
this expreſſion to the Queen,
ote four lines, in her own hand,
y IV. ſo replete with ſeverity,
en he read them, he was ſo ex-
d againſt the ambaſſador, that
e him out of the chamber, and
efrained from ſtriking him.
his wife Grace, co-heir to the
f Sir Henry Sherington, he
: daughter, who married Sir
Fane, afterwards Earl of Weſt-
d."

IR ROBERT SHIRLEY.

R Robert Shirley was the
t of three ſons of Sir Thomas
of a very ancient and reſpect-
nily in Suſſex. He was, by
r brother, Anthony, a great
, introduced to the Perſian
and, being promoted in the
erformed great ſervices againſt
ks, and added to his military
the honours of humanity.
was envied by the lords, and
by the ladies; and at length,
me oppoſition, married a re-
elation of the great ſophy,
companied him to England.
: himſelf ſingular by affecting
ly to appear in his Perſian ha-

this affectation it is probable
added a conſiderable ſhare of
pride, as he engaged in a quarrel with the Perſian ambaſſador, to whom he is ſaid to have given a box on the ear. The King (James I.), who hated quarrels, ſent them to Perſia, to prefer their mutual complaints to the ſophy; but they both died in the paſſage.

"The exploits of Sir Robert and his two brothers, Sir Anthony and Sir Thomas, were the ſubject of a dramatic piece; and Fuller compares them to the Horatii."

XLVIII. *Letters during a Reſidence in England.* Tranſlated from the French of HENRY MEISTER.—Containing many curious Remarks upon Engliſh Manners and Cuſtoms, Government, Climate, Literature, Theatres, &c. &c. &c. Together with a Letter from the Margravine of Anſpach to the Author. 8vo. pp. 324. 6s.—*Longman and Rees.*

CONTENTS.

LETTER I. General Deſcription of England—Compariſon of the Engliſh and French Character.—II. Deſcription of London—Revolutionary Anecdotes.—III. Playhouſes—Sitting of Parliament.—IV. Of the Britiſh Conſtitution—Of popular Elections.—V. Sunday—The Engliſh delight in the Country—Women.—VI. Priſons, Hoſpitals, Greenwich Hoſpital—Lettre de Miladi C***** à l'Auteur—Tranſlation of Lady C*****'s Letter to the Author—Of the Defects of the Britiſh Conſtitution—Difficulty of characterizing the Engliſh Nation—The Author's Reply to Lady C*****'s Letter.—VII. Of Shakeſpeare.—VIII. Opinion of the Engliſh Nation on Rouſſeau's Social Contract.—IX. More of old-faſhioned Politics; being a Continuation of the Subject of the foregoing Letter.—X. What a Traveller ought to be.—XI. Effects of Climate on the Engliſh Character—Preſent State of England, with reſpect to the French Revolution.—XII. Of Sea-coal, and its moral and

phyſical Effects.—XIII. Second Deſcription of London.—XIV. Of the Engliſh Stage.—XV. Of the Engliſh Language.—XVI. Dinner at Fiſhmongers' Hall.—XVII. Windſor, Slough, Oxford, Stowe, Blenheim.—XVIII. Engliſh Women—Morals of the Engliſh.—XIX. The Author, under the Similitude of a Dream, gives the Counteſs de V—— a Deſcription of the magnificent Country-ſeat of William Beckford, Eſq. in Wiltſhire.—XX. The Counteſs de V——'s Anſwer to the foregoing Letter.

EXTRACT FROM THE TRANSLATOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE Author, a Swiſs by birth, reſided, for twenty years before the French revolution, at Paris, in quality of correſpondent and literary agent for the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the Duke of Brunſwick, and the Margrave of Anſpach, together with other northern ſovereigns; a character in which the great Voltaire himſelf appears to have been employed by the princes of the Houſe of Brandenburgh, and which, though it does not entitle the perſon bearing it to be enrolled in the *corps diplomatique*, is yet neceſſary to promote the benefit of ſociety; and, if not ſo honourable, is, perhaps, a more innocent employ than that of an avowed ſpy under the protection of letters of credence.

"Mr. Meiſter is now, or was lately, at Zurich, in Switzerland, and is ſupported by a penſion allowed him by the Margrave of Anſpach. He is eſteemed, by thoſe who know him beſt, as a worthy and reſpectable man, poſſeſſing much literary knowledge, and more taſte." *P.* xxiii.

EXTRACT.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON THE ENGLISH CHARACTER.

"A DISTINGUISHABLE characteriſtic of the climate of this iſland is, its very great variableneſs, and a conſiderable degree of humidity. Winds, from whatever quarter they blow, bring with them rain; and in the faireſt days it is very ſeldom that the air is not loaded with vapours, more or leſs perceptible. We are every where enveloped in a fog; and, of all the countries I have ever travelled in, did I find fogs ſo frequent, or ſ and heavy. This is ſurely the miſts and vapours; and, were for high winds which every n then ſweep and dry the earth, it be conſtantly damp and wet; i eaſy to imagine that the rays ſun, having to force a paſſag ſtantly through ſuch a denſe ſphere, muſt be greatly weake power and activity. I will r with the Marquis de Caraccio *the brighteſt ſunſhine in Englan equal to the brilliancy of a moonlig in Naples:* it is, however, very that the ſun appears very ſeldo full ſplendour: for, when you you are going to enjoy the cor his beams, he is, in a momen hid from you by impenetrable and, in general, for whatever know not, except it be a pecul dilection for the immortal New his diſciples, nature appears to more laviſh of brilliant nights t days. Young, ſo harſhly phized by Le Mierre, in his this Young, I ſay, *(Noctamb que le ſoleil ſe couche,)* 'the 'walker, eager to ſee the ſettir conſidering the partial diſtribu day and night in his country, h reaſon for hating daylight tha nerally believed.

"I am ſenſible that theſe r apply rather to London tha parts of England. The immer ſumption of ſea-coal increaſes th tity of fog, thickens it, and re of longer duration, and, mo cauſes theſe miſts to be more and ſuffocating. I am never ſ incommoded as at the momen from my bed. To breathe t air of the morning is a ſort of which is not to be enjoyed in th large city; it is a poetical fan ceived, like other felicities Golden Age, in the brain of t ters of eclogues. I am of c that it is from being deprived enjoyment, that we may acco the habit ſo common with the l of riſing later than we are acc to do. They will endeavour ſuade you here, that theſe exh being impregnated with nitre a phur, are ſo far from being prej that they neutralize the fogs, the air, and preſerve it in a degree of temperature. Th

be, but it is very certain they
the atmoſphere thicker, and
irk and heavy, and perceptibly
the air you breathe with a very
:able black ſmoke.

:s a proof that the climate
iout England does not greatly
'om that of London, except in
umſtance juſt before mentioned,
' inſtance the nature of its pro-
By an excellent mode of culti-
the land is made to produce
of corn, and in ſuch abundant
hat one year's harveſt is ſuffi-
r the conſumption of fourteen
; the paſturage is rich; potatoes
erior to any grown in France,
ps are very good; but grapes,
the fruits and pulſe which owe
rfection to the genial influence
rm ſun, are not to be had; it
by mere dint of art that they
:d; and their vegetation being
is, they have rather the re-
ice than the reality of what they
:d. It is very eaſy to diſcover
it labour and painful induſtry
uxury employs in effecting this
on upon itſelf; it is Vulcan
›uring to get the better of
and it muſt be confeſſed, the
:mſelves are apt to fail when-
ey attempt any thing out of
'ovince.

ky in which no cloud is to be
ı ſo great a novelty, that it
ace of all other news; and it is
ıle for a foreigner not to remark
ful congratulations which he
n all ſides, when the ſun con-
s to ſhow himſelf ever ſo little
y fine day—very fine weather,

it not from the uncommonneſs
weather in England that the
has produced ſo many good
ıd ſo few painters of excellence?
is rarely ſeen there in her beſt
How much more ſenſible and
:en muſt the imagination prove?
in the perfection of her charms,
treſs only ſeen in this iſland for
ime, and, as it were, in ſecret;
' countries, as in Switzerland,
and in the ſouthern parts of
ſhe is a wife, and her beauty
ıought of and admired. Lively
ons may form a great poet, but
ill not make great painters.
it is not enough that the pain-
rongly charmed, but he muſt
ature with the pencil in his
hand; he requires the advantage of
time for obſervation; he muſt conſider
his model at leiſure; he muſt have
ſerene weather to view it in, and a
perfect daylight to ſee clearly every
object of his imitation; it is only under
a clear ſky that colours appear in their
full truth and luſtre.

"If you were told of an iſland in a
certain latitude, in which the winds
were extremely variable, the climate
rather temperate, but the air almoſt
continually loaded with fogs and wa-
tery miſts; if you were further in-
formed, that the inhabitants of this
iſland, after having, by their labour
and induſtry, acquired a competency,
indulged in habits which induced a
neceſſity for an abundant diet; that,
indeed, they conſumed little bread, an
aliment which is eaſily changed to
chyle, but a great deal of fleſh, much
butter, and large quantities of potatoes,
and that their conſtant beverage was a
ſtrong beer of a peculiar fattening
quality, and in which a little opium
was infuſed; would you not be inclined
to pronounce, that with ſuch a regi-
men, in ſuch a climate, the men muſt,
in general, have much bodily ſub-
ſtance, and materials for life and re-
production, and, in many reſpects,
great ſtrength and vigour for action,
and the ſupport of labour and hard-
ſhips; but that for the moſt part their
fibres muſt be ſoft and flaccid, and
conſequently without elaſticity and
feeling; and that, with a few excep-
tions, their animal ſpirits were dull,
and circulated but ſlowly? Well, now,
what you would preſume, I think I
have ſeen.

"The Engliſh caricatures always
picture a Frenchman lean and half
ſtarved; and it cannot be denied but
that the Engliſh, in general, have the
appearance of being far better fed.
This does not altogether proceed from
their eating more, but from the differ-
ence of the aliments which the one
and the other nation accuſtoms itſelf to.
There is more groſs and elementary
matter in the Engliſh diet; ours is at
the ſame time leſs heavy, and of a more
bracing quality, conſequently it muſt
more eaſily cheriſh the warmth of the
vital principle, and accelerate the cir-
culation of the blood. It is impoſſible
but from exceſs of the former regimen
there muſt be produced in the moral
character a greater degree of heavi-
neſs, indolence, and melancholy; and

by

by abuse of the latter, much gaiety, folly, and precipitance.

"Is not the disease to which the English are particularly subject, and which has passed to other nations by the name they have given it, *the spleen*, a plain proof of the twofold effects of their diet and climate? Do but ask our friend Montaigne, whether constantly to look up to a sky obscured with clouds and vapour, will not dispose the mind to gloomy thoughts, and melancholy ideas?

"As a relief from the anxiety and languor, the natural consequence of the mode of living I have described, the English are under the necessity of having recourse to various means, which are not without many inconveniences. They drink a great deal of tea; this certainly helps digestion, and dissolves the humours by helping them in their passage, but it increases perspiration, and brings on relaxations of the nervous system. Another means made use of, still more dangerous, is the immoderate quantities of the strongest wines, and the most fiery spirits. Gin and brandy are the regale of the lower sort of people, and the women of this class are not less addicted to drinking these liquors than the men.

"From these meteorological and dietetic remarks, I wish to draw a conclusion which, in my opinion, will fully explain why the characteristic of the English is that of method and steadiness, with less restlessness and more seriousness than we appear to possess; an activity less lively than ours, but more sedate; a degree of mirth less natural than with us, but not so easily excited, nor so violent in its paroxysms; a temper of mind less volatile, but more solid and profound; feelings less discoverable and active, but stronger and more just. If an Englishman begins to act he does it after reflection, and a full examination. His moments of mirth and jollity convey the idea of that sort of delirium attendant on the attacks of a feverish disorder. Who is there in France without wit and humour? I will freely pronounce that the very fools and idiots are not without it. But here, though the people in general think properly and justly on all occasions, you find but few who are possessed of wit, except some men of talents, who, by an assiduous attention, have opened the stores of ingenuity. Wit is not here a parasite plant, the spontaneous production of the land; it springs up only where it has been carefully planted in a soil properly prepared to receive it. There is, if you will permit me the remark, less wit and humour in England than in France; but what is found here is more original, and better digested; there are fewer false pretensions to a refined understanding here; it is here, too, less common to apply it to an improper use; and it is not, as in some other places, a general received opinion, that wit can make up for all deficiencies, and that, with it, decided opinions may be given on all matters without study, or the least previous acquaintance with the subject." *P.* 138.

XLIX. *Ten Views of the Interior of Gloucester Cathedral*, with Descriptions. Drawn and engraved by T. Bonnor. 8vo. pp. 20. 5s. *Bonnor, Cary.*

LIST OF PLATES.

1. *INSIDE View of the Cathedral.*
2. *The Choir and High Altar.*
3. *The North Aisle, with the Monuments of King Edward II. and King Osrick.*
4. *Cells for Punishment, in the North Transept, and Altar, in St. Andrew's Chapel.*
5. *The Whispering Gallery.*
6. *South Aisle of the Saxon Crypt.*
7. *The Lady's Chapel, from the West.*
8. *The College School.*
9. *The College Library.*
10. *The Great Cloister, from South-east.*

EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"THE plan of this work is, by copper-plate engravings, after accurate drawings made on the spot, and by historical and accurate descriptions, appropriate anecdotes, traditions, applicable literary compositions in verse and prose, &c. &c. &c. to present and explain a selection, from all parts of the kingdom, of the most picturesque and interesting views of *castles, abbeys, cathedrals, palaces, mansions, ruins*, and such other specimens of art, both of recent and remote date, as are best calcu-

ed to gratify the ſcientific taſte antiquarian; in addition to ſuch of the more ſtriking beau- extraordinary features of Na- have attracted particular ad- , or may be deemed worthy emplation of the curious, will ally embelliſh its pages." *P.* 5.

EXTRACT.

THE COLLEGE SCHOOL

AS built for the inſtruction of th belonging to the choir. It a firſt-rate ſeminary of learn- centuries: and its character atly raiſed by the judicious ar- nts and rules laid down by the ed Mr. Wheeler, who was its ſter during a conſiderable part latter end of the laſt century. previouſly been a tutor of urch College, Oxford. His , ingenuity, ability, and ſtrict , were happily applied to the ment of the ſchool in various He new-modelled it in every both within doors and with-

ore his time, the Grove, as it alled, was in a ſtate of neglect, with docks, thiſtles, and other pieces of decayed timber lay l about in all directions; and s of filth, depoſited on various its ſurface, rendered it altoge- nuiſance. With the aſſiſtance holars, and for their joint ex- ad amuſement, he filled up a that was there, removed all r and lumber, and laid out the after a regular plan. His ob- not merely to convert a neg- nd offenſive place into a play- ; his views were much more e: they were not leſs directed urage habits of induſtry, to activity, and to excite in minds a taſte for practical gar- and for the cultivation of a than they were to the inculi- levated and claſſical ideas. formed a mount; the path to mit of which was narrow and requiring great exertion to nd meant as an emblem of the happineſs. An *arbor vitæ* at of it, by its perpetual verdure, ical of the immortality of a ate, as the reward of virtuous and perſeverance. Two cy- ees at the bottom, were the emblems of death, through which all muſt paſs on their road to immortality. He planted a birch tree, with a vine twining up it, as alluſive to good and evil; and he diſtinguiſhed the walks by the appellations of the orators' walk, the poets', the hiſtorians', the moral, &c. according to the claſſes of the upper ſchool. The narrow walks within, were termed the reciters' walks; and that which formed the entrance to the Grove, was called the rudimentarians' or novitiates' in grammar.

"The ſchool clock was deſigned by Mr. Wheeler, and provided at the expenſe of Mr. John Hanbury, 'educated at this ſchool, and parliament man for this city.' The letters of the alphabet denoted the hours, which being read backward, expreſſed 'Moſt Loving Kind John Hanbury's Gift; For Ever Day Celeſtial Bleſs the Author.' The four corners were ornamented with the four cardinal virtues, each accompanied by proper ſymbols, and ſuitable Latin mottos. Twelve verſes correſponding with the twelve hours, and other lines in verſe, of an admonitory tendency, were occaſionally changed in colour, by a mechanical contrivance, from red to blue, black, &c.; the intention of which was to ſuggeſt, that however equal to its uſes that clock, or any other human invention might be, the exerciſe of an ingenious imagination, and the application of talents, may always add to the work, and render it ſtill more worthy of admiration." *P.* 17.

L. *Ten Views of Goodrich Caſtle, its Environs, and Flaneſford Priory*, on the Banks of the Wye; with Deſcriptions. To which is added, a Deſcription of Copped Wood Hill, with its ſurrounding Scenery, viz. Biſhop's Wood, Symond's Yat, &c. Drawn and engraved by T. Bonnor. pp. 46. 8vo. 7s. 6d. *Bonnor, Cary.*

LIST OF PLATES.

1. *NORTH View of the Caſtle.*
2. *Elevation and Aſpect on the S. S. E. Bank of the Wye.*
3. *The Great Weſt Tower of the Inner Baſtium.*
4. *The South Tower.*

5. *Inſide*

5. *Inſide View, from the Weſt.*
6. ——————— *Eaſt.*
7. ——————— *of the Kitchen, Ladies' Tower, Octagon Pillar, &c.*
8. *General View of the Caſtle.*
9. *The Breach at the North, or Ladies' Tower.*
10. *Remains of Flaneſford (now Goodrich) Priory.*
11. *Ichnography of the Caſtle—Ancient Tomb in Goodrich Church—Cradle of Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V.—Goodrich Chalice—A Silver Penny, &c. &c.*

EXTRACTS.

GOODRICH CASTLE*.

"IT is unknown when this caſtle was built, or by whom. The near affinity of its name to the ſignature of 'Godricus Dux,' which occurs twice in the Monaſticon, among the witneſſes to two charters granted by King Canute, has made it a queſtion, whether it might not have been named after, or built by him. The conjecture, however, ſeems to be wholly abandoned for want of corroborating circumſtances, to overcome the difficulty ariſing from the incident that neither of the monaſteries to which thoſe charters related, is in or near the county of Hereford, in which Goodrich Caſtle ſtands.

"The earlieſt authenticated accounts of this caſtle, are dated 1204; when William Marſhall, Earl of Pembroke, had a grant of it from King John. His ſon Walter died 1246." *P.* 9.

"Prior to the uſe of ordnance, it muſt have been a place of ſtrong defence, but too much expoſed to attacks from the adjacent heights to be long tenable againſt ſuch deſtructive engines.

"It ſtands on a ſmall promontory near the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the county of Hereford. When looked up to from the Wye, it bears a proud and formidable aſpect. The paſſage, and two cloſes, on the north and north-weſt, below it, and adjoining to its wood, are in the county of Monmouth, forming a circular area of about twelve acres; but the lands encompaſſing it on the other ſides, are in the county of Hereford.

"In this caſtle were depoſited the records of the region, or liberty of *Urchenfeld*, 'a great lordſhip 'longing 'to the Erle of Shrewſbury;' where it has a priſon, as being the Caput Baroniæ, or Libertatis." *P.* 12.

ROSS.

"THE greateſt boaſt of this town, is the honour of having produced that pure pattern of benevolence, John Kyrle, Eſq. characterized by Pope, and inveſted with deathleſs fame under the title of *the Man of Roſs*. The King's Arms, now a reſpectable inn, was formerly his reſidence, and ſtill bears the name of *the Man of Roſs's Houſe*†. An account of his delightful walks, his cauſeway‡, and other numerous benefits, which this town acquired by his laudable exertions, and judicious application of a very moderate fortune to objects of charity and public good, would highly embelliſh, but at the ſame time very greatly exceed the limits of this work§." *P.* 18.

* "So written by Gough, and other antiquaries of the preſent day, though the earlier authorities have ſucceſſively written it Goderyce, Godrich, Godrick, Goderick, Gotheridge, Goodwich, Goodrick, &c."

† "Where, in the aſſembly-room, is a drawing from which a *coinage* is intended to be ſtruck, out of reſpect to this extraordinary character, and deſcriptive of the advantages of the ſituation of Roſs. At the King's Head inn there is a reſpectable picture, a likeneſs of the Man of Roſs."

‡ "'Whoſe cauſeway parts the vale with ſhady rows?
'The Man of Roſs!' &c. POPE."

§ "A ſketch of his life will ſoon be publiſhed, by the author of this work, with an exact engraving of his portrait, from the original picture in poſſeſſion of Lord Muncaſter, who honours it with his patronage; the medallion upon his monument, of Charity ſupported by Benevolence; a fac-ſimile of his handwriting; his curious ring; his chair, &c. with a view faithfully to reſtore what Pope ſo pathetically laments,

'His race, his form, his name, almoſt unknown!'"

PECULIAR

PECULIAR CUSTOM.

HERE is a peculiar cuſtom which be accounted for, unleſs it ori- d for the advantage of this col- of St. Dubricius). It is, that nkers, or perſons owning land ing the river, have a right to fiſh part of the liberty of Urchen- provided they expoſe the ſalmon other fiſh that are caught, for on a board fixed up in the Here- turnpike road, between Llanfro- and Horewithy.' This 'Free er,' as it is called, extends from lom Lacy to Strangford, which een ſeven and ten miles. The ard has been down about ſeven Mr. Mynd, and others of the ourhood, remember the fiſh ex- o ſale upon it, which right of ſtill remains. About thirty go, Francis Woodhouſe, Eſq. miſtone, preſented it at the ma- rt of Wormlow, and compelled ermen to bring their fiſh to this that 'any woman big with , or poor perſon, might have as a piece as a pound;' and the er pound was fixed by the court ; but this muſt have been at a f ſcarcity, for not many years ſalmon frequently uſed to be Roſs for two-pence halfpenny nd. The ſcarcity of fiſh, of ars, appears to have been the this cuſtom has not been attend- for, before the wears were put he river, fiſh were ſo plenty, e farmers' ſervants and appren- s had it ſtipulated in their con- d indentures, at Hereford, and ghbourhood, 'that they ſhould but three days in a week'."

OTES OF THE REV. THOMAS FT—GOODRICH CHALICE,

ED in adminiſtering the ſacra- involves too intereſting a portion y to be omitted. It was drawn miſſion of the Rev. Mr. Henry s, A.M. vicar of this church,

e Rev. Thomas Swift, vicar of h, who was grandfather to wift, of St. Patrick's, in Ire- d married Elizabeth Dryden, the father of John Dryden the y whom he had ten ſons and ughters), at the time of the n was remarkably zealous and active for the royal party, and is deſcribed as having been conſpicuouſly courageous, and ſhrewd in his inventions to diſtreſs the enemy.

"Lord Clarendon obſerves, that 'the king received no relief that was 'more ſeaſonable, or acceptable,' than a ſum this clergyman collected, by mortgaging his eſtate, and every other means in his power, with which he repaired to Ragland Caſtle, whither his Majeſty had retired after the battle of Naſeby; 'when his diſtreſs was very 'great, and his reſources entirely cut 'off.' The governor, with whom he was acquainted, aſked his errand: 'I 'am come,' ſaid he, 'to give his Ma- 'jeſty my coat.' As he took it off, the governor pleaſantly replied, 'It is of 'little worth.'—'Why, then,' ſaid Swift, 'take my waiſtcoat;' which being ripped, was found to contain 300 broad pieces of gold.

"His mother was ſo capricious and ill natured as to diſinherit him (though an only child) merely for robbing an orchard when he was a boy. Beſides his church preferments of Goodrich and Bridſtow, he had a temporal eſtate of about 100*l.* per ann. in the pariſhes of Goodrich and Marſtow.

"His ability and exertions drew down the reſentment of the Earl of Stanford, Captain Kyrle, and the other officers acting under the Earl at Goodrich Caſtle; who purſued him and his family, with the fulleſt meaſure of rancour and oppreſſion: they likewiſe charged him with having purchaſed arms, and ſent them to Monmouth: and with preaching at Roſs, from 'Give unto Cæſar the things which are 'Cæſar's,' in which he was accuſed of rendering to Cæſar more than his due. He was ejected from his living of Goodrich in March 1646; his eſtates ſequeſtered the 4th of Auguſt following, and himſelf impriſoned: being again at liberty, he performed the duties of his profeſſion (in thoſe families, which, in better times, had been committed to his care), from houſe to houſe, adminiſtering the ſacrament from this chalice, which he bore about with him for that purpoſe; and in the year 1658, the 63d year of his age, he died; which was near two years before the return of King Charles II.; of courſe, the promiſed promotions which his 'ſufferings and ſervices' had occaſioned the king to declare it was his intention to reward him with, if ever

God ſhould reſtore him, he never enjoyed.

"The following tranſlations of the inſcriptions engraved upon the foot of this chalice, by the directions of Dean Swift, will add an authoritative cloſe to its hiſtory.

"*Upper ſide.*—'Jonathan Swift, D.D. 'Dean of St. Patrick's church, Dublin, 'will'd this chalice to be conſecrated 'to the uſe of the church of Goderidge.'

"*Under ſide.*—'Thomas Swift, vi-'car of this church, diſtinguiſh'd in 'hiſtory for what he did and ſuffered 'for Charles the Firſt, adminiſtered 'from this chalice.—Jonathan Swift, 'D. D. Dean of St. Patrick's church, 'Dublin (his grandſon by the male 'ſucceſſion), dedicates this ſame cha-'lice to this church for ever, 1726'." *P.* 32.

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:ights with the Ruſſian—
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and Paternoſter.

FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT.

Ruſſian empire, which in
ſpects now fixes the atten-
ırope, has for ſeveral years
ubject of a multitude of in-
s and writings, by which the
: of that country is conſider-
oved and enlarged. The
ı Catharine the Second, from
ceſſion to the throne, and
e whole of her reign, de-
ıe cultivation of this know-
been attended with ſo much
ıat Ruſſia, which, prior to
762, was a ſort of terra in-
our part of the globe, is
ſſeſſion of a very conſider-
of materials, from which
ıt ſtate of this remarkable
ıay be illuſtrated and de-
The firſt and moſt import-
the elucidation of the natu-
ral condition of Ruſſia was
ıtment of the academicians
erſburg to travel for the
exploring its qualities in
reſpects; and their journ-
rn the baſis of all that we
certainty of the internal
s extenſive empire. Theſe
diſcoveries aſſiſted the zeal
ıduſtrious foreigners, who,
ıe country itſelf, or by cor-
e and connexions, collect-
ıaterials, and communicated
ıf their labours to the pub-
ıe introduction of the go-
, which, beſides the benefi-
they produced on the poli-
niſtration of the empire,
greatly aſſiſted the knowledge of the country; by the admeaſurement and ſurvey of the diſtricts aſſigned them, which facilitated the conſtruction of ſpecial charts on a more accurate plan, by the more adequate enumeration of the people, &c. but, above all, by the wiſe and enlightened publicity with which it was allowed to treat of theſe matters, this knowledge acquired ſuch a powerful acceſſion, that the idea of a ſyſtematical digeſt of all the neceſſary materials was no longer to be conſidered as a vain ſpeculation. Buſching, at firſt, and after him Meſſieurs Schlœtzer, Herrmann, Hupel, and laſtly Storch, drew up their topographies and ſtatiſtics of the empire. Still, however, the voluminous journals of the academicians lay unopened to this country, and the travels of Pallas, Guldenſtædt, Georgi, Lepechin, Falk, the Gmelins, Fiſcher, and others, were in England known only by the occaſional mention of their extraordinary value, with deſerved encomiums on the talents and labours of their authors, in the reports of our countrymen on their return from a tranſient viſit to St. Peterſburg.

"Having paſſed the greater part of the long reign of the late Empreſs in her dominions, favoured for many years with the friendſhip and intimacy of two ſucceſſive directors of the academy, with free acceſs to its libraries and collections, and being perſonally acquainted with ſeveral of the travellers themſelves, I preſume to lay before the public this View of the Ruſſian Empire, in which I have faithfully followed the authors abovementioned, and delivered my vouchers wherever it was neceſſary, as the reader will generally find at the foot of the pages." *Vol.* i. *p.* iii.

EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"ABOUT the middle of the year 1767 Catharine II. conceived the uſeful project of ſending ſeveral learned men to travel into the interior of her vaſt territories, to enable themſelves to determine the geographical poſition of the principal places, to mark their temperature, and to examine into the nature of their ſoil, their productions, their wealth, as well as the manners and characters of the ſeveral people by whom they are inhabited.

"A country of ſuch a prodigious extent as the Ruſſian empire muſt naturally attract the notice of every man who wiſhes to increaſe his knowledge, whether it be conſidered in regard to the aſtoniſhing number of tribes and nations by which it is inhabited, the great diverſity of climates under which they live, or the almoſt infinite quantity of natural curioſities with which it abounds. But the greater part of this country is ſtill immerſed in the profoundeſt barbariſm, and almoſt inacceſſible to the inveſtigations of the ordinary traveller. Here vagrant hordes of people, who, entirely addicted to the paſtoral life, roam from place to place, ſhunning the ſocial manners of towns and villages, negligent of agriculture, and leaving uncultivated and almoſt in a deſert ſtate vaſt tracts of land bleſſed with the moſt favourable ſoil and the moſt happy temperature of ſeaſons: there, peaſants, and even in many places inhabitants of towns, ſlaves to a thouſand prejudices, languiſhing in bondage to the moſt ſtupid ſuperſtitions; brought up, beſides, in the ſevereſt ſervitude, and, being accuſtomed to obey by no other means than blows, are forced to ſubmit to the harſheſt treatment; none of thoſe affectionate admonitions, thoſe prudent and impelling motives, which uſually urge mankind to action, make any impreſſion on their degraded minds; they reluctantly labour the fields of a hard maſter, and ſtudiouſly conceal from his knowledge thoſe riches which ſome accident, ſo deſirable in other countries, ſhould have led them to diſcover; as they would only augment the number of their toils and the heavineſs of their yoke. Hence that careleſs contempt for the treaſures preſented them by Nature, and the neglect of thoſe bounties ſhe laviſhes on them: hence thoſe immenſe deſerts almoſt totally deſtitute of cultivation, and ſo many towns that are falling to decay." *Vol.* i. *p.* ix.

EXTRACTS.

FREEZING OF THE NEVA—THE EMPRESS ANNA'S PALACE OF ICE.

"THE covering of the Neva with ice, and the breaking up of it, are remarkable phænomena. When the ice is ſetting-in, as it is called, ſmall detached flakes of ice are ſeen floating down the current, which ſoon grow into large fields, and acquire ſo great a momentum, that the bridges muſt be haſtily taken aſunder, to prevent their being carried away by the ice, a diſaſter which has happened more than once. Theſe large plains of ice continue for a day or two paſſing with the current, while the boats are ſeen rowing between them; till all at once the floating ice ſtops, either by the gulf being already cloſed below, or the flakes of ice freezing together: when immediately foot-paſſengers, who have been waiting on the ſhores for this happy moment, go over in all ſafety. Nothing is more common than to ſee boats croſſing the river, and, in two hours afterwards, to behold hundreds of people going over on foot.

"No leſs rapid is the departure of the ice. In the ſpring, the firſt indication of this approaching event, is the ſtanding of the ſnow-water on the ice; then the ice becomes more porous, or divides into ſpiculæ, lets the water through, and becomes of a blackiſh colour. At length it parts, while the roads that have been well trod during the winter ſtill remain; ſo that often foot-paſſengers are ſeen on theſe roads, and between them and the floating ſheets of ice, boats in great numbers paſſing and repaſſing. By the force of the current, and ſhocks received from the floating ice, at length the roads give way; the ice continues to fall down with the ſtream for a day or two to the gulf, and the whole river is clear. A week or a fortnight after this, the ice of the Ladoga comes down; which, according as the wind may happen to be, continues a couple or more days, ſometimes as many weeks, and renders the atmoſphere uncommonly chill.

"The ice and the cold are of ſervice to the inhabitants in various ways. Diſtances are much ſhortened by their means, inaſmuch as people, horſes, and carriages of all ſorts, and of ever ſo great burden, can croſs the Neva, and the other rivers, lakes, and canals, in all places and directions: and the Cronſtadt gulf ſupplies, in ſome meaſure, the want of navigation during the winter, by the tranſport of commodities of every denomination over the ice. As ice-cellars here are a neceſſary of life, for keeping proviſions of all kinds during the ſummer, ſo every houſe in every quarter

e town is provided with one
to be filled with large blocks
f the river. This operation
takes place about the begin-
ebruary. The ice alſo pro-
e pleaſure of the inhabitants,
them an opportunity for the
of ſledge and horſe-racing,
hat of the ice-hills ſo much
by the populace. The weight
ice-hills, together with that of
ude ſometimes of 5000 or
ſons ſtanding about them on
, give the ſpectator a ſurpriſ-
of the ſtrength and ſolidity
:e.

at may be executed in ice was
y the ice palace which the
Anna cauſed to be built on
: of the Neva in 1740. It was
ted of huge quadrats of ice
the manner of free-ſtone:
ce was 52 feet in length, 16
lth, and 20 in height. The
re three feet thick. In the
partments were tables, chairs,
d all kinds of houſehold furni-
ice. In front of the palace,
pyramids and ſtatues, ſtood ſix
carrying balls of ſix pounds
and two mortars, of ice. From
he former, as a trial, an iron
h only a quarter of a pound of
was fired off. The ball went
a two-inch board, at 60 paces
e mouth of the cannon; and
e of ice artillery, with its la-
emained uninjured by the ex-

The illumination of the ice
at night had an aſtoniſhingly
fect." *Vol.* i. *p.* 47.

FFECTS OF THE COLD.

IE ſevere cold here has not
lent benumbing effect either on
beaſt as people in ſouthern cli-
ight imagine. This ſeems to
cipally founded on the dry qua-
the air during the froſt, and
in ſome meaſure may be ow-
abit, by which both men and
rior animals are hardened to
nate. However this be, from
neſs of the atmoſphere, fo-
, according to the univerſal
y of them all, ſuffer much
n the cold than they do from
leſs degrees of it in other countries. The drivers and their horſes, from being ſeaſoned to the cold, feel little or no inconveniency in purſuing their employment through the ſtreets of the town and along the roads, though the beards of the former and the muzzles of the latter are covered with hoar-froſt and little icicles from the congelation of their breath; and in the ſevereſt colds they travel all day without receiving any detriment. Nay, even in from 20 to 24 degrees of Reaumur, women will ſtand rincing the linen through holes in the ice, four, five, or ſix hours together, often barefoot, with their hands dipping in the water all the while, and their draggled petticoats ſtiff with ice." *Vol.* i. *p.* 53.

CHARACTER AND MANNERS OF THE RUSSIANS.

"THE Ruſſians are a race much hardened by climate, education, and habits of life, having their own peculiar uſages, which have a greater affinity with the Aſiatic than the European, only without the effeminacy. They ſleep on the floor, the hard benches, or the boards placed ſhelf-wiſe for that purpoſe; in the ſummer contentedly lying down in the open air, in the field, or the yard of the houſe, as they do in the winter on the top of the oven, without beds, or merely on a piece of felt, ſometimes with and often without any pillow, either under a thin covering or in their clothes. After performing their evening devotions, accompanied with frequent proſtrations and [illegible] ings before the ſacred figures of the ſaints, they betake themſelves early to reſt, and riſe again betimes in the morning, waſh themſelves, renew their pious oriſons, and proceed with alacrity to buſineſs. Into the houſes of the great and opulent, even at a diſtance from chief towns, feather-beds and late hours, with other luxuries, have long ſince found their way.

"Whenever acquaintance meet together, their term of greeting is—Zdravſtvui*! or, ſometimes, Zdarovui†! accompanied with ſhaking of hands, taking off the cap, bowing,

*Which may be rendered, All hail! or, God ſave thee! or, Good be-
:e!—Salve! Sit ſaluti!"
†Health!—Soſpes! Sanus!"

and

and often with kiſſing, which is much in practice with both ſexes. Even the loweſt of the people greet one another with great civility. Inferiors kiſs their ſuperiors on the breaſt, and of people ſtill more elevated above them they kiſs the border of the garment; and, when the difference is very great, they fall down and ſtrike their forehead upon the ſhoe of the great man. When they have any thing to requeſt, they aſſume a tone and geſture, as if they were imploring mercy. It is indecorous to ſpeak loud in the preſence of ſuperiors; and if any one happen to do ſo, he is preſently chid by the byſtanders, with—'Do not bawl!' When a man deſigns to honour his gueſts, he lets his wife and daughters appear, full dreſſed, who kiſs the gueſts, and hand them what they want at the entertainment. They ſeem to vie with one another in the profuſions of hoſpitality. Old age is univerſally honoured. On the breaking up of company, they depart, ſaying, Proſhai! (farewell!), never omitting the valedictory kiſs. On the ſlighteſt interruption or alteration to the ordinary courſe of whatever they are about, at eating, drinking, ſneezing, at a ſudden ſtart, at the ſight of a particular place, of a church, &c. they make the ſign of the croſs with the fingers, on the forehead, the ſtomach, and the two ſhoulders, bowing ſeveral times, and adding, with a deep-fetched ſigh, 'The 'Lord have mercy!'

"They have uſually two meals in the day; in the forenoon about nine o'clock, and in the afternoon at three. The family at theſe times eat all together; and when it is numerous, firſt the males and afterwards thoſe of the other ſex. They allow themſelves but a ſhort time at table, and are eaſy and cheerful. Even among the inferior people the table-linen, platters, and veſſels, are kept in great cleanlineſs. If ſtrangers ſit down with them there are very copious libations. Intoxication is not diſgraceful, and even among people of good condition, if a lady be overtaken in liquor, it is no ſubject of reproach. They are never quarrelſome or ſcurrilous in their cups, but friendly, jovial, courteous, ſpeak in praiſe of the company, and boaſt of their friendſhip; and thoſe that are not able to ſtand, find ready aſſiſtance from thoſe that can. On journies, merchants and others take their food with remarkably few formalities. In ſmall and great village ſtations, women in the ſtreet, near public houſes, ſpread tables having roaſt and boiled fiſh, piroggees, cabbage-ſoup, cucumbers, bread, and quas, conſtitute a ſuperb and every where a welcome paſt, which is taken ſtanding, always accompanied with a glaſs or two of brandy.

"Holidays are kept with wanton jollity. No one can keep his birth-day and name-day, thoſe of his family [illegible] ed by devout attendance on [illegible] then the perſon [illegible] gives an entertainment [illegible] of the beſt he can provide to [illegible] friends, who ſhow their reſpect to him, themſelves [illegible] at his houſe poor maſters [illegible] ſervants and parents [illegible] of proviſions, or [illegible] order to get a return in money, enable them to enter [illegible] their feaſts which they faithfully employ for that purpoſe, and generally finiſh the day with a hearty drunken-bout.

"To hot and cold bathing they are ſo habituated from their early infancy, that the practice is indiſpenſable. They uſually go into the bath once a week, beſides other frequent occaſions, ſuch as, after exceſſive hard work, on coming from a journey, and the like. They make the bath very hot, heating the room with large ſtones made exceedingly red, and raiſing a vapour, partly by throwing water upon them, the room all the while being ſhut up, that no particles of heat or ſteam can poſſibly tranſpire. The bather lies extended naked upon a mat through one of the ſhelves of the ſtove, which the higher he aſcends, the greater the heat he feels. When he has lain perſpiring for ſome time, the waiter of the bath, generally a female, comes and waſhes his body over with hot water, ſcourges him with bunches of leafy twigs, wipes him with cloths, and then leaves him to lie and ſweat as long as he chooſes. Numbers of them run from the hot bath into the cold water, paſſing by, and in winter roll themſelves in the ſnow, without deriving any bad conſequences from it." *Vol.* i.

(To be concluded in our next

LIII.

Park's Travels in the Interior icts of Africa. (Concluded p. 256.)

ARKABLE CONDUCT OF THE KING OF THE JALOFFS.

May 3, 1797.

E reached Malacotta in the evening, where we were well d. This is an unwalled town; s for the moſt part are made of e, twiſted into a ſort of wicker- and plaſtered over with mud. e remained three days, and ch day preſented with a bullock e ſchoolmaſter; we were like- ll entertained by the townſpeo- o appear to be very active and ous. They make very good y boiling ground nuts in wa- d then adding a ley of wood They likewiſe manufacture ex- iron, which they carry to to barter for ſalt. A party of nſpeople had lately returned trading expedition of this kind, ought information concerning a tween Almami Abdulkader, f Foota Torra, and Damel, the Jaloffs. The events of this on became a favourite ſubject e ſigning men, and the common f converſation in all the king- ordering upon the Senegal and ; and as the account is ſome- ngular, I ſhall here abridge it, reader's information. The Foota Torra, inflamed with a propagating his religion, had embaſſy to Damel. The am- r, on the preſent occaſion; was anied by two of the principal ns, who carried each a large fixed on the top of a long pole. as he had procured admiſſion e preſence of Damel, and an- d the pleaſure of his ſovereign, ered the Buſhreens to preſent blems of his miſſion. The two were accordingly laid before , and the ambaſſador explained as follows: 'With this knife,' , 'Abdulkader will condeſcend ve the head of Damel, if Damel mbrace the Mahomedan faith; ith this other knife, Abdulkader ut the throat of Damel, if Damel s to embrace it:—take your e.' Damel coolly told the ambaſ- at he had no choice to make: he neither choſe to have his head ſhaved, nor his throat cut; and with this anſwer the ambaſſador was civilly diſmiſſed. Abdulkader took his meaſures accordingly, and with a powerful army invaded Damel's country. The inhabitants of the towns and villages filled up their wells, deſtroyed their proviſions, carried off their effects, and abandoned their dwellings, as he approached. By this means he was led on from place to place, until he had advanced three days journey into the country of the Jaloffs. He had, indeed, met with no oppoſition; but his army had ſuffered ſo much from the ſcarcity of water, that ſeveral of his men had died by the way. This induced him to direct his march towards a watering-place in the woods, where his men, having quenched their thirſt, and being overcome with fatigue, lay down careleſsly to ſleep among the buſhes. In this ſituation they were attacked by Damel, before daybreak, and completely routed. Many of them were trampled to death as they lay aſleep, by the Jaloff horſes; others were killed in attempting to make their eſcape; and a ſtill greater number were taken priſoners. Among the latter, was Abdulkader himſelf. This ambitious, or rather frantic prince, who, but a month before, had ſent the threatening meſſage to Damel, was now himſelf led into his preſence as a miſerable captive. The behaviour of Damel, on this occaſion, is never mentioned by the ſinging men, but in terms of the higheſt approbation; and it was, indeed, ſo extraordinary, in an African prince, that the reader may find it difficult to give credit to the recital. When his royal priſoner was brought before him in irons, and thrown upon the ground, the magnanimous Damel, inſtead of ſetting his foot upon his neck, and ſtabbing him with his ſpear, according to cuſtom in ſuch caſes, addreſſed him as follows: 'Abdulkader, 'anſwer me this queſtion. If the 'chance of war had placed me in your 'ſituation, and you in mine, how 'would you have treated me?'—'I 'would have thruſt my ſpear into your 'heart,' returned Abdulkader with great firmneſs; 'and I know that a 'ſimilar fate awaits me.'—'Not ſo,' ſaid Damel; 'my ſpear is indeed red 'with the blood of your ſubjects killed 'in battle, and I could now give it 'a deeper ſtain, by dipping it in your 'own;

• own; but this would not build up • my towns, nor bring to life the thou- • ſands who fell in the woods. I will • not therefore kill you in cold blood, • but I will retain you as my ſlave, • until I perceive that your preſence in • your own kingdom will be no longer • dangerous to your neighbours; and • then I will conſider of the proper way • of diſpoſing of you.' Abdulkader was accordingly retained, and worked as a ſlave for three months; at the end of which period, Damel liſtened to the ſolicitations of the inhabitants of Foota Torra, and reſtored to them their king. Strange as this ſtory may appear, I have no doubt of the truth of it; it was told me at Malacotta by the Negroes; it was afterwards related to me by the Europeans on the Gambia; by ſome of the French at Goree; and confirmed by nine ſlaves, who were taken priſoners along with Abdulkader, by the watering-place in the woods, and carried in the ſame ſhip with me to the Weſt Indies." *P.* 341.

IDEAS OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN GEOGRAPHERS RESPECTING THE COURSE OF THE NIGER.

"THE late journey of Mr. Park, into the interior of Weſtern Africa, has brought to our knowledge more important facts reſpecting its geography (both *moral* and *phyſical*), than have been collected by any former traveller. By pointing out to us the poſitions of the ſources of the great rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Niger *, we are inſtructed where to look for the elevated parts of the country; and even for the moſt elevated point in the weſtern quarter of Africa, by the place from whence the Niger and Gambia turn in oppoſite directions to the eaſt and weſt. We are taught, moreover, the common boundary of the deſert and fruitful parts of the country, and of the Moors and Negroes; which latter is the m tereſting, as it may be termed dary in *moral* geography; fi oppoſite qualities of mind, as w body, of the Moors and Negr that phyſical geography give habits, which often determine character, muſt be allowed b perſon, who is a diligent obſ mankind.

"It muſt be acknowledged, abſolute extent of Mr. Park's in Africa, compared with the ſize of that continent, appe ſmall, although it be nearly t tiſh miles in a direct line, r from its weſtern extremity, Ca But conſidered in itſelf, it is n ſiderable line of travel; beir extenſive than the uſual ſouth of Europe.

"But moreover, it affords a to the learned, in that it confir points of fact, both of geogra natural hiſtory, which have a in ancient authors, but to wh own want of knowledge has credit. I allude more particu the courſe of the Niger, and the of the Lotophagi. That the and Romans, who had forme eſtabliſhments in Africa, and th in particular, who had penetr the Niger, ſhould have had be portunities of knowing the inter of the country, than we, who l diſtance from it, and poſſeſs onl ſcattered factories near the ſea- not to be wondered at: but th of ſuch facts ſhould teach us to haſty in decrying the authority cient authors; ſince the fault m from a want of comprehenſion parts, or from an aſſumption principles on theirs.

"Few geographical facts hav more queſtioned in modern time the courſe of the great inland r Africa, generally underſtood

* "I here uſe the word *Niger*, as being the beſt underſtood by Europea the *proper* name of this river in the country ſeems to be *Guin* or *Jin*. mann's Edriſi, p. 32. 48. 51.) At the ſame time, it is more commonly d by the term *Joliba*, meaning the *Great Water*, or great river. In like m the Ganges has two names, *Padda*, the proper name; and *Gonga*, th river.

"The Moors and Arabs call it *Neel Abeed*, the *River of Slaves*; but the alſo a name to expreſs the great water, that is, *Neel Kibbeer*. *Neel* app be employed in Africa, as *Gonga* in India, to expreſs any great river.

"By *Niger*, the ancients meant merely to expreſs the River of the People, or Ethiopians. The term was Roman: for the Greeks believe be the head, or a branch, of the Egyptian Nile."

Niger; ſome deſcribing it to ıe *weſt*, others to the *eaſt*; but opinions, I believe the former eſpouſed by the moſt nume- ty, by far *. Although Mr. uthority, founded on ocular ation, ſets this queſtion *for* eſt, by determining the courſe er to be from *weſt* to *eaſt*, as loughton's information had ly induced a belief of, yet it be miſs to trace the hiſtory inions, concerning the courſe elebrated river, from the ear- of profane hiſtory.

odotus, more than twenty-two s ago, deſcribes, from the in- n of the Africans, a great river a, far removed to the ſouth of it Deſert, and abounding with es: that it flowed from *weſt* viding Africa, in like manner Danube does Europe: that ple from the borders of the ranean, who made the diſco- ere carried to a great city on s of the river in queſtion; and people of this quarter were at is, much blacker than their

Our author, indeed, took r to be the remote branch of otian Nile, and reaſons on the ance, accordingly: but even ument ſerves to expreſs, in a rcible manner, the ſuppoſed of its courſe.

y alſo believed that the Nile om the weſt; but he is far entifying it with the Niger, e deſcribes as a diſtinct river. have at leaſt his negative opi- ecting its weſtern courſe; for s of the Bambotus river as into the weſtern ocean; mean- preſs by it either the Gambia al river, and not the Niger.

emy is poſitive in deſcribing r as a ſeparate ſtream from the and Gambia, which two rivers ned by him under the names *dus* and *Stachir*; and they are eans ill expreſſed; falling into on different ſides of the Ar- promontory, or Cape Verd †. ger of Ptolemy is made to ex- tend from weſt to eaſt, over half the breadth of Africa, between the Atlantic ocean, and the courſe of the Nile.

"Theſe may ſuffice for the ancient authorities, which in very early times fixed the courſe of the Niger in the ſyſtems of geography, to be *from weſt to eaſt*. Who it was that firſt led the way, in the oppoſite opinion, I know not; but we find Edriſi, in the twelfth century, not only conducting the *Nile of the Negroes*, or Niger, *weſtward*, and into the Atlantic, but alſo *deriving* it from the Egyptian Nile; which is diametrically oppoſite to the opinion of Herodotus.

"Such an opinion marks the very imperfect ſtate of his knowledge of African geography; and ſhould induce a degree of caution in receiving other opinions of the ſame author, where they reſt abſolutely on his own authority. It is very probable that the waters which collect on the *weſt* of Nubia, may *run to the weſt*, and be loſt in lakes: and it is poſſible, though very improbable, that a branch of the Nile may take the ſame courſe: but fortified by the preſent ſtate of our knowledge, we may certainly pronounce the general ſcope of the intelligence communicated by Edriſi, reſpecting the courſe of the Niger, to be erroneous." *P.* iii.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH AFRICA.

"TO our view, North Africa appears to be compoſed of three diſtinct parts or members. The firſt and ſmalleſt is a fertile region along the Mediterranean, lying oppoſite to Spain, France, and Italy (commonly diſtinguiſhed by the name of Barbary); and which could we ſuppoſe the weſtern baſin of the Mediterranean to have been once *dry land* (bating a lake or recipient for the ſurrounding rivers), might be regarded as a part of Europe; as poſſeſſing much more of the European than the African character.

"The ſecond part is what may be deemed the *body* of North Africa, compriſed between the Red Sea and Cape

A. J. Lalande, almoſt at the moment of Mr. Park's inveſtigation, has ned its courſe to be to the weſt; notwithſtanding the forcible reaſoning of ıtryman D'Anville. (Mémoire ſur l'Intérieur de l'Afrique.) Mr. Bruce he ſame opinion. Vol. iii. p. 720. 724."

†Probably a corruption of *Senbagi*; or *Aſſenbagi*, as the early Portugueſe ers write it. Theſe were a great tribe."

Verd, on the eaſt and weſt; and having the Great Deſert (or *Sahara*) and its members, on the north; the Ethiopic ocean, and South Africa, on the oppoſite ſide. The prominent feature of this immenſe region, is a vaſt *belt of elevated land*, of great breadth, often ſwelling into lofty mountains, and running generally from weſt to eaſt, about the tenth degree of latitude. Its weſtern extremity ſeems to be C. Verd; the mountains of Abyſſinia, the eaſtern. To the north, its ramifications are neither numerous, nor extenſive, if we except the elevated tract which turns the Nile to the northward, beyond Abyſſinia. Towards the ſouth, no particulars are known, ſave that a multitude of rivers, ſome of them very large, deſcend from that ſide, and join the Atlantic and Ethiopic ſeas, from the Rio Grande on the weſt, to Cape Lopez on the eaſt; proving inconteſtably that by far the greateſt proportion of rain-water falls on that ſide, during the periodical ſeaſon of the S. W. winds; which correſponds in all its circumſtances with the ſame monſoon in India*." *P.* lxxxii.

"The third part is, of courſe, the Great Deſert (or Sahara), and its members: conſiſting of the leſſer deſerts of Bornou, Bilma, Barca, Sort, &c. This may be conſidered as an *ocean of ſand*, preſenting a ſurface equal in extent to about *one half of Europe*, and having its gulfs, and bays; as alſo its iſlands, fertile in groves and paſtures, and in many inſtances containing a great population, ſubject to order and regular government. The great body, or weſtern diviſion of this *ocean*, comprized between Fezzan and the Atlantic, is no leſs than 50 caravan journies acroſs, from north to ſouth; or from 750 to 800 G. miles; and double that extent, in length: without doubt the largeſt deſert in the world." *P.* lxxxiii.

"Tombuctoo is reckoned the mart of the Mandinga gold, from whence it is diſtributed over the northern quarters of Africa, by the merchants of Tunis, Tripoly, Fezzan, and Morocco; all of whom reſort to Tombuctoo. Moſt of it, no doubt, afterwards finds its way into Europe. It may be remarked, alſo, that the *Gold Coaſt* of Guinea (ſo called, doubtleſs, from its being the place of traffic for gold duſt) is ſituated nearly oppoſite to Mandinga: but whether the gold, brought thither, has been waſhed out of the mountains by the *northern* or *ſouthern* ſtreams, I know not: it may be by both; for a part of the gold of Wangara is brought for ſale to the ſouthern coaſt†. Degomba, another country, ſaid to be very pro-

* "A ridge ſtretches to the ſouth, through the middle of South Africa, and forms an impenetrable barrier between the two coaſts. M. Correa de Serra informs me, that the Portugueſe in Congo and Angola have never been able to penetrate to the coaſt of the Indian ocean.

"Mr. Bruce learnt (vol. iii. p. 668.) that a high chain of mountains from 6° runs ſouthward through the middle of Africa. He ſuppoſes the gold of Sofala to be drawn from theſe mountains. (P. 669.)"

† "Some writers have ſaid, that there are gold *mines* in the neighbourhood of Mina, on the Gold Coaſt, others, that the gold is rolled down by the rivers to that neighbourhood. Both may be true.

"It is difficult to conceive any other adequate cauſe, than the exchange of the gold of the inland countries, for the introduction of ſo vaſt a quantity of *kowry* ſhells, which are carried from Europe to the Coaſt of Guinea, and paſs for ſmall money in the countries along the Niger, from Bambara to Kaſſina, both inclusive.

"I am informed from authority, that about 100 tons of kowries are annually ſhipped from England alone, to Guinea. Theſe are originally imported from the Maldive iſlands into Bengal; and from Bengal into England. In Bengal, 2400, more or leſs, are equal to a ſhilling: and yet notwithſtanding the incredible ſmallneſs of the denomination, ſome article in the market may be purchaſed for a ſingle kowry. But in the inland parts of Africa, they are about ten times as dear; varying from 220 to 280. Mr. Beaufoy was told that, in Kaſſina, they were at the rate of about 250: and Mr. Park reports, that they are about the ſame price at Sego: but *cheapeſt* at Tombuctoo, which is about the *centre* of the kowry country; *dearer* towards Manding, which is the weſtern extremity of it. Hence they are probably carried in the firſt inſtance to Tombuctoo,

ve in gold, muſt, by its ſitua- directly oppoſite to the Gold or it lies immediately to the Kong (the Gonjah of Mr. and the Conche of D'An- *P.* lxxxv.

e common boundary of the id Negroes, in Africa, forms feature, as well in the moral, olitical and phyſical geogra- this continent. The Moors, nts of Arabs, intermixed with ous coloniſts of Africa, from eſt to the lateſt times, over- e habitable parts of the deſert, aſes (iſlands) within it: and hed their conqueſts and eſta- ts ſouthward; preſſing on the origines, who have in ſeveral retired to the ſouthward of t rivers; but in others, pre- ir footing on the ſide towards rt; according to the ſtrength neſs of the ſituation. It is , however, that the Negroes, an agricultural people, never any *conſiderable* portion of the which is ſo much better ſuited iſtoral life of the Moors. It as if matters had not under- ch change in this reſpect, ſince of Herodotus; who fixes the of the Libyans and Ethio- other words, of the Moors roes, near the borders of the nd he apparently pointed to ter in which Kaſſina or Ghana ſituated.

Negroes in the weſtern quar- continent, are of two diſtinct which the leaſt numerous are oulahs, or Foolahs. Theſe, they partake much of the orm and complexion, have heir *jetty* colour, *thick lips*, or *ir*. They have alſo a language rom the Mandinga, which is ailing one in this quarter.

original country of the Fou- id to be a tract of no great long the eaſtern branch of the iver; ſituated between Man- Kaſſon; Bambouk and Ka- ich bears the name of *Foola*- he country of the Foulahs. ther this be really the caſe, or they might not have come from try within Serra Leona (called alſo the Foulah country), may be a queſtion. The Foulahs occupy, at leaſt, as ſovereigns, ſeveral provinces or kingdoms, interſperſed throughout the tract comprehended between the mountainous border of the country of Serra Leona, on the weſt, and that of Tombuctoo, on the eaſt; as alſo, a large tract on the lower part of the Senegal river: and theſe provinces are intimated from each other in a very remarkable manner. Their religion is Mahomedaniſm, but with a great mixture of Paganiſm; and with leſs intolerance than is practiſed by the Moors.

"The principal of the Foulah ſtates is that within Serra Leona; and of which Teemboo is the capital. The next in order appears to be that bordering on the ſouth of the Senegal river, and on the Jaloffs: and which is properly named Siratik. Others of leſs note, are Bondou, with Foota-Torra, adjacent to it, lying between the rivers Gambia and Falemé; Fooladoo, and Brooko, along the upper part of the Senegal river; Waſſela, beyond the upper part of the Niger; and Maſſina, lower down on the ſame river, and joining to Tombuctoo on the weſt.

"The Moors have in very few inſtances eſtabliſhed themſelves on the ſouth of the great rivers. They have advanced *fartheſt* to the *ſouth* in the weſtern quarter of Africa; ſo that the common boundary of the two races paſſes, in reſpect of the parallels on the globe, with a conſiderable degree of obliquity to the north, in its way from the river Senegal towards Nubia, and the Nile. Mr. Park arranges the Mooriſh ſtates which form the *frontier* towards Nigritia, together with the Negro ſtates oppoſed to them, on the ſouth, in the line of his progreſs, in the following order:

"The ſmall Mooriſh ſtate of Gedumah, ſituated on the north bank of the Senegal river, and the laſt that touches on it, is oppoſed to the ſmall Negro kingdom of Kajaaga, on the ſouth. This latter occupies the extremity of the navigable courſe of the Senegal, terminated in this place by the cataract of F'low.

"From this point, the Negro and Foulah ſtates occupy *both* banks of the Senegal river, to its ſource: and, be-

the gold market: and thence diſtributed to the eaſt and weſt. Their on ſeems to be confined between Bornou and Manding. In Bornou e a coinage of baſe metal."

yond that, *both* banks of the Niger (or Joliba) likewiſe to the lake Dibbie, ſituated beyond the term of Mr. Park's expedition. This place is divided, unequally, between Kaſſon, a hilly ſtrong country, but of ſmall extent; and which has the Moors of Jaffnoo on the north; Kaarta, a conſiderable ſtate, which has Ludamar for its oppoſite (a country held by Ali, a Mooriſh prince, who is loaded with infamy, on the ſcore of maltreatment of the only two Europeans, who appear to have entered his country, in latter times): Bambara, of ſtill more conſideration, which has on the north, the Mooriſh kingdom of Beeroo, and Maſſina, a Foulah ſtate.

"Here Mr. Park's perſonal knowledge ends; but he learnt that Tombuctoo and Houſſa, which ſucceed in order to Maſſina, and occupy both ſides of the Niger, are Mooriſh ſtates, though with the greateſt proportion of Negro ſubjects: ſo that the river may be conſidered as the boundary of the two races in this quarter." *P.* lxxxvii.

"The contraſt between the Mooriſh and Negro characters is as great as that between the nature of their reſpective countries; or between their form and complexion. The Moors appear to poſſeſs the vices of the Arabs, without their virtues; and to avail themſelves of an intolerant religion, to oppreſs ſtrangers: whilſt the Negroes, and eſpecially the Mandingas, unable to comprehend a doctrine, that ſubſtitutes opinion or belief, for the ſocial duties, are content to remain in their humble ſtate of ignorance. The hoſpitality ſhown by theſe good people to Mr. Park, a deſtitute and forlorn ſtranger, raiſes them very high in the ſcale of humanity: and I know of no fitter title to confer on them, than that of the *Hindoos of Africa:* at the ſame time, by no means intending to degrade the Mahomedans of India, by a compariſon with the African Moors." *P.* xcii.

LIV. *Browne's Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria.* (Continued from p. 246.)

ANCIENT THEBES.

"I FOUND the inhabitants of the Thebaic diſtrict had been recently in open rebellion againſt the Mamlûks, but they were now ſomewhat more quiet. The Troglodytes of the caverns remained tumultuous, and ſometimes oppoſed the troops of the Bey, by firing from their receſſes; at other times they would retreat to the mountains, and leave all purſuit behind.

"The maſſy and magnificent forms of the ruins that remain of ancient Thebes, the capital of Egypt, the city of Jove, the city with a hundred gates, muſt inſpire every intelligent ſpectator with awe and admiration. Diffuſed on both ſides of the Nile, their extent confirms the claſſical obſervations, and Homer's animated deſcription ruſhes into the memory:

"'Egyptian Thebes, in whoſe palaces vaſt wealth is ſtored; from each 'of whoſe hundred gates iſſue two hundred warriors, with their horſes and 'chariots.'

"Theſe venerable ruins, probably the moſt ancient in the world, extend for about three leagues in length along the Nile. Eaſt and weſt they reach to the mountains, a breadth of about two leagues and a half. The river is here about three hundred yards broad. The circumference of the ancient city muſt therefore have been about twenty-ſeven miles.

"In ſailing up the Nile, the firſt village you come to within the precincts is *Kourna*, on the weſt, where there are few houſes, the people living moſtly in the caverns. Next is *Abubadjadj*, a village, and *Karnak*, a ſmall diſtrict, both on the eaſt. Far the largeſt portion of the city ſtood on the eaſtern ſide of the river. On the ſouth-weſt *Medinet-Abu* marks the extremity of the ruins; for Arment, which is about two leagues to the ſouth, cannot be conſidered as a part.

"Modern authors have ſtyled the ſite of Thebes *Luxor*, a name which is not in my journal taken on the ſpot, nor does my memory retain a trace of ſuch an appellation, not to mention that the word is not Arabic. Some write *Akſor*, which convinces me that both are corruptions of *El Kuſſûr*, the real term, which is ſtill applied to the ruins by the Arabs. Norden is very imperfect in his Arabic names, as well as his topography.

"In deſcribing the ruins, we ſhall begin with the moſt conſiderable, which are on the eaſt of the Nile. The chief is the Great Temple, an oblong ſquare building, of vaſt extent, with a double colonnade,

le, one at each extremity. The
lumns and walls are covered
roglyphics, a labour truly ſtu-
. 1. The Great Temple ſtands
iſtrict called *Karnac*.
Next in importance is the tem-
bu-Hadjadj.
umerous ruins, avenues mark-
remains of ſphinxes, &c. On
ſide of the Nile appear,
Two coloſſal figures, apparent-
man and woman, formed of a
us ſtone like the reſt of the ruins.
Remains of a large temple,
erns excavated in the rock.
The magnificent edifice ſtyled
ce of Memnon. Some of the
are about forty feet high, and
ine and a half in diameter.
lumns and walls are covered
eroglyphics. This ſtands at

Behind the palace is the paſſage
ibân-el-Molûk, leading up the
n. At the extremity of this
in the ſides of the rock, are
brated caverns known as the
res of the ancient kings.
eral of theſe ſepulchres have
ſcribed by Pococke with ſuffi-
inuteneſs; he has even given
f them. But in converſation
rſons at Aſſiût and in other
Egypt, I was always informed
y had not been diſcovered till
he laſt thirty years, when a ſon
h Hamâm, a very powerful
f the Arabs, who governed all
th of Egypt from Achmîm to
cauſed four of them to be
, in expectation of finding trea-

ey had probably been rifled in
cient times; but how the me-
f them ſhould have been loſt
to be explained. One of thoſe
I viſited exactly anſwers Dr.
e's deſcription; but the other
ppear materially different from
his plans. It is therefore poſ-
at ſome of thoſe which he ſaw
en gradually cloſed up by the
nd that the ſon of Hamâm had
red others.
ey are cut into the free-ſtone
n appearance, upon one general
ough differing in parts. Firſt,
ge of ſome length; then a cham-
continuation of the firſt paſſage
bruptly to the right, where is
ge ſepulchral chamber, with a
agus of red granite in the midſt.

"In the ſecond part of the paſſage of the largeſt are ſeveral cells or receſſes on both ſides. In theſe appear the chief paintings, repreſenting the myſteries, which, as well as the hieroglyphics covering all the walls, are very freſh. I particularly obſerved the two harpers deſcribed by Bruce; but his engraved figures ſeem to be from memory. The French merchants at Kahira informed me that he brought with him two Italian artiſts; one was Luigi Balugani, a Bologneſe, the other Zucci, a Florentine.

"On landing my Greek ſervant at *Kourna*, no male inhabitants appeared, but two or three women were ſtanding at the entrance of one of their dens. As we paſſed in queſt of the Shech-el-belad, to requeſt a guide, one of the women ſaid in Arabic, 'Are you not 'afraid of crocodiles?' I replied in the negative. She ſaid emphatically, 'We are crocodiles;' and proceeded to depict her own people as thieves and murderers. They are indeed a ferocious clan, differing in perſon from other Egyptians. Spears, twelve or fourteen feet in length, are ſudden and deadly weapons in their hands. At Kahira, Mohammed Bey Elfi had told me I ſhould here need a guard of twenty men, but I found two guides aſſigned me by the Shech-el-belad ſufficient.

"In the temple at *Medinet Abu* we obſerved a large quantity of blood, and were told by the peaſants of Beirât that the Kourneſe had there murdered a Muggrebîn and a Greek, travellers paſſing from Aſſuân to Kahira, who had ſtrayed thither from mere curioſity, or perhaps with a view of finding treaſure, in which the Muggrebîns pretend to ſuperior ſkill.

"At the village called *Beirât* is a native ſpring; and ſome others, I was told, are found in the neighbourhood, the water of which is different from that of the Nile, yet ſweet.

"Walled towns, it has been obſerved by Pococke, were not common in Egypt, and therefore, he adds, it is probable that Thebes was never ſurrounded by a wall.—That the paſſage in Homer refers not to the gates of the city, muſt readily be admitted. But it appears to me likely that Thebes was walled, from ſome faint remains, which are even to this day viſible. In the precincts of the vaſt temple at Akſor, or El-Kuſſûr, is diſcoverable a ſmall chamber,

chamber, lined either with red granite or with porphyry, on aſcending to the roof of which from without, and directing the eye to the ſouthward, in a ſtraight line, as far as it can reach, an inſulated maſs is ſeen, which has the appearance of having been a gate. With a teleſcope, from the ſame ſpot, are viſible other ſtill more imperfect remains, under the ſame circumſtances, in the directions weſt and north. From their ſituation, preciſely oppoſed to each other, and at the three cardinal points, at ſo great a diſtance, rather than from any ſtronger circumſtance, I was inclined to believe that theſe may have been three gates.—That to the weſt is very near the mountains on that ſide." *P.* 134.

THE AUTHOR'S DETENTION ON ENTERING DAR-FUR.

"BEFORE leaving Kahira, I was apprized that all commerce in Dar-fûr was conducted by means of ſimple exchange. To carry on this in ſuch a way as not to be groſsly defrauded, eſpecially having my attention engroſſed by other objects, and in utter ignorance of the articles fit for bargain and ſale in this country, ſeemed wholly impoſſible; I therefore ſought for a perſon who might go through this buſineſs for me, at leaſt with ſome ſhare of probity. Such a one aroſe to the notice of my friends there; and knowing nothing more of the man, as indeed I could not know any thing more, than the character they gave of him, I took him on the general recommendation of being honeſt, and underſtanding the buſineſs in which he was likely to be employed. The perſon recommended had been a ſlave-broker in the market of Kahira; a circumſtance which, had it been known to me earlier, would probably have prevented my employing him. Till the moment of departure I obſerved in him keenneſs but no fraud, and in general that ſubmiſſive acquieſcence and abſolute devotion to the will of the ſuperior, for which the lower claſs of Kahirines are externally, at leaſt, remarkable. The hour for commencing our march, however, ſeemed with him the ſignal for diſobedience and inſulting behaviour; and we were not yet far removed from the confines of Egypt, when this miſconduct was carried to ſuch an exceſs, that I once levelled my gun at him, with a

inſpiring terror. The merchan
us interfered, and for the
paſſed off; but the man only
opportunity of revenge, wi
prejudices of the people of Sc
direct oppoſition to my forme
ation, too ſoon afforded him
gratify.

"The letters with which I
vided for different merchant
diſtrict, under whoſe roof I m
had a ſafe lodging, could
me till I had ſeen the Sultan
then, no perſon knew in what
to receive me. The object of
therefore was to prevent my
tion to the Sultan, and to pre
from any opportunity of rep
my caſe. We were no ſoone
at Sweini, than he found
employ one of his aſſociates,
been ſome years eſtabliſhed
place, to go to the monarch, a
into his mind ſuſpicions of
Frank and an infidel, who ca
country for no good purp
whoſe deſigns it behoved him
againſt; and to ſuggeſt to him
would not be proper I ſhoul
at large, nor yet immediately
his preſence, but that ſom
ſhould be commiſſioned to wa
and report my actions, and t
trate my ſuppoſed evil intent
added, as I afterwards foun
anecdotes, falſified or exagge
the inquiries I had made, th
had been employed, and my
behaviour on the road.

"Nor was the villain hin
during the time his coadjutor
laudably engaged. I have
mentioned that there were no
the apartments of the houſe
in. He took advantage of
cumſtance, and my momen
ſence, to take out of a box, w
been broken on the road, a
of red coral, the moſt valuab
in my package. As the box
locked, it was not till long aft
diſcovered this loſs. By the
this commodity he expected
his way with the great. At th
a few days this agent returned
a ſpecious letter, impreſſed
Sultan's ſeal; ordering, that
on the road ſhould preſume t
me, or to take any thing from
I came to the houſe of *Ibrahi*
baiſhi (the name of this very

é, where I was to reſt myſelf, er orders ſhould be given for ſſion to his preſence. I was ed at that time privy to the : if I could have obtained a ge of it, it might not have y immediately to counteract nce; nevertheleſs I ſuſpected ig might have been practiſed ie.

order from the deſpot, which, was to protect me from his on the road, obliged me to nyſelf to a particular ſpot, was of ſurpriſe to me; but ſub- was unavoidable, as I was at e unprovided even with the t remonſtrance. Had the ma- ns of my adverſaries, which uch farther than my confine- aving been actually employed my life, been at that time o me, this ſeverity would not ſed any aſtoniſhment, and the f redreſs might have been leſs l. But ſuſpenſe filled the void ve ſuffering——a ſuſpenſe to o apparent remedy ſuggeſted Thoſe who had known me in or on the road, were diſperſed ſt and weſt, and the people of e were ill diſpoſed to form any nication with me, being filled igious horror of one ſuppoſed l, but as yet undefined impiety, oſe colour, variouſly regarded ſign of diſeaſe, the mark of iſpleaſure, or, at leaſt, the un- al proof of inferiority of ſpecies, rted their wonted hoſpitality, heir compaſſion, and inflamed rſonal pride and religious fury. was in this ſituation that, ſeeing ns of immediate relief, I began impatience; which, as I con- in a ſtate of perfect inactivity, nicated the more rapidly its ous influence to my ſtate of

On the fourteenth day after val, I was attacked with a vio- er, attended with extreme pain ead. How long it laſted I can- ſely ſay, having, on the ſecond t my recollection. It was after- ecalled by the effect of a dyſen- hich laſted for two days, and too weak to aſſiſt myſelf. I had on enough to know, that of the s there to be procured, ſcarcely ld be found that would not be ous. After the firſt attack, e, I confined myſelf to the uſe of bark and water, which laſt I drank in great quantities.

"A little more than a month had elapſed, when, the ſymptoms appearing to diminiſh, I again preſſed to be permitted to viſit the reſidence of the Sultan. But I had reaſon to regret my impatience; for having at length obtained leave, I proceeded to El-Faſher, only to repeat my ſuffering. The rainy ſeaſon was almoſt at an end, but the air, which ſtill continued inſalubrious, fatigue, and anxiety, renewed the malady, which, after extreme abſtinence, and having gone through the ſhort catalogue of remedies which I had had the precaution to take with me, I found unabated. Exceſſive headachs, laſſitude, thirſt, occaſional conſtipation, ſucceeded by extreme irritation of the viſcera, continued for ſeveral months to ſhow the inefficacy of my precautions, and to incapacitate me from all perſonal exertion. At length the heat of the enſuing ſummer, gradually increaſing, and producing regular and continued tranſpiration, and the ſtate of the air then meliorated, having removed the cauſe of indiſpoſition, it was not long before I gained a certain degree of ſtrength.

"Arrived at El-Faſher, I was firſt introduced to the Melek *Miſellim*, one of the principal miniſters. This man, when young, had been a ſlave, and engaged in domeſtic offices of the palace, but having been detected uſing ſome familiarities with one of the women, the monarch had ordered him to be deprived of the enſigns of manhood. Ignorant and uneducated, he appeared to have a certain quickneſs of apprehenſion, which, together with uncommon gaiety of humour, had rendered him acceptable at court, where he appeared more as a buffoon than a miniſter of ſtate. He received me with a rude ſtare as an object he was unuſed to, which was followed by a mingled ſmile of contempt and averſion. He was ſeated with ſome other of the royal attendants, under a kind of awning of cotton cloth, on a mat ſpread upon the ſand. After the common ſalutations, the Melek and his company entered into converſation on the nature of my viſit to the country; and each made his remarks on my perſon, and offered his conjectures as to my character and intentions.

"Their converſation was partly carried on in their vernacular idiom, partly

partly in Arabic. At length a wooden bowl of *polenta*, and another of dried meat, were set before them. My illness deprived me of all inclination to eat; and observing the company not much inclined to invite me to join them, and yet embarrassed how to avoid that ceremony, I relieved them by declining it, and desiring them to begin. When they were satiated, and they lose no time in eating, a great number of foolish questions were asked me about Europe, some of which I waved, and satisfied them as to others in the best manner I was able."—*P.* 191.

SINGULAR INCIDENT—AUDIENCE OF THE SULTAN.

"AFTER waiting in fruitless expectation at El-Fasher, as the time of my departure was drawing near, an accident happened, which, though not of the most pleasing kind, contributed to make me noticed, and obtained for me at length an interview with the Sultan.—The slaves of the house used frequently to collect round me, as if to examine a strange object—I joked occasionally with them, without any other view than that of momentary relaxation. One day, as I was reading in the hut, one of them, a girl about fifteen, came to the door of it, when, from a whim of the moment, I seized the cloth that was round her waist, which dropped, and left her naked. Chance so determined that the owner of the slave passed at the moment, and saw her. The publicity of the place precluded any view of farther familiarity, but the tumult which succeeded appeared to mark the most heinous of crimes, and to threaten the most exemplary vengeance. The man threw his turban on the earth, and exclaimed—'Ye believers in the Prophet, 'hear me! Ye faithful, avenge me!' with other similar expressions. 'A 'Castre has violated the property of a 'descendant of Mohammed' (meaning himself, which was utterly false). When a number of people was collected around him, he related the supposed injury he had received in the strongest terms, and exhorted them to take their arms and sacrifice the Caffre. He had charged a carbine, and affected to come forward to execute his threats, when some one of the company who had advanced farthest, and saw me, called out to the rest that I was armed, and prepared to resist.

"It was then agreed among the assembly that some method of punishment might be found that promised more security and profit to the complainant, and would be more formidable to the guilty. The man whom I have already mentioned as my broker was to take the slave, as if she had really been violated *, and agreed to pay whatever her master should charge as the price. The latter had the modesty to ask ten head of slaves. He was then to make his demand on me for the value of ten slaves, and if I carried the matter before the Cadi, which he supposed I should hardly venture to do, he had suborned witnesses to prove that I had received of him property to that amount.

"On my removal from Cobbé to El-Fasher, I had caused my small remaining property, among which were few articles of value, but many of much use to me, to be lodged in the house of *Hossein* (the owner of the slave), and his companion. On my return thither, which happened within a few days after the accident, I claimed it: they resisted, as they alleged, at the suit of my broker, and would not deliver it till the value of ten slaves should be paid to him. I had from the first considered their conduct as so violent, that if it reached the ears of the government, the claim must unquestionably be abandoned; and indeed my adversaries had only rested their expectations on the timidity which they had been accustomed to observe in Christians of the country, whose accusation and condemnation are in fact the same. I had not neglected to give the transaction all the notoriety I could, without having recourse to public authority, and those to whom I had applied were

* "By the law of the Prophet, any illicit connexion with the female slave of another makes the person guilty responsible for her value to the owner. Thus the personal injury is expiated. The public offence of *zinna* (whoredom) incurs a punishment varying according to the character and circumstances of the offender; but the positive testimony of four witnesses is necessary to establish this fact."

decidedly

r in my favour: I therefore
: to my adverſaries, Hoſſein
ompanion, and in their pre-
red to Ali Hamad a promiſ-
for the value of ten ſlaves,
arket price on my arrival in
It was refuſed; and my cheſt,
were ſome German dollars
: articles, was ſtill detained
the reſt was given up.
ıe mean time much had been
ıe ſubject, both among the
ıd foreigners; and the ſta-
ıſtice I was likely to ſuffer
ſtruck all that were not in a
profit by it, but none more
Egyptian merchants: they
ignant to ſee that ſo enormous
ſhould be forfeited to thoſe
no claim but effrontery to
; and that they had no ſhare,
oo numerous to expect to be
ed for connivance; accord-
e of them were diligent in
he news to the monarch.
indeed been told that the
ıs apprized of the tranſac-
ouſly to my departure from
and that he intended to
redreſs; but after waiting
een days, without hearing
farther of his intentions,
ſuffering, I determined to
had been there but a ſhort
a *fulgana-wy* (meſſenger ar-
reſs from the court, with or-
ıe to repair to El-Faſher im-
. The object of the meſ-
ept in profound ſecrecy, nor
ſcover whether it portended
vil. I left Cobbé the ſame
ınd arrived at the end of my
he following day, about

ıired, as before, to the Me-
im, who, on the following
ıduced me at the public au-
The Sultan, as he retired to
:, after it was over, ordered
ties to appear. Being come
inner court, he ſtopped the
e on which he was mounted,
a ſhort harangue, addreſſ-
f to Hoſſein and Ali Hamad,
ıt, in which he cenſured, in
d energetic ſtyle, their con-
ırds me. 'One,' ſaid he,
) Ali, 'calls himſelf Wakîl
Frank; if he were a ſherîf
nûſſîm, as he pretends, he
now that the law of the Pro-
rmits not a mûſſîm to be
I.—No. XXVI.

'Wakîl to a Caffree another calls
'himſelf his friend—but both are
'agreed in robbing him of his pro-
'perty, and uſurping the authority
'of the laws. Henceforth I am his
'Wakîl, and will protect him.' He
then ordered all the parties to repair
to the houſe of Muſa Wullad Jelfûn,
Melek of the jelabs, under whoſe ap-
propriate juriſdiction are all foreign
merchants. Here it may not be im-
proper to relate briefly how I had been
before received by the Sultan.

"On my firſt audience I was too ill
to make much obſervation: I was ſeat-
ed at a diſtance from him; the viſit
was ſhort, and I had no opportunity of
opening a converſation. He was placed
on his ſeat *(cûrſi)* at the door of his
tent. Some perſon had mentioned to
him my watch, and a copy of Erpe-
nius's Grammar, which I had with
me. He aſked to ſee both; but after
caſting his eyes on each he returned
them. The preſent I had brought
was ſhown him, for which he thanked
me, and roſe to retire.

"During the following ſummer, the
firſt time I got admiſſion to him, he
was holding a diwan in the outer court.
He was then mounted on a white mule,
clothed with a ſcarlet *beniſh*, and had
on his head a white turban; which
however, together with part of his
face, was covered with a thick muſlin.
On his feet were yellow boots, and
the ſaddle on which he was ſeated
was of crimſon velvet, without any
ornament of gold or ſilver. His
ſword, which was broad and ſtraight,
and adorned with an hilt of maſſy
gold, was held horizontally in his
right hand. A ſmall canopy of muſ-
lin was ſupported over his head. Amid
the noiſe and hurry of above a thou-
ſand perſons who were there aſſembled
I was unable to make myſelf heard,
which the nature of my ſituation obliged
me to attempt, though not exactly
conformable to the etiquette of the
court, that, almoſt to the excluſion of
ſtrangers, had appropriated the diwan
to the troops, the Arabs, and others
connected with the government.

"On another occaſion, I contrived
to gain admittance to the interior
court by a bribe. The Sultan was
hearing a cauſe of a private nature,
the proceedings on which were only in
the Fûrian language. He was ſeated
on a kind of chair, which was covered
with a Turkey carpet, and wore a red

poſterity, eſpecially the fortunate exploits of their tribes, they effect this purpoſe by cutting figures in the bark of trees, which, to thoſe who are unacquainted with this ſort of language, appear to have no form, but are very intelligible to them and their poſterity, as long as they are ſpared by all-deſtroying time. It is in this manner they record their exploits in hunting and war, the number of the ſcalps they have torn from the ſkulls of their enemies, &c. The wampum, which is their money, is alſo their ornament, and their pledge for the performance of every contract and oath. They are more or leſs ſkilled in caſting up accounts, in proportion to the extent of their trade. They count their months and days by the moon and the night, and their years by ſummer and winter. The pole-ſtar, with which they are acquainted, guides them in their nocturnal journies.

"The cuſtoms of the Indians, with reſpect to marriage, are various. In ſome tribes the children are given in marriage by their parents; in others they make their own choice. Among ſome polygamy is permitted; with others it is not in uſe. In ſome tribes the infidelity of the wives cauſes not the leaſt uneaſineſs to the huſband; in others it afflicts them to ſuch a degree, that they frequently poiſon themſelves; an act of deſpair, which is alſo ſometimes committed by women from the ſame motives. Marriage, however, is in general with them but a tranſitory union. Divorces are very frequent; and in this caſe the children remain with the wife, together with all the other property. Converſation ſeldom or never takes place between the huſband and wife: the Indians in general ſpeak little. The wife, when ſhe returns home from hard labour, prepares food for her huſband, twice or thrice a day, who is ever ſatisfied with what ſhe gives him. If no meal be prepared, the huſband goes away without complaining, and eats with one of his neighbours.

"Their uſual diſeaſes are inflammatory and putrid fevers, and the ſmall-pox: the laſt never attacks them, but when they are near the habitations of white people, to the care of whoſe phyſicians they commit themſelves with a tolerable ſhare of confidence. If there be no medical perſons in the neighbourhood, they equal confidence in their con who are often women. The re which the conjurors ap ly, con nerally of the inſpiſſated jui herbs: they alſo often cauſe t tient to be put into a kind of ov vapour-bath, to bring on a perſpiration, which is the mo mon cure. Theſe vapour-bat made by means of large ſtones ed as much as poſſible, and ar in the form of a circle, in the of which the patient is placed. this ſmall encloſure is ſpread low tent cover, made of woo red-hot ſtones are wetted with and when the patient, by means ſteam, is in a ſtrong perſpirati is ſuddenly emerged into the brook. This remedy is repea veral times, and proves ofte tary in pleuriſies and colds. never is any remedy applied w ſome concomitant myſterious mony; ſuch as blowing upo patient, dancing, howling, or t the drum. Whenever they a remedy, or practiſe their art invoke the *Great Spirit*, to they ſay, they are called i ſleep. Pains in the head, and muſcles of the neck, are very mon among the women. Th attributed to the manner in they carry their burdens.

"The bite of the rattleſn eaſily cured, the remedy being to all the Indians, and uſually a I have already mentioned, th the rattleſnake root (polygala Linn.). The bruiſed leaves a plied to the wound, and the extracted from the root, is take a little butter or fat. There ar ever, ſeveral other remedies this accident, which no Indi gards. The fleſh of the ſnake ſidered as a delicacy by the I and the ſlough, which the ſnak off twice a year, beaten into p is uſed as a cleanſer of the bloo

"The language of the Indi their conferences, is always tive. When, for inſtance, th to deſcribe the reſtoration of between two nations, they themſelves as follows: 'We ar 'ing a road five hundred miles in 'through the foreſt; we are tea 'the roots and branches that o 'the way; we are clearing it of

and trees; we are removing
ls; we cover it with ſand, and
t ſo perfectly light, that all the
s can ſee each other without the
obſtruction.' Although they
themſelves with great coolneſs
heir dealings, yet they often
arm in the delivery of their
, and then ſwell declamation
ſical notes: the aſſembly liſtens
und ſilence. The members of
ncil ſmoke their pipes all the
and the orator, when he has
ts down with them, and does
e. Their ſpeeches may be as
they pleaſe; they are never
pted; ſince to interrupt an In-
ould be deemed the greateſt

In their deputations, their
n of ambaſſadors, and their
tion of treaties, they introduce
olemnity and many ceremonies.
ien one nation wages war againſt
, they reſolve on ſo doing after
liberation, but never declare
ainſt their enemy. They come
im in greater or ſmaller num-
nd kill and deſtroy every thing
their reach. Whenever they
ith ſingle individuals, who be-
the hoſtile nation, they treat
the ſame manner. There are,
r, places of inviolability, where
oſtilities are ſuſpended. Such is
n ſpot on the banks of the river
ri, where a ſpecies of ſtone is
of which they ſtand in particular
or making pipes. Here the bit-
nemies work quietly near one
r, in breaking theſe ſtones, which
l alike want. There are more
laces, equally ſacred; and no
e has ever happened of theſe
having become a ſcene of con-
.

ace cannot be concluded be-
wo nations, but through the in-
ion of a neutral tribe; and until
tually concluded, the contend-
rties continue to deſtroy each

As ſoon as the words of peace
claimed by the neutral nation,
baſſadors of the tribes at war
nd agree upon the *ceſſation of*
s. No other conditions are ever

The propoſals are reported by
baſſadors to the different coun-
their reſpective nations. All
eſtains now aſſemble, ſmoke the
t of peace, preſent each other
elts of wampum, and peace is
rely concluded. They do not
give up the priſoners they have made,
who remain where they are in a ſtate
of ſlavery.

"When the Indians are at war with
the white people, in which generally
ſeveral nations join, the negotiations
for peace are uſually opened by meſſen-
gers, deputed by the latter, who are
frequently murdered by the former.
This happened in the laſt war with the
Americans. General Wayne, at the
beginning of the year 1794, ſent three
officers, attended by three interpreters,
to different nations, which had taken
a poſition in front of his army; the ſix
perſons, who carried the American
flag, were all killed. After the battle
which took place in Auguſt following,
near Lake Erie, and in which the In-
dians were defeated, General Wayne,
inſtead of putting the priſoners to the
ſword, ordered them to be well treat-
ed, and ſent ſeveral of them back with
propoſitions of peace. The Indians
being diſpirited by their defeat, as
well as by the faintneſs of the aſſiſtance
afforded them by the Engliſh, who had
excited them to the war, were glad to
get their priſoners back, yielded to the
general wiſh as well as neceſſity of
living at peace, and conſented that ne-
gotiations ſhould be opened. Eleven
nations had been at war with the Ame-
ricans; ambaſſadors for the eleven na-
tions arrived; and the negotiations
laſted three months.

"As ſoon as the point has been
agreed upon, that negotiations for peace
ſhall be opened, the Indians conſider
peace as actually concluded, and for
this reaſon they bring the calumet of
peace into the firſt aſſembly, which is
always very numerous; it is preſented
by one of the chieftains, and every one
preſent ſmokes it. To wipe the end of
the pipe would be a great affront to an
Indian, and might even lead to the
rupture of the negotiation. The ſub-
ſequent aſſemblies are leſs numerous.
They are compoſed of about three or
four deputies of each nation, attended
by interpreters; for all the nations
ſpeak different dialects. The ſpeeches
of the Indians are very long, and, at
times, laſt three hours. They are
liſtened to, as I have already obſerved,
with the utmoſt attention. Their re-
marks and anſwers are often ex-
tremely pertinent and acute. The
orators frequently mark down with
wampum the leading points of their
ſpeeches, in a manner ſcarcely intel-
ligible

ligible to any one but themselves. By a similar arrangement of their wampum, the young Indians, who assist at the principal deliberation, report to the council of their nation not only all the proposals which have been made, but, in general, every thing that has been said.

"The negotiations being brought to a close, the articles agreed upon are written on a long piece of parchment, comprising every thing that relates to every different nation concerned in the peace. These parchments are signed by all the chieftains of the nations, who, for the most part, use as their signature a misshapen image of the animal which forms the distinctive mark of the tribe. One of these parchments, thus signed, remains in the hands of the white nation, and the other is delivered to one of the Indian nations concerned, which is most numerous, and from which the rest receive copies of the treaty in wampum. Every thing being terminated, presents are made, and the calumet is smoked by way of conclusion.

"General Wayne, from whom I learned these particulars, allows that the Indians possess an excellent disposition, with much sound understanding and judgment. In the battle which decided the issue of the war, they displayed the most obstinate valour, bordering on blood-thirsty ferocity They even executed bold and tolerably skilful manœuvres, which, though they had undoubtedly been contrived and indicated to them by English officers, nevertheless did them infinite credit.

"The Indians, giving a hospitable reception to travellers, make them smoke the tomahawk, as they ratify a peace by smoking the calumet with their former enemies. They generally smoke a very pleasant tobacco, which is rendered still milder by a mixture of the bruised leaves of fragrant plants, and especially of sumach.

"Let it, however, be remembered, that these general remarks on the manners of the Indians admit of many modifications in regard to single tribes and individuals. I have collected them here, rather with a view of gratifying, as far as I am able, the eager curiosity of my European friends, than with an intention of presenting them with a complete delineation of Indian manners, such as could satisfy myself. Yet I can at least offer this picture as faithful, if imperfect, though it drawn from my own immedia servation." *P.* 177.

(To be concluded in our next

LVI. *Asiatic Researches;* or actions of the Society instit Bengal, for inquiring in History and Antiquities, th Sciences, and Literature of Vol. V. 8vo. 10s. 6d. 4to. pp. 428 each. *Sewell, Ver Hood.*

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EXTRACTS.

NT OF THE ELASTIC GUM , OF PRINCE OF WALES'S ND, BY JAMES HOWISON, ESQ.

R firſt knowledge of the plant native of our iſland, aroſe from owing accident: in our excur- to the foreſts, it was found y to carry cutlaſſes, for the of clearing our way through erwood. In one of thoſe an um vine had been divided, the which drying upon the blade, e much ſurpriſed in finding it ll the properties of the Ame- *neuc-cbouc*. The vine, which s this milk, is generally about kneſs of the arm, and almoſt with a ſtrong aſh-coloured ſuch cracked, and divided lon- ally; has joints at a ſmall diſ- tance from each other, which often ſend out roots, but ſeldom branches; runs upon the ground to a great length; at laſt riſes upon the higheſt trees into the open air. It is found in the greateſt plenty at the foot of the mountains, upon a red clay mixed with ſand, in ſituations completely ſhaded, and where the mercury in the thermometer will ſeldom exceed ſummer heat.

"In my numerous attempts to trace this vine to its top, I never ſucceeded; for, after following it in its different windings, ſometimes to a diſtance of two hundred paces, I loſt it, from its aſcending among the branches of trees that were inacceſſible, either from their ſize or height. On the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, I underſtand they have been more ſucceſsful; Doctor Roxburgh having procured from thence a ſpecimen of the vine in flowers, from which he has claſſed it; but whoſe deſcription I have not yet ſeen.

"With us, the Malays have found taſting of the milk the beſt mode of diſcriminating between the elaſtic gum vine and thoſe which reſemble it in giving out a milky juice, of which we have a great variety; the liquid from the former being much leſs pungent or corroſive than that obtained from the latter.

"The uſual method of drawing off the milk is by wounding the bark deeply, in different places, from which it runs but ſlowly, it being full employment for one perſon to collect a quart in the courſe of two days. A much more expeditious mode, but ruinous to the vine, is cutting it in lengths of two feet, and placing under both ends veſſels to receive the milk. The beſt is always procured from the oldeſt vines. From them it is often obtained in a conſiſtence equal to thick cream, and which will yield two thirds of its own weight in gum.

"The chemical properties of this vegetable milk, ſo far as I have had an opportunity of examining, ſurpriſingly reſemble thoſe of animal milk. From its decompoſition in conſequence of ſpontaneous fermentation, or by the addition of acids, a ſeparation takes place between its *caſeous* and ſerous parts, both of which are very ſimilar to thoſe produced by the ſame proceſſes from animal milk. An oily or butyrous matter is alſo one of its component parts, which appears upon the ſurface of the gum ſo ſoon as the latter has

attained its ſolid form. The preſence of this conſiderably impeded the progreſs of my experiments, as will be ſeen hereafter.

"I was at ſome trouble in endeavouring to form an extract of this milk ſo as to approach to the conſiſtence of new butter, by which I hoped to retard its fermentative ſtage, without depriving it of its uſeful qualities; but as I had no apparatus for diſtilling, the ſurface of the milk, that was expoſed to the air, inſtantly formed into a ſolid coat, by which the evaporation was in a great degree prevented. I, however, learned, by collecting the thickened milk from the inſide of the coats, and depoſiting it in a jelly-pot, that, if excluded from the air, it might be preſerved in this ſtate for a conſiderable length of time.

"I have kept it in bottles, without any preparation, tolerably good, upwards of one year; for, notwithſtanding the fermentation ſoon takes place, the decompoſition in conſequence is only partial; and what remains fluid, ſtill retains its original properties, although conſiderably diminiſhed.

"Not having ſeen M. Fourcroy's memoir on *caou-chouc*, I could not make trials of the methods propoſed by him for preſerving the milk unaltered.

"In making boots, gloves, and bottles, of the elaſtic gum, I found the following method the beſt: I firſt made moulds of wax, as nearly of the ſize and ſhape of what they repreſented as poſſible; theſe I hung ſeparately upon pins, about a foot from the ground, by pieces of cord wrought into the wax: I then placed under each a ſoup-plate, into which I poured as much of the milk as I thought would be ſufficient for one coat. Having dipped my fingers in this, I completely covered the moulds one after another, and what dropped into the plate was uſed as part of the next coat: the firſt I generally found ſufficiently dry in the ſpace of ten minutes, when expoſed to the ſun, to admit of a ſecond being applied: however, after every ſecond coat, the oily matter before mentioned was in ſuch quantity upon the ſurface, that, until waſhed off with ſoap and water, I found it impoſſible to apply any more milk with effect; for, if laid on, it kept running and dividing like water upon wax.

"Thirty coats I in common found ſufficient to give a covering of the thickneſs of the bottles which come from America. This circumſtance may, however, at any time be aſcertained, by introducing the finger between the mould and gum, the one very readily ſeparating from the other.

"I found the fingers preferable to a bruſh, or any inſtrument whatever, for laying on the milk; for the moment a bruſh was wet with that fluid, the hair became united as one maſs. A mode which at firſt view would appear to have the advantage of all others for eaſe and expedition in covering clay and wax moulds with the gum, viz. immerſing them in the milk, did not at all anſwer upon trial; that fluid running almoſt entirely off, although none of the oily matter was preſent; a certain degree of force ſeeming neceſſary to incorporate by friction the milk with the new formed gum.

"When, upon examination, I found that the boots and gloves were of the thickneſs wanted, I turned them over at the top, and drew them off, as if from the leg or hand, by which I ſaved the trouble of forming new moulds. Thoſe of the bottles being ſmalleſt at the neck, I was under the neceſſity of diſſolving in hot water.

"The inſide of the boots and gloves which had been in contact with the wax, being by far the ſmootheſt, I made the outſide. The gloves were now finiſhed, unleſs cutting their tops even, which was beſt done with ſciſſars. The boots, however, in their preſent ſtate, more reſembled ſtockings, having as yet no ſoles. To ſupply them with theſe, I poured upon a piece of gunny a proper quantity of milk, to give it a thick coat of gum. From this, when dry, I cut pieces ſufficiently large to cover the ſole of the foot, which, having met with the milk, I applied; firſt replacing the boot upon the mould to keep it properly extended. By this mode the ſoles were ſo firmly joined, that no force could afterwards ſeparate them. In the ſame manner I added heels and ſtraps, when the boots had a very neat appearance. To ſatisfy myſelf as to their impermeability to water, I ſtood in a pond up to their tops for the ſpace of fifteen minutes, when, upon pulling them off, I did not find my ſtockings in the leaſt damp. Indeed, from the nature of the gum, had

en for a period of as many the ſame reſult was to have ected.

r being thus far ſucceſsful, I ly diſappointed in my expect- th regard to their retaining ginal ſhape; for, on wearing a few times, they loſt much rſt neatneſs, the contractions n being only equal to about hths of its extenſion.

cond diſadvantage aroſe, from lance difficult to guard againſt, s, that if, by any accident, ſhould be in the ſmalleſt de- ter in one place than another, of extenſion fell almoſt en- that part, and the conſequence it ſoon gave way.

n what I had obſerved of the e gained in ſubſtance and uni- f ſtrength, by making uſe of a baſis for the ſoles, I was poſe, that if an elaſtic cloth, degree correſpondent to the of the gum, were uſed for ockings, gloves, and other where that property was ne- hat the defects above men- ight in a great meaſure be . I accordingly made my riment with *Coſſimbazar* ſtock- gloves.

ing drawn them upon the wax I plunged them into veſſels g the milk, which the cloth abſorbed. When taken out, re ſo completely diſtended gum in ſolution, that, upon dry by expoſure to the air, every thread, but every fibre tton had its own diſtinct en- nd in conſequence was equally reſiſting the action of foreign if of ſolid gum.

firſt coat by this method was nickneſs, that for ſtockings or thing farther was neceſſary. re intended for boots required e applications of milk with the nd were finiſhed as thoſe made gum only.

mode of giving cloth as a ound to be a very great im- nt: for, beſides the addition h received by the gum, the was much ſhortened.

ren ſubſtances, that are to be with the gum, as alſo the n which they are to be placed, be conſiderably larger than s they are afterwards intend- ed to fit; for, being much contracted from the abſorption of the milk, little alteration takes place in this diminution in ſize, even when dry, as about one-third only of the fluid evaporates before the gum acquires its ſolid form.

"Great attention muſt be paid to prevent one part of the gum coming in contact with another while wet with the milk or its whey; for the inſtant that takes place, they become inſeparably united. But ſhould we ever ſucceed in having large plantations of our own vine, or in transferring the American tree (which is perhaps more productive) to our poſſeſſions, ſo that milk could be procured in ſufficient quantity for the covering various cloths, which ſhould be done on the ſpot, and afterwards exported to Europe, then the advantages attending this ſingular property of the milk would for ever balance its diſadvantages: cloths, and coverings of different deſcriptions, might then be made from this gum cloth, with an expedition ſo much greater than by the needle, that would at firſt appear very ſurpriſing: the edges of the ſeparate pieces only requiring to be wet with the milk, or its whey, and brought into contact, when the article would be finiſhed, and fit for uſe. Should both milk and whey be wanting, a ſolution of the gum in either can always be obtained, by which the ſame end would be accompliſhed.

"Of all the cloths upon which I made experiments, nankeen, from the ſtrength and quality of its fabric, appeared the beſt calculated for coating with the gum. The method I followed in performing this, was, to lay the cloth ſmooth upon the table, pour the milk upon it, and with a ruler to ſpread it equally. But ſhould this ever be attempted on a larger ſcale, I would recommend the following plan: To have a ciſtern for holding the milk a little broader than the cloth, to be covered with a croſs bar in the centre, which muſt reach under the ſurface of the milk, and two rollers at one end. Having filled the ciſtern, one end of the piece of cloth is to be paſſed under the bar, and through between the rollers; the former keeping the cloth immerſed in the milk, the latter in preſſing out what is ſuperfluous, ſo that none may be loſt. The cloth can be hung up at full length to dry; and the operation repeated until of whatever thickneſs wanted. For the reaſons

above-mentioned, care muſt be taken that one fold does not come in contact with another while wet.

"Having obſerved that moſt of the patent catheters and bougies made with a ſolution of the elaſtic gum, whether in ether or in the eſſential oils, had either a diſagreeable ſtickineſs, or were too hard to admit of any advantage being derived from the elaſticity of the gum, I was induced to make ſome experiments with the milk towards removing theſe objections.

"From that fluid, by evaporation, I made ſeveral large-ſized bougies of pure gum, which, from their over-flexibility, were totally uſeleſs. I then took ſome ſlips of fine cloth covered with the gum, which I rolled up until of a proper ſize, and which I rendered ſolid by ſoaking them in the milk, and then drying them. Theſe poſſeſſed more firmneſs than the former, but in no degree ſufficient for the purpoſe intended. Pieces of ſtrong catgut, coated with the gum, I found to anſwer better than either.

"Beſides an effectual clothing for manufacturers employed with the mineral acids, which had been long a deſideratum, this ſubſtance, under different modifications, might be applied to a number of other uſeful purpoſes in life; ſuch as making hats, great coats, boots, &c. for ſailors, ſoldiers, fiſhermen, and every other deſcription of perſons who, from their purſuits, are expoſed to wet ſtockings; for invalids, who ſuffer from damps; bathing-caps, tents, coverings for carriages of all kinds, for roofs of houſes, trunks, buoys, &c.

"This extraordinary vegetable production, in place of being injured by water, at its uſual temperature *, is preſerved by it. For a knowledge of this circumſtance I am indebted to the Chineſe. Having ſome years ago commiſſioned articles made of the elaſtic gum from China, I received them in a ſmall jar, filled up with water, in which ſtate I have ſince kept them without obſerving any ſigns of decay.

"Should it ever be deemed an object to attempt plantations of the elaſtic gum vine in Bengal, I would recommend the foot of the Chittagong, Rajmahal, and Bauglipore hills, as ſituations where there is every probability of ſucceeding, being very ſimilar in ſoil and climate to the places of its growth on Prince of Wales's Iſland. It would, however, be adviſable to make the firſt trial at this ſettlement, to learn in what way the propagation of the plant might be moſt ſucceſsfully conducted. A further experience may alſo be neceſſary, to aſcertain the ſeaſon when the milk can be procured of the beſt quality, and in the greateſt quantity, with the leaſt detriment to the vine." *P.* 157.

PEARL FISHERY AT CEYLON.

"THE diving, both at Ceylon and at Tutucorin, is not attended with ſo many difficulties as authors imagine. The divers, conſiſting of different caſts and religions (though chiefly of *Parawer* † and *Muſſelmans*), neither make their bodies ſmooth with oil, nor do they ſtop their ears, mouths, or noſes with any thing, to prevent the entrance of ſalt water. They are ignorant of the utility of diving-bells, bladders, and double flexible pipes. According to the injunctions of the ſhark conjurer they uſe no food while at work, nor till they return on ſhore, and have bathed themſelves in freſh water. Theſe Indians, accuſtomed to dive from their earlieſt infancy, fearleſsly deſcend to the bottom, in a depth of from five to ten fathoms, in ſearch of treaſures. By two cords a diving ſtone and a net are connected with the boat. The diver, putting the toes of his right foot on the hair rope of the diving ſtone, and thoſe of his left on the net, ſeizes the two cords with one hand, and ſhutting his noſtrils with the other, plunges into the water. On reaching the bottom, he hangs the net round his neck, and collects into it the pearl ſhells as faſt as poſſible, during the time he finds himſelf able to remain under water, which uſually is about two minutes. He then reſumes his former poſture, and making a ſignal, by pulling the cords, he is immediately lifted into the boat. On emerging from the

* "From an account of experiments made with the elaſtic gum by M. Groſſart, inſerted in the *Annales de Chimie* for 1792, it appears, that water, when boiling, has a power of partially diſſolving the gum, ſo as to render one part capable of being finally joined to another by preſſure only."

† "Fiſhermen of the Catholic religion."

: diſcharges a quantity of water
iis mouth and noſe, and thoſe
ave not been long inured to div-
equently diſcharge ſome blood;
is does not prevent them from
again in their turn. When the
ve divers come up and are re-
, the other five are going down
ie ſame ſtones. Each brings up
one hundred oyſters in his net,
not interrupted by any accident,
nake fifty trips in a forenoon.
ind the boat's crew get generally
he owner, inſtead of money, a
of the quantity which they bring
ire; but ſome are paid in caſh,
ing to agreement.

he moſt ſkilful divers come from
, on the coaſt of Malabar; ſome
n are ſo much exerciſed in the
to be able to perform it with-
e aſſiſtance of the uſual weight;
r a handſome reward will remain
water for the ſpace of ſeven
:s; this I ſaw performed by a
boy, belonging to a citizen at
l, who had often frequented the
:s of theſe banks. Though Dr.
deems this impoſſible, daily ex-
ce convinces us, that by long
:e any man may bring himſelf to
1 under water above a couple of
:s. How much the inhabitants
South Sea Iſlands diſtinguiſh
:lves in diving we learn from ſe-
accounts; and who will not be
ſed at the wonderful Sicilian diver
s, ſurnamed the *Fiſh* * ?

very one of the divers, and even
ioſt expert, entertain a great
of the ſharks, and will not, on
count, deſcend until the conjurer
rformed his ceremonies. This
lice is ſo deeply rooted in their
, that the government was obliged
:p two ſuch conjurers always in
ay, to remove the fears of their
. Thirteen of theſe men were
t the fiſhery, from Ceylon and
aſt, to profit by the ſuperſtitious
f theſe deluded people. They
illed in Tamul, *Pillal Kadtar*,
ſignifies one who binds the
, and prevents them from doing
ef.

The manner of enchanting conſiſts
umber of prayers learned by
heart, that nobody, probably not even the conjurer himſelf, underſtands, which he, ſtanding on the ſhore, continues muttering and grumbling from ſun-riſe until the boats return; during this period, they are obliged to abſtain from food and ſleep, otherwiſe their prayers would have no avail; they are, however, allowed to drink, which privilege they indulge in a high degree, and are frequently ſo giddy, as to be rendered very unfit for devotion. Some of the conjurers accompany the divers in their boats, which pleaſes them very much, as they have their protectors near at hand. Nevertheleſs, I was told, that in one of the preceding fiſheries, a diver loſt his leg by a ſhark, and when the head conjurer was called to an account for the accident, he replied, that an old witch had juſt come from the coaſt, who, from envy and malice, had cauſed this diſaſter, by a counter-conjuration, which made fruitleſs his ſkill, and of which he was informed too late; but he afterwards ſhowed his ſuperiority by enchanting the poor ſharks ſo effectually, that though they appeared in the midſt of the divers, they were unable to open their mouths. During my ſtay at Condatchey, no accident of this kind happened. If a ſhark is ſeen, the divers immediately make a ſignal, which on perceiving, all the boats return inſtantly. A diver who trod upon a hammer oyſter, and was ſomewhat wounded, thought he was bit by a ſhark, conſequently made the uſual ſignal, which cauſed many boats to return; for which miſtake he was afterwards puniſhed.

"The owners of the boats † ſometimes ſell their oyſters, and at other times open them on their own account. In the latter caſe, ſome put them on mats, in a ſquare, ſurrounded with a fence; others dig holes of almoſt a foot deep, and throw them in till the animal dies; after which they open the ſhells and take out the pearls with more eaſe. Even theſe ſquares and holes are ſold by auction after the fiſhery is finiſhed, as pearls often remain there, mixed with the ſand.

"In ſpite of every care, tricks in picking out the pearls from the oyſters

ee an account of him in M. Epitome, vol. ii. p. 96.—Ed.

† Theſe are the individuals which farm one or more boats from the renter; ough they are in poſſeſſion of them only during the fiſhery, they are com- called the owners of the boats."

can

can hardly be prevented. In this the natives are extremely dexterous. The following is one mode they put in practice to effect their purpoſe: when a boat owner employs a number of hired people to collect pearls, he places over them an inſpector of his own, in whom he can confide; theſe hirelings previouſly agree that one of them ſhall play the part of a thief, and bear the puniſhment, to give his comrades an opportunity of pilfering. If one of the gang happens to meet with a large pearl, he makes a ſign to his accomplice, who inſtantly conveys away one of ſmall value, purpoſely in ſuch a manner as to attract notice: on this, the inſpector and the reſt of the men take the pearl from him; he is then puniſhed, and turned out of their company. In the mean time, while he is making a dreadful uproar, the real thief ſecures the valuable pearl, and afterwards the booty is ſhared with him who ſuffered for them all. Beſides tricks like theſe, the boat-owners and purchaſers often loſe many of the beſt pearls, while the dony is returning from the bank; for, as long as the animal is alive and untouched, the ſhells are frequently open near an inch; and if any of them contain a large pearl, it is eaſily diſcovered and taken out by means of a ſmall piece of ſtiff graſs, or bit of ſtick, without hurting the pearl-fiſh. In this practice they are extremely expert. Some of them were diſcovered whilſt I was there, and received their due puniſhment.

"Gmelin aſks, if the animal of the *mytilus margaritiferus* is an *aſcidia*. See Linn. Syſt. Nat. tom. i. p. vi. 3350. This induces me to believe that it has never yet been accurately deſcribed: it does not reſemble the *aſcidia* of Linnæus, and may, perhaps, form a new genus. It is faſtened to the upper and lower ſhells by two white flat pieces of muſcular ſubſtance, which are called by Houttuin* *ears*, and extend about two inches from the thick part of the body, growing gradually thinner. The extremity of each *ear* lies looſe, and is ſurrounded by a double brown fringed line. Theſe lie almoſt the third of an inch from the outer part of the ſhell, and are continually moved by the animal. Next to theſe, above and below, are ſituated two other double fringed moveable ſubſtances, like the branchiæ of a fiſh. Theſe *ears* and *fringes* are joined to a cylindrical piece of fleſh, of the ſize of a man's thumb, which is harder and of a more muſcular nature than the reſt of the body. It lies about the centre of the ſhells, and is firmly attached to the middle of each. This, in fact, is that part of the pearl-fiſh which ſerves to open and ſhut the ſhells. Where this column is faſtened, we find on the fleſh deep impreſſions, and on the ſhell various nodes of round or oblong forms, like imperfect pearls. Between this part and the hinge *(cardo)* lies the principal body of the animal, ſeparated from the reſt, and ſhaped like a bag. The mouth is near the hinge of the ſhell, enveloped in a veil, and has a double flap or lip on each ſide; from thence we obſerve the throat *(œſophagus)* deſcending like a thread to the ſtomach. Cloſe to the mouth there is a carved browniſh tongue, half an inch in length, with an obtuſe point; on the concave ſide of this deſcends a furrow, which the animal opens and ſhuts, and probably uſes to convey food to its mouth†. Near its middle are two blueiſh ſpots, which ſeem to be the eyes. In a pretty deep hole, near the baſe of the tongue, lies the beard *(byſſus)*, faſtened by two fleſhy roots, and conſiſting of almoſt one hundred fibres, each an inch long, of a dark green colour, with a metallic luſtre; they are undivided, parallel, and flattened. In general the *byſſus*

* "Vide Houtt. Nat. Hiſt. vol. i. p. xv. p. 381, ſeq."

† "The depth at which the pearl-fiſh generally is to be found, hindered me from paying any attention to the locomotive power, which I have not the leaſt doubt it poſſeſſes, uſing for this purpoſe its tongue. This conjecture is ſtrengthened by the accurate obſervations made on *muſcles* by the celebrated Reaumur, in which he found that this body ſerves them as a leg or arm, to move from one place to another. Though the divers are very ignorant with regard to the economy of the pearl-fiſh, this changing of habitation has been long ſince obſerved by them. They alledge, that it alters its abode when diſturbed by an enemy or in ſearch of food. In the former caſe, they ſay it commonly deſcends from the ſummit of the bank to its declivity."

han three quarters of an inch, the cleft *(rima)*; but if the disturbed, it contracts it con-. The top of each of theſe terminates in a circular gland , like the *ſygma* of many With this *byſſus* they faſten es to rocks, corals, and other ies; by it the young pearl-fiſh the old ones, and with it the procures its food, by extend- contracting it at pleaſure. ell-fiſh, on which they partly often found clinging to the The ſtomach lies cloſe to of the beard, and has, on r ſide, a protracted obtuſe Above the ſtomach are two d bodies, like lungs; and ſtomach goes a long chan- gut, which takes a circuit he muſcular column above ed, and ends in the anus, which oſite to the mouth, and is co- rith a ſmall thin leaf, like a hough the natives pretend to iſh the ſexes by the appearance ell, I could not find any geni- The large flat ones they call and thoſe that are thick, con- d vaulted, they call females, *chippy*; but, on a cloſe inſpec- could not obſerve any viſible ifference.

remarkable that ſome of theſe are as red as blood, and that le of the ſhell has the ſame co- ith the uſual pearly luſtre, my ſervants found a reddiſh an oyſter of this colour; yet event is very rare. The di- butes this redneſs to the ſick- the pearl-fiſh; though it is obable that they had it from ſt exiſtence. In the ſhade they twenty-four hours after being t of the water. This animal by the lower claſs of Indians, reſh in their curries, or cured ng; in which ſtate they are ex- to the coaſt; though I do not em by any means palatable.

ithin a mother-of-pearl ſhell I thirteen *murices nudati* (vide itz's New Syſtem, Cabt. vol. 192, f. 1851 and 1852), the of which was three quarters of long; but as many of them utrid, and the pearl-fiſh itſelf could not aſcertain whether they had crept in as enemies, or were drawn in by the animal itſelf. At any rate, turtles and crabs are inimical to the animals, and a ſmall living crab was found in one of them.

"The pearls are only in the ſofter part of the animal, and never in that firm muſcular column above mentioned. We find them in general near the earth, and on both ſides of the mouth. The natives entertain the ſame fooliſh opinion concerning the formation of the pearl which the ancients did. They ſuppoſe them formed from dew-drops in connexion with ſun-beams. A Bráhmen informed me, that it was recorded in one of his Sanſcrit books, that the pearls are formed in the month of May at the appearance of the *Sooatee* ſtar (one of their twenty-ſeven conſtellations), when the oyſters come up to the ſurface of the water, to catch the drops of rain. One of the moſt celebrated conchologiſts* ſuppoſes that the pearl is formed by the oyſter, in order to defend itſelf from the attacks of the *pholades* and *boreworms*. But we may be aſſured that in this ſuppoſition he is miſtaken; for although theſe animals often penetrate the outer layers of the pearl-ſhell, and there occaſion hollow nodes, yet, on examination, it will be found that they are never able to pierce the firm layer, with which the inſide of the ſhell is lined. How can the pearls be formed as a defence againſt exterior worms, when, even on ſhells that contain them, no worm-holes are to be ſeen? It is, therefore, more probable theſe worms take up their habitations in the nodes, in order to protect themſelves from the attacks of an enemy, than that they are capable of preying on an animal, ſo well defended as the pearl-fiſh is. It is unneceſſary to repeat the various opinions and hypotheſes of other modern authors; it is much eaſier to criticiſe them than to ſubſtitute in their place a more rational theory. That of Reaumur, mentioned in the Memoirs of the French Academy for 1712, is the moſt probable, viz. that the pearls are formed like bezoars and other ſtones, in different animals, and are apparently the effects of a diſeaſe. In ſhort, it is very evident, that the pearl is formed by an extravaſation of a glutinous juice either within the body, or on

* "The Rev. Mr. Chemnitz, at Copenhagen."

the

the ſurface of the animal: the former caſe is the moſt common. Between one and two hundred pearls have been found within one oyſter. Such extravaſations may be cauſed by heterogeneous bodies, ſuch as ſand, coming in with the food, which the animal, to prevent diſagreeable friction, covers with its glutinous matter, and which, as it is ſucceſſively ſecreted, forms many regular lamellæ, in the manner of the coats of an onion, or like different ſtrata of bezoars, only much thinner: this is probable, for if we cut through the centre of a pearl, we often find a foreign particle, which ought to be conſidered as the nucleus or primary cauſe of its formation. The looſe pearls may originally have been produced within the body, and, on their increaſe, may have ſeparated and fallen into the cavity of the ſhell. Thoſe compact ones, fixed to the ſhells, ſeem to be produced by ſimilar extravaſation, occaſioned by the friction of ſome roughneſs on the inſide of the ſhell. Theſe, and the pearl-like nodes, have a different aſpect from the pearls, and are of a darker and bluer colour. In one of the former I found a pretty large, true oval pearl, of a very clear water; while the node itſelf was of a dark blueiſh colour. The yellow or gold-coloured pearl is the moſt eſteemed by the natives: ſome have a bright, red luſtre; others are gray, or blackiſh, without any ſhining appearance, and of no value. Sometimes when the gray lamella of a pearl is taken off, under it is found a beautiful genuine one; but it oftener happens that after having ſeparated the firſt coat you find a worthleſs impure pearl. I tried ſeveral of them, taking one lamella off after another, and found clear and impure by turns; and in an impure pearl I met with one of a clear water, though in the centre of all I found a foreign particle. The largeſt and moſt perfect pearl which I ſaw during my ſtay at Condatchey, was about the ſize of a ſmall piſtol bullet, though I have been told ſince my departure, many others of the ſame ſize have been found. The ſpotted and irregular ones are ſold cheap, and are chiefly uſed by the native phyſicians as an ingredient in their medicines.

"We may judge with greater or leſſer probability by the appearance of the pearl-ſhell, whether they tain pearls or not. Thoſe that h thick calcareous cruſt upon the which *ſerpulæ* (ſea tubes) *Tubuli rini irregularier intorti, Criſta Chamar lazuras, Lepas tintinnab Madreporæ, Millipore, Cellipore, gontæ, Spongiæ*, and other zooph are faſtened, have arrived at full growth, and commonly co the beſt pearls; but thoſe that a ſmooth contain either none, or ones only." *P.* 401.

LVII. *Graphic Illuſtrations of garth;* from Pictures and D ings in the Poſſeſſion of SAM IRELAND, Author of this W of a Pictureſque Tour thr Holland, Brabant, &c. and o Pictureſque Beauties of the R Thames, Medway, Avon, V &c. Vol. II. Royal 8vo. 150. 2l. 2s. *Faulder, Whi*

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved by the Author, Jane Ire Merigot, Ryder, Roſenburg, &

1. *HOGARTH's Buſt, from R liac.*
2. *Mrs. Hogarth.*
3. *Lady Thornhill.*
4. *Mr. James Thornhill.*
5. *Frontiſpiece to Hudibras, Pl*
6. *Hudibras ſallies forth, Pla*
7. *Ditto, firſt Adventure, Plat*
8. *Ditto, and the Lawyer, Plat*
9. *Ditto, beats Sydrophel, Pla*
10. *Burning the Rumps at T Bar, Plate VI.*
11. *Hudibras encounters the minſton, Plate VII.*
12. *Sancho in his Government.*
13. *Frontiſpiece to Leveridge's*
14. *Concert Ticket.*
15. *Deſign for a Shop-bill.*
16. *Sign for a Paviour.*
17. *Ditto.*
18. *Lavinia Fenton, afterwards cheſs of Bolton.*
19. *Roſamond's Pond.*
20. *Thomas Rich, Eſq. and hi mily.*
21. *Governor Rogers and Fami*

22.

e in Mr. Rich's Garden, at

e in a Hay-field at Rickmerſ-

aff examining his Recruits.
Miſer.
John Dennis, the Critic.
peeping at Nature, original
for Harlot's Progreſs.
inal Deſign for Rake's Pro-

ing Shepherd.
ale Curioſity.
in a Painter's Room.
ffects of Maſquerades,
ion of Pictures.
Pembroke.
ard Table.
eſley.
erſation in the Style of Van-

inal Deſign for the Enraged
n.
at a Banking-houſe, in

ghton and Slack.
I. Happy Marriage.
II. Ditto.
III. Ditto.
IV. Ditto.
e on falſe Perſpective.
re II. Queen Caroline, and

n for a new Order in Ar-
re.
es of Garrick and Hogarth.
ſpeare Chair.

EXTRACTS.

SAMOND'S POND.

view is taken from a well-
ture in oil by our artiſt, and
, except a landſcape I pur-
he late Mrs. Hogarth, and
ave already laid before the
only one produced from

ident that the model which
itated in this branch of the
otton, a landſcape-painter
able merit in the early part
tury, but whoſe great fault
of diſcrimination and cha-
e leafings of his trees, that
produced a ſombrous and
gloomy tint, very unpleaſing in its effect. In the view before us, however, the ſcene is well ſelected. The abbey towers break upon the eye in a very pleaſing manner, and the trees are very pleaſingly maſſed. The figures bear very ſtrong and characteriſtic indications of the artiſt's humour; and what renders them peculiarly intereſting is, that they are memorials of the coſtumé of the times in which the perſonages repreſented in the picture lived.

"The ſpot where Roſamond's pond ſtood was at the ſouth-weſt corner of St. James's Park; and it was not filled up till within the laſt thirty years.

"It appears that our laughter-loving monarch Charles the Second had formed a more than common attachment to this ſpot. He planted an avenue of trees, and built an aviary near it; and from the circumſtance of the bird-cages having been ſuſpended on the branches of the trees, the preſent name which it bears, that of the Bird-cage Walk, was derived. Cibber, in his Apology for his life, ſays, that he has often ſeen that merry monarch in the act of feeding his ducks in this pond, and playing with his dogs amidſt crowds of ſpectators; diverſions with which the king was peculiarly gratified; 'and which,' he adds, 'made the common people 'adore him, and conſequently over-'look in him what in a prince of a 'different temper they might have 'been out of humour at.'

"It is a curious fact that Charles conferred on Roſamond's Pond, or Duck Iſland, as it was called, an extraordinary dignity, by erecting it into a government, of which the celebrated M. de St. Evremond was appointed governor, with a conſiderable ſalary annexed to the office.

"This retreat was at that period equally celebrated for thoſe aſſignations of gallantry to which, in large and populous towns, retired ſpots are ſo very favourable, as well as for its having been reſorted to as the laſt refuge of deſpairing lovers, who found in the friendly waters of this pond an aſylum from the afflictions that haunted them. It ſhould ſeem that it was frequently uſed for the latter purpoſes, from a paſſage in the Country Wife of Wycherly, where Belville and Moody are alluding to this ſubject.

" ' *Belville.* Shall I ſhow the young ' gentleman Roſamond's Pond ?

" ' *Moody:* You may viſit Roſa- ' mond's Pond, Sir, if you will, and ' the bottom of Roſamond's Pond'." *P.* 57.

MR. JOHN DENNIS.

" THE curious ſketch from which this etching is made, is very ſlightly marked on a ſcrap of blue paper. Beneath the pen markings, the tracings of the pencil are very diſcernible. I conjecture, therefore, that it is a rapid delineation from the life. It is after the ſtyle and manner of the various ſketches, which Hogarth traced for the characters in his greater works, ſome of which I preſented to the public in a former volume, as ſpecimens of his mode of ſketching on his nails a countenance or figure, in which any thing characteriſtic or ſtriking appeared. Over it is plainly written, in Hogarth's hand writing, ' Mr. Dennis ' the critic.'

" I need not apologize for its inſertion, as there is not, I believe, any portrait of this original and intereſting character in exiſtence; a circumſtance that muſt render it in a great degree valuable not only to the admirers of our artiſt, but to the collectors of portraits in general *." *P.* 78.

" Dennis was the author of many miſcellaneous productions. The poetical compoſitions of this gentleman are not diſtinguiſhed by much felicity of thought, or vivacity of expreſſion. The models which his muſe appears to have before her, ſeem to be thoſe poets who wrote in a period of our language, when falſe and diſtorted metaphor, and harſh and vehement conceits, obſcured the ſenſe, and baniſhed all that genuine taſte and feeling, which conſtitute the excellence of poetry.

" He attempted alſo the drama; but with a ſucceſs which gave him but little encouragement to perſevere in that department of compoſition.

" In theſe dramas are to be found paſſages, bearing an immediate alluſion to the political controverſies of that day. During the war with France, he was perpetually introducing into his writings the moſt virulent att: the French nation and chara vulgar ſtratagem, too often to by dramatic authors, to g approbation of the audience, tering their prejudices." *P.* 1

" Amongſt the various pec of this ſingular character he p to have entertained a moſt inſu able antipathy to punning: hoſtile was he to this ſpecies that he has been known to company where puns have bee There is an anecdote not g known, which tends further trate his moſt eccentric char One night at Button's, Steele ſirous of excluding him from which he wiſhed to make, bu he could not conveniently Dennis being at that time in th room. While he was at a lo rid of him, he obſerved Row on the oppoſite ſide of the box nis, the latter of whom he what was the matter with ' What do you mean by the qu replied the critic. To which t replied—' You appeared to me ' angry waterman, for you l ' way and Rowe another.' fort of this pun was ſucceſsf the critic left the room, ex all puns and punſters. We debted to Dennis for the uſe matic imitation of thunder, ceſsfully practiſed on our ſta introduced it into his tragedy pius and Virginia, a play four the beautiful narration of Li which met with a very cold re A few nights after the demi piece, he happened to be in t the repreſentation of Macbet on hearing the thunder, he i have exclaimed in a phrenz dignation, ' That is my thu ' how theſe raſcals uſe me! ' will not let my play run, ' they ſteal my thunder!'

" Of his critical ſagacity, favourable eſtimate may be than of his dramatic abilities. been frequently found that th of the critic and the writer ſeparate endowments. The j of Dennis was found and cor has been well ſaid of him,

* There is a portrait of him, in a tie wig, engraved by Vanderguc Bromley's Catalogue.—ED.

with too much ſarcaſm, that he was a complete inſtructor for a dramatic poet; as he could teach him how to diſtinguiſh good plays by his precepts, and bad ones by his example." *P.* 82.

"An anecdote is recorded of him, that cannot be told much to the honour of Sir Richard Steele. It is ſaid, that having become bail for that gentleman, he was arreſted on account of his default: and that the only anſwer returned by his friend, when he was informed of the circumſtance, was, 'S 'death! why did he not keep out of 'the way, as I did?'

"Towards the cloſe of his life, his embarraſſments augmented ſo rapidly, that he reſided for the ſecurity of his perſon within the verge of the court. Having, on a Saturday evening, ſtrayed beyond his privileged bounds to a public houſe, ſuch were his apprehenſions, that having, as ſoon as he entered, caſt his eyes on a man, whoſe countenance did not augur very favourably to him, he crept into an obſcure corner, to avoid the notice of the perſon, whom his fears converted into a bailiff.

"At length, however, the clock ſtruck twelve, when the critic threw off his alarm, and cried out, 'Now, Sir, 'bailiff or no bailiff, your power is ex-'pired, I don't care a farthing for you.' To relieve him from his neceſſities, it was humanely propoſed to get up a play for his benefit. Of this ſcheme, Pope, Thomſon, and Mallet were the propoſers. The play of the Provoked Huſband was accordingly repreſented at the little theatre in the Haymarket, on the 18th of December 1733.

"Dennis, who was now become blind, by his miſeries and indigence, ſeems to have diſarmed his enemies of their bitterneſs, which his aſperities had ſo frequently provoked. The prologue on this occaſion was furniſhed by Pope, and Theophilus Cibber recited it. Theſe unavailing efforts of friendſhip, Dennis ſurvived but twenty days He died on the 6th of January 1733—4, in the 77th year of his age." *P.* 85.

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THE

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For SEPTEMBER 1799.

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EXTRACTS,

EXTRACTS.

ODERN ALEXANDRIA.

HE new city, or rather the
f Alexandria, is built, the
part of it at leaſt, on the
the ſea. Its houſes, like all
the Levant, have flat ter-
ofs: they have no windows,
apertures which ſupply their
e almoſt entirely obſtructed by
en lattice projecting, of vari-
n, and ſo cloſe, that the light
dly force a paſſage. In thoſe
s, more than any where elſe,
ventions, which transform a
into a priſon, are real *ja-*
jealouſies, window-blinds).—
hrough this grate of iron or
ſometimes of elegant conſtruc-
at beauty is permitted to ſee
paſſing without, but eternally
d of the privilege of being
t is in this ſtate of hopeleſs ſe-
that, far from receiving the
which nature demands to be
it by every being poſſeſſed
bility, it meets only contempt
trage; it is there, in a word,
e part of the human race,
the odious right of the more
al, retains in degrading ſer-
the other part, whoſe charms
ught to have had the power to
both the ruggedneſs of the
the ferocity of their tyrants.
arrow and awkwardly diſpoſed
are without pavement as with-
lice; no public edifice, no
building arreſts the eye of
veller, and, on the ſuppoſition
fragments of the old city had
racted his attention, he would
object in the preſent one that
upply matter for a moment's
t. Turks, Arabians, Barba-
, Cophts, Chriſtians of Syria,
conſtituted a population which
eſtimated at five thouſand, as
n eſtimation can be made in a
y where there is no regiſter
f any thing. Commerce at-
thither beſides, from all the
es of the Eaſt, ſtrangers whoſe
ce is extremely tranſient. This
aſſemblage of the men of dif-
nations, jealous of, and almoſt
hoſtile to each other, would
t to the eye of the obſerver a
r mixture of cuſtoms, manners
ſes, if a reſort of thieves and
robbers could repay the trouble of obſervation.

"You ſee them crowd on each other in the ſtreets, running, rather than walking: they likewiſe bawl, rather than ſpeak. I have frequently ſtopped, to conſider ſome perſons who had all the appearance of being agitated by violent rage: they gave to their voice all the intenſity which a broad and brawny cheſt could ſupply; their phyſiognomy wore all the traits of paſſion; their eyes ſparkled; violent geſtures accompanied modes of expreſſion which ſeemed ſtill more violent. I approached them, under the apprehenſion that they were going inſtantly to cut each others throats, and was aſtoniſhed to learn that they were only driving ſome petty bargain, that not a word was of a threatening complexion; that their exterior alone was in motion; that, in a word, all this vehemence was only their uſual mode of buying and ſelling." *Vol.* i. *p.* 102.

ASSASSINATION OF THE CONSUL.

"IF there be altars dedicated to the demon of revenge, in Egypt undoubtedly are the temples which contain them: there ſhe is the goddeſs, or rather the tyrant of the human heart. Not only the generality of the men, whoſe combination conſtituted the maſs of the inhabitants, never forgive, but, however ſignal the reparation made, they never reſt ſatisfied till they have themſelves dipped their hands in the blood of the perſon whom they have declared to be their enemy. Though they ſmother reſentment long, and diſſemble till they find a favourable opportunity to glut it, the effects are not the leſs terrible: they are not for that more conformable to the principles of reaſon. If a European, or, to uſe their term, a *Franc*, has provoked their animoſity, they let it fall, without diſcrimination, on the head of a European, without troubling themſelves to inquire whether the party were the relation, the friend, or even the compatriot of the perſon from whom they received the offence: thus they purge their reſentment of the only pretext which could plead its excuſe, and their vengeance is downright atrocity.

"Alexandria was ſtill ringing, at the time of my arrival at that city, with the

the noiſe of an aſſaſſination committed, a few years before, on the perſon of the repreſentative of the French nation in that port. A French hair-dreſſer was taking the diverſion of ſhooting in the environs of the town; an Arab picked a quarrel with him, which unfortunately terminated in his diſcharging his piece at the Arab, and killing him. This murder was preſently noiſed abroad. The people took fire, and, in their tranſport, reſolved to ſacrifice every European they could lay hold of. Their fury was with no little difficulty appeaſed, by delivering up the murderer to them, whom they hanged in the public ſquare; but an Arab, the brother of him who was killed, though a witneſs of the execution, did not think himſelf ſufficiently revenged; he bound himſelf by an oath to ſacrifice the firſt *Franc* he ſhould meet to the manes of his brother.

"All Europeans confined themſelves to their homes for three whole months, in hope that the wrath of this man would ſubſide. At the expiration of that period, and on information ſufficient to ſet their minds at reſt, they believed it ſafe to go abroad. For eight days they appeared as uſual, in the city and in the country, and no one had been in the leaſt moleſted. The Conſul had not hitherto dared to ſhow himſelf: at length, he thought that he too might take the air, without running any riſk. He went to walk with a janizary of his guard, on the bank of the canal. Unfortunately for him, the Arab who, with the ſentiment of revenge carefully treaſured up in his heart, went conſtantly armed with a determination to gratify it, happened to be in the ſame quarter. He approached the Frenchman, who was under no manner of apprehenſion, and, daſtardly as cruel, brought him down to the ground by a gunſhot fired through his back. The janizary, inſtead of taking vengeance on the aſſaſſin, or at leaſt of aſſiſting the man whom it was his duty to protect, fled off as faſt as his heels could carry him, and the unfortunate Conſul died of the wound a few hours after. The French merchants diſpatched a faſt-ſailing boat to Conſtantinople, to demand juſtice. The Ottoman Porte ſent officers with ſtrict and ſevere orders on the ſubject; but theſe orders, at firſt evaded, remained finally unexecuted. The villain did not ſo much as quit the city, but ſhowed himſelf openly with impunity. The merchants were under the neceſſity of concealing their reſentments for the ſake of their own ſafety; and, beſide the affront offered to the French nation, by the unpuniſhed aſſaſſination of her delegate, the national commerce had to regret the expenditure of conſiderable ſums, fruitleſsly laid out in demanding a juſt reparation." *Vol.* i. *p.* 107.

(To be continued.)

LIX. *Tooke's View of the Ruſſian Empire.* (Concluded from p. 282.)

THE RUSSIAN ARMY—BRAVERY OF THE SOLDIERS.

"THOUGH ſome authors aſcribe but little value to the Ruſſian ſoldiers, yet others have begun of late to do them juſtice, on ſeeing with aſtoniſhment, the great achievements which the Ruſſian army has performed. One writer affirms, that the Ruſſian ſoldiers, like the invincible legions of the ancient Romans, take one fortreſs after another, defeat the enemy whenever they can get fight of them, &c. Adding, that Ruſſia alone was able to carry on a war againſt the Turks with ſuch ſucceſs; that the Ruſſian wants but little *, and that (which, however

* "It is incredible and inconceivable how the common ſoldier makes his ſmall pay and proviſion ſuffice; nay, he even accumulates a little capital, or, at leaſt on holidays, can afford to treat himſelf with ſtrong liquors. Not to mention that at times a commander deprives him of ſome, under various pretexts. To ſatisfy all his wants, he has no more than a yearly pay of ſix or ſeven rubles (in garriſon it is ſtill leſs), with his allowance of flour and grits: he buys, in the meſs, meat, and greaſe, or oil; clubs with ſome others, to purchaſe a horſe to carry his little pack on long marches; muſt pay for every

extravagantly expreſſed, un-
tations contains ſome truth),
led as he is, he proceeds to
inople to provide himſelf bet-
t may therefore be aſſerted,
ſſia, without detriment, may
with a number of ſtrong for-
s, as the army ſupplies the
them, and it is never accuſ-
› give way, if the command-
r but proper courage. This
the reaſon why ſo many for-
is which are not deemed neceſ-
enable places on the frontiers,
carefully kept up. However,
ire has forts enough of various
Vol. ii. *p.* 465.

he Turkiſh war, the army be-
ged to act in ſeveral places at
e troops were divided into ſo
orps, and therefore the main
the army was ſometimes not
merous, and yet was always
us; what muſt we conclude,
t the men are brave, and capa-
any enterpriſe†? Anecdotes
ted of brave and reſolute of-
who acquired great renown in
laſt wars againſt the Turks by
real heroiſm; and as for the
ey were pronounced, even by
e II. to be excellent ſoldiers.
ſſian ſoldier will not fall back
, while his commander brave-
s his ground; he contents him-
h an extremely little pay, and
ry ſlender diet, and is always
; hungry and thirſty, he tra-
the heavy ſands of the deſerts,
he load of his accoutrements,
murmur or complaint; exe-
very command; reckons no-
poſſible or too difficult; does
every thing that he is ordered, without ſhunning any danger; and is inventive of a thouſand means for accompliſhing his deſign. What may not be performed with ſuch an army, when led on by experienced and valiant generals in whom they have confidence? Let the ſoldier but ſee that he is ſpared as much as poſſible, he attaches himſelf with all his ſoul to his commander, and performs almoſt miracles.—Well might the Empreſs denominate the Ruſſians an obedient, brave, intrepid, enterpriſing, and powerful people." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 469.

CURIOUS DESCRIPTION OF THE ICE-FOX.

"THE true native country of the rock or ice-fox are the iſlands of the Frozen Ocean and the Eaſtern Ocean, where they are found in incredible numbers. The deſcription which Steller gives of this curious and ſly animal is ſo entertaining, that it may be read with pleaſure even more than once.—'During my unfortunate abode,' ſays he, 'on Behring's Iſland, I had opportunities more than enough for ſtudying the nature of this animal, far excelling the common fox in impudence, cunning, and roguery.—The narrative of the innumerable tricks they played us might eaſily vie with Albertus Julius's hiſtory of the apes on the iſland of Saxenburg: they forced themſelves into our habitations by night as well as day, ſtealing all that they could carry off; even things that were of no uſe to them, as knives, ſticks, our clothes, &c. They were ſo inconceivably in-

button, &c. which he happens to loſe; and buy articles of clothes when allowed him are not ſufficient; for neither his two ſhirts, made of cheap or his boots, for which only 45 kopecks are allowed him (and there-eap leather is uſed), with a pair of ſhoes, will laſt the year through with t uſe."

Crantz, on various Subjects of modern Hiſtory, tom. iii. p. 124."

We are not in general to conſider ſo much the numbers as the utility urage of the ſoldiers, and the ſucceſs that has every where attended particularly in modern times. A veteran ſoldier will even frequently fortitude into a young officer. Among a great many other anecdotes I might quote, I ſhall mention only one of an officer of the yægers, lefending a place in Finland in 1790, received ſixteen wounds. On ing, two of his people helped him up, and ſtood ſupporting him, ſay-Only command us, and we ſhall certainly conquer!' He commanded, y kept their word. The Swedes were beat off, and the Ruſſian yæger-ndo maintained their poſts under their lieutenant, who was therefore a major."

'genious

'genious as to roll down our caſks of 'proviſions ſeveral poods* in weight, 'and then ſteal the meat out of them 'ſo ably, that at firſt we could not 'bring ourſelves to aſcribe the theft 'to them. As we were ſtripping an 'animal of his ſkin, it often happened 'that we could not avoid ſtabbing two 'or three foxes, from their rapacity in 'tearing the fleſh out of our hands. 'If we buried it ever ſo carefully, and 'added ſtones to the weight of earth 'that was upon it, they not only found 'it out, but ſhoved away the ſtones, 'as men would have done, with their 'ſhoulders, and lying under them help-'ed one another with all their might. 'If, thinking to ſecure it, we put any 'on the top of a high poſt in the air, 'they grubbed up the earth at the 'bottom, ſo that the poſt and all came 'tumbling down, or one of them 'clambered up and threw down what 'was upon it with incredible artifice 'and dexterity. They watched all 'our motions, and accompanied us in 'whatever we were about to do. If 'the ſea threw up an animal of any 'kind, they devoured it, ere a man 'of us could come up, to our great 'diſadvantage; and if they could not 'conſume it all at once, they trailed 'it away in portions to the mountains, 'where they buried it under ſtones 'before our eyes; running to and fro 'as long as any thing remained to be 'conveyed away. While this was do-'ing, others ſtood upon guard and 'watched us. If they ſaw any one 'coming at a diſtance, the whole troop 'combined at once, and began dig-'ging all together in the ſand, till they 'had ſo fairly put a beaver or a ſea-'bear under the ſurface, that not a 'trace of it was to be ſeen. In the 'night-time, when we ſlept in the 'field, they came and pulled off our 'night-caps, and ſtole our gloves from 'under our heads, with the beaver 'coverings and the ſkins that we lay 'upon. In conſequence of this we 'always ſlept with clubs in our hands, 'that, if they ſhould wake us, we 'might drive them away or knock 'them down.

" 'When we made a halt to reſt by 'the way, they gathered around us, 'and played a thouſand tricks in our 'view; and when we ſat ſtill, they ap-'proached us ſo near that they gnaw-'ed the thongs of our ſhoes. If we 'lay down, as if intending to ſleep, 'they came and ſmelled at our noſes, 'to try whether we were dead or 'alive: if we held our breath, they 'gave ſuch a tug to the noſe, as if they 'would bite it off. On our firſt ar-'rival, they bit off the noſes, the fin-'gers, and toes of our dead, while 'we were preparing the grave, and 'thronged in ſuch manner about the 'infirm and the ſick, that it was with 'difficulty we could keep them off. 'Every morning we ſaw thoſe auda-'cious animals patrolling about among 'the ſea-lions and ſea-bears lying on 'the ſtrand, ſmelling at ſuch as were 'aſleep, to diſcover whether ſome of 'them might not be dead; if that hap-'pened to be the caſe, they proceeded 'to diſſect him immediately, and pre-'ſently after all were at work in drag-'ging the parts away; becauſe the ſea-'lions of a night in their ſleep fre-'quently overlay their young, they 'examine, as if conſcious of this cir-'cumſtance, every morning the whole 'herd of them, one by one, and im-'mediately drag away the dead cubs 'from their dams.

" 'Seeing now that they would not 'ſuffer us to be at reſt night nor day, 'we were in fact ſo exaſperated at 'them that we killed them young and 'old, and plagued them by every 'means we could deviſe. When we 'awoke in the morning, there always 'lay two or three at our feet that had 'been knocked on the head in the 'night; and I can ſafely affirm, that 'during my ſtay upon the iſland, 'above two hundred of theſe animals 'were ſlain by myſelf alone. The 'third day after my arrival I knocked 'down, within the ſpace of three 'hours, upwards of ſeventy of them 'with a club, and made a covering to 'my hut of their ſkins. They are ſo 'ravenous, that with one hand we 'could hold to them a piece of fleſh, 'and graſp a ſtick or an ax in the other 'to knock them on the head.

" 'When theſe buſy animals could 'not get hold on what they wanted, 'for example, the clothes we occa-'ſionally put off, they voided their 'excrements upon it, and then ſcarce-'ly one of the reſt paſſed by without

* "A pood is 40 pounds."

'doing

:he ſame. From all circum-
it was clear to us that they
ıever before have ſeen a hu-
ting, and that the dread of
not innate in the brutes, but
: grounded on long experi-

October and November they,
e foxes, were the moſt ſleek,
ll of hair. In January and
ry the growth of it is too
in April and May they begin
their coat; in June and July
d only the wool upon them,
ked as if they went in waiſt-
In June they drop their cubs,
ten at a brood, in holes and
of the rocks. They are ſo
their young, that, to ſcare
from them, they barked and
like dogs, and thereby be-
their covert. No ſooner do
:rceive that their retreat is
red, than, unleſs they be
d, they drag away the young
mouths, and try to conceal
ı a more ſecret place. On
the young, the dam follows
er, with grievous howlings,
l night, for a hundred and
:rſts, and never ceaſes till ſhe
ed her enemy ſome trick, or
by him herſelf.
ıey ſtink much more horridly
en the red-fox. In rutting-
hey run together day and
ıiting each other, from jea-
ike dogs. When they cou-
y make juſt ſuch a ſcreaming
do. In ſtorms and heavy
ſnow, they bury themſelves
now, and lie ſtill as long as it
They ſwim acroſs rivers with
gility. Beſides what the ſea
ı or is deſtroyed by beaſts,
ze the ſea-fowl by night on
s where they have ſettled to
ıut they themſelves are fre-
victims to the birds of prey.
animals, which are now in
ıexpreſſible numbers on the
probably were conveyed thi-
ce there is no other land-ani-
ın it, from the continent on
t-ice; and, afterwards nou-
ıy the great quantity of ani-
ıſtances thrown aſhore by the
ltiplied to ſuch an extraordi-
gree*." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 44.

THE REIN-DEER

"IS extremely numerous through the whole of northern and eaſtern Siberia; leſs frequent about the Ural and in the European north. This exceedingly uſeful creature, which with many nations of the northern climes is a domeſtic animal, muſt be treated of in that reſpect in ſome future ſection; we ſhall here conſider him only as a beaſt of chaſe. In woody diſtricts, where ſpringes, fire-arms, and ſpring-guns, are applicable, they are the moſt uſual means reſorted to for taking or killing the rein-deer; but in the open downs adjacent to the ſea, where theſe contrivances would fail, the Samoyedes, the Oſtiaks, the Tunguſes, and others, have invented different arts, of which, as an example, we ſhall take thoſe of the Samoyedes. The rein-deer are wont to go in herds from ten to a hundred, and ſometimes even two hundred are ſeen together. When the Samoyedes go out in parties, and perceive one of theſe herds, they ſtation their tame rein-deer on an elevated plain to the windward, then ſtick up, from this place to the ſavage herd as near as they can venture to come, without betraying themſelves by the weather, long ſticks, at ſmall diſtances aſunder, in the ſnow, to which gooſe-wings are tied, to be fluttered freely by the wind. This done, they plant the like pinions on the other ſide, under the wind; and, the rein-deer being buſy with their paſture under the ſnow, and being chiefly guided by their ſcent, they generally obſerve nothing of all theſe preparations. When every thing is ready, the hunters ſeparate; ſome hide themſelves behind theirſnowy entrenchments, while others lie with bows and other weapons in the open air, to leeward, and others again go to a diſtance, and drive by a circuitous route the game between the terrific pinions. Scared by theſe, the wild rein-deer run directly to the tame ones which are ſtanding with the ſledges; but here they are alarmed at the concealed hunters, who drive them to their companions that are provided with arms, who immediately commit great ſlaughter among them. If it ſo happen that a ſavage herd are feeding in the proximity of a moun-

:ller's Beſchreibung der Berinſinſel, in Pallas Neuen Nordiſchen Beytom. ii. p. 274—279."

tain, then the hunters hang up all their clothes on ſtakes about the foot of the mountain, making alſo with the ſame frightful pinions a broad paſſage towards it, in which they drive the game together from a diſtance. As ſoon as they are come into this gangway, the women go with the ſledges right acroſs the farther end of it, ſhutting the reindeer in, who immediately run round the mountain, and at every round are ſaluted by the ſhot of the hunters.

"As on ſuch occaſions a number of people are requiſite, the Samoyedes have recourſe to other inventions to deceive the caution of theſe animals. The markſman goes, for example, clad entirely in rein-deer ſkins, ſtooping in the middle of five or ſix reindeer trained to this purpoſe, which he leads by a rope faſtened to his girdle, and thus is enabled to approach very near to the wild herd, without being betrayed. In autumn, when the reindeer are in heat, the hunters chooſe out a vigorous buck from their droves, to whoſe antlers they tie nooſes, and then turn him looſe among the wild herd. The wild ſtag, on ſpying a ſtrange rival capering among his females, ruſhes on to fight him. During the combat, he ſo entangles his antlers in the loops, that when he deſcries the hunter and ſtrives to eſcape, the tame buck ſtrikes his head to the ground, and there pins his antagoniſt faſt till the markſman can kill him."—*Vol.* iii. *p.* 72.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEA-BEAR.

"THE ſea-bear appears in troops in the Eaſtern ocean, principally between the Kurilly and the Aleutan iſlands. The largeſt of theſe animals are ninety Engliſh inches in length, and weigh eighteen or twenty pood. They reſemble no land-animal more than the bear, excepting only the feet, and the hinder part of the body, which terminates in a groteſque figure. What is more ſingular in the ſtructure of theſe animals is their finny feet, having not only joints and toes, by which they are enabled to go on ſhore, to ſit on their breech like the dog, and to uſe their paws in various ways, but likewiſe, by means of the web between their toes, to ſwim with equal eaſe. The manners of theſe animals are ſo peculiar and extraordinary, that the account of them would be deemed a fiction, were it not accredite teſtimony of a ſagacious and obſerver. The affection of ther for her young is exc great; and they, in return, e to divert her by various kinc liſome play. On ſeeing th bols, it ſeems as if they we ciſing feats of wreſtling; on to give the other a fall; and ther comes up growling, the wreſtlers aſunder, coaxes queror, and even tries h throw him to the ground: er the reſiſtance ſhown by t the more he gains the love o rents, to whom, on the otl their ſlothful or timid chi pear to give but little joy. polygamy prevails among bears, and ſome of them hav as fifty wives, yet every on over his offspring with u jealouſy, and is exceſſively a ſtranger come too near the when they lie by thouſand beach, they are always divide wiſe into companies, and in ner they ſwim together in t The aged, who no longer wives, live ſolitary, and ar the moſt grim: theſe frequ a whole month on the ſhor without taking any food; ever approaches them, whe or beaſt, they fall upon with outrageous fury. The ſea times, wage bloody wars the uſual ground of hoſtil either the females or a goo ing place. When two are c againſt one, others come u the weaker party, and d combat, the ſwimming ſpect their heads above the w calmly look on for a lengt till they alſo find a motive gling in the fight. Someti conflicting armies cover a the ſhore of two or three v all the air reſounds with their yells and growlings. It ofte that the combatants make an for an hour, to recreate th during which they lie beſide ther without any danger; t parties ſuddenly riſe up, e its place, and the battle beg with redoubled fury. This far, that they purſue one anc the ſea, when thoſe of the v party drag their enemies back

and put them to the torture of their bites ſo long till at length they lie faint and exhauſted, and finally periſh by the talons and beaks of the ravenous birds of prey that are hovering round. The authority with which the huſbands rule over their wives and children, is frequently diſplayed in a very tyrannical manner. When the wives, on being attacked by the hunters, abandon their cubs from affright, and theſe are carried off, the huſbands immediately ceaſe from purſuing the common foe, and turn upon the mother, as if to demand an account of what is become of them; then ſeizing them with their teeth, daſh them with violence againſt the rocks. The wives, ſtunned with the blows, creep and crouch at the feet of their deſpots, and, careſſing them, ſhed abundance of tears. While the huſband continues to feel his vexation, he goes growling to and fro, and rolling his eye-balls, juſt as the land-bears are wont to do; but when his rage is abated, he then begins alſo bitterly to weep for the loſs of his young." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 117.

LX. *Browne's Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria.* (Continued from p. 295.)

ON THE MODE OF TRAVELLING IN AFRICA.

"ONE mode of travelling, with ſmall variations, obtains through all the north of Africa. I mean by caravans (from *karu*, to wander from place to place). When the inhabitants have occaſion to paſs the boundaries of their reſpective ſtates, they form themſelves into a larger or ſmaller body, united under one head. Their aſſociation is produced by conſiderations of mutual convenience and ſecurity, as even the moſt eaſy and ſafeſt of the roads they are to paſs, would yet be difficult and dangerous for a ſingle traveller.

"Three diſtinct caravans are employed in bringing ſlaves, and other commodities, from the interior of Africa to Kahira. One of them comes ſtraight from Murzûk, the capital of Fezzân, another from Sennaar, and the third from Fûr. They do not arrive at fixed periods, but after a greater or leſs interval, according to the ſucceſs they may have had in procuring ſlaves, and ſuch other articles as are fitted to the market, the orders of their reſpective rulers, and various other accidental circumſtances.

"The Fezzân caravan is under the beſt regulations. The merchants from that place employ about fifty days in their paſſage from Murzûk to Kahira; which city they as often as poſſible contrive to reach a little before the commencement of Ramadan, that ſuch as find themſelves inclined to perform the pilgrimage, may be prepared to accompany the Emîr of Miſr. The ſale of their goods ſeldom employs them in the city much more than two months; after the expiration of which, thoſe who have no deſign of viſiting Mecca return to their native country. The arrival of this caravan is generally annual.

"The other two are extremely various in their motions; ſometimes not appearing in Egypt for the ſpace of two or even three years, ſometimes two or more diſtinct caravans arriving in the ſame year. The perpetual changes in their ſeveral governments, and the caprices of their deſpots, are in a great degree the occaſion of this irregularity. The road alſo between theſe two places and Kahira, is often infeſted by bodies of independent Arabs, as that of Sennaar, by the Ababdé and Shaikié, and that of Fûr by the Cubba-Beeſh and Bedeiât: the latter is however for the moſt part much ſafer than the former. The departure of a caravan from Dar-Fûr forms an important event. It engages the attention of the whole country for a time, and even ſerves as a kind of chronological epocha.

"The period of their arrival in Kahira is as uncertain as that of their departure; for they travel indifferently either in winter or ſummer. The journey from Aſſûan to Sennaar requires much leſs time than that from Aſſiût to Dar-Fûr.

"Many obſtacles exiſt to the erection of any permanent marks by which the roads of the deſert might be diſtinguiſhed. Yet I have obſerved that the people of our caravan, in ſuch places as afforded ſtones for the purpoſe, uſed to collect four or five large ones, thus raiſing ſmall heaps at proper diſtances from each other. This affords them ſome ſatisfaction at their return; but in many places, where the ſand is looſe and deep, it becomes impracticable. They are then obliged to rely on the facility acquired by habit, of diſtin-

guiſhing the outline and characteriſtic features of certain rocks, as they are perfectly ignorant of the compaſs, and very little informed as to the fixed ſtars. Though the names of the conſtellations be little known to them, yet they diſtinguiſh ſuch as may guide them in their courſe during the night. With all theſe aids, however, their deviations from the true line are not infrequent. Three times, in the courſe of our journey, the whole caravan was quite at a loſs for the road, though ſome of the members of it had made ten or twelve different journies to and from Dar-Fûr. During the whole of my route I had reaſon to ſuſpect that the accounts in books of travels, which have generated ſuch terrific notions of the moving ſands of Africa, are greatly exaggerated. While we remained at Leghea, indeed, a violent gale ſprang from the north-weſt, and raiſed a cloud of ſand. At that time I placed a wooden bowl, capable of containing about two gallons, in the open air. Thirty minutes had elapſed when it appeared completely filled with ſand. Our companions indeed affected to relate various ſtories of caravans that had been overwhelmed. But as neither time nor place were adduced, it would ſeem not unreaſonable to doubt the truth of the aſſertion.

"If caravans have been thus buried on their road, it may be preſumed that accident can only have happened after they have been deprived of the power of moving, by the influence of a hot wind, want of water, and other cauſes. A number of men, and other animals, found dead, and covered with ſand, would be ſufficient ground for ſucceeding native travellers to believe, as they are ſtrangers to ratiocination, or, though not entirely perſuaded, to relate, as they delight in the marvellous, that the perſons they had found had been overwhelmed on their march; when in fact this accumulation had not happened till they were already dead. But perhaps the matter ſcarcely merits this diſcuſſion.

"Our company conſiſted of nearly five hundred camels. This exceeds the number uſually employed by the Jelabs on their return from Egypt, which is often not more than two hundred. In paſſing from Dar-Fûr to Egypt, they eſteem two thouſand camels, and a thouſand head of ſlaves, a large caravan. Of perſons of other countries, but particularly Egyptians, trading for themſelves, there were not more than fifty, including five or ſix Coptic Chriſtians, whoſe admittance in Dar-Fûr the monarch of that country has ſince forbidden. Several of this number were Muggrebines, or Occidental Arabs; the remainder, amounting to one hundred and fifty or two hundred, including the chabîr, or leader, were ſubjects of Fûr. Few particulars of other caravans are known to me but by report.

"The Arabs and Jelabs find the camel too indiſpenſable to their long and fatiguing voyages, not to employ much care in nouriſhing him. This *ſhip of the land*, as he is called, is excluſively the bearer of their fortunes, and the companion of their toils. Much care is obſerved in rearing him, and not unfrequently the merchant pays nearly as much for the camels to carry his merchandiſe, as he did for the commodities themſelves; what then muſt be the profit that covers his expenſes, his fatigue, indemnifies him for accidental loſſes, and yet leaves him a gainer? But if this patient and enduring animal be thus rendered ſubſervient to their wants, or their avarice, he is not at leaſt tortured for their caprice.

"Horſes are very little uſed by the Jelabs. They generally furniſh themſelves with Egyptian aſſes, which alleviate the fatigue of the way, and are afterwards ſold in Soudân at an advanced price. The ſtrength and ſpirits of this animal are recruited with a ſmall quantity of ſtraw and water; the horſe has not the ſame recommendation; and theſe people, though not averſe from parade in cities, find the labour and hazard of theſe voyages too enormous, not to augment their profits by all poſſible economy.

"The proviſions they uſe are ſcanty and indifferent, and by no means teſtify any foreſight for the neceſſities of the ſick, or for the procraſtination of the voyage by thoſe innumerable accidents that may befal them.

"I did not obſerve that any of them were furniſhed with dried meat, as is common with the Fezzanners. But few uſed coffee and tobacco, and the reſt contented themſelves with a leathern bag of flour, another of bread baked hard, a leathern veſſel of honey or treacle, and another of butter. The quantity of each was regulated by the

the number of perſons, and ſeldom exceeded what is abſolutely neceſſary. In travelling from Dar-Fûr to Egypt another article is much in uſe, eſpecially for the ſlaves, which Egypt itſelf does not afford, or produces in no quantity. The grain chiefly in uſe among the Fûrians is the ſmall *kaſſob*, called among them *dokn* (millet). Of this, after it has been coarſely ground, they take a quantity, and having cauſed it to undergo a ſlight fermentation, make a kind of paſte. This will keep a long time, and when about to be uſed, water is added to it; if properly made, it becomes a tolerably palatable food. But the natives are not very delicate. From its acidity they eſteem it a preventative of thirſt. The fermentation gives it alſo a ſlight power of inebriating, and it has a narcotic tendency. The ſubſtance ſo prepared is called *ginſeia*. The want of materials for fire on the road prevents the uſe of rice, and other articles that would require cookery.

"Experienced travellers, among every ten camels laden with merchandiſe, charge one with beans, and ſtraw chopped ſmall, which, ſparingly given, ſerves them during the greater part of the voyage. Thoſe with whom I travelled were not ſo provided, theſe articles being then very dear in Egypt; and in conſequence numbers of camels periſhed. In coming from Dar-Fûr, they uſe for the ſame purpoſe the *dokn*, and coarſe hay of the country, but not altogether with the ſame ſalutary effect.

"The water, on leaving Egypt, is commonly conveyed in goat-ſkins artificially prepared; but no ſkill can entirely prevent evaporation. On their march from Soudân to Egypt, the Jelabs oftener uſe ox-hides, formed into capacious ſacks and properly ſeaſoned with tar or oil. A pair of theſe is a camel's load. They keep the water in a better ſtate for drinking than the ſmaller; and theſe ſacks are ſold to great advantage throughout Egypt, a pair of the beſt kind being ſometimes worth thirty piaſters. They are the common inſtruments for conveying water from the river to different parts of each town. The camels are not allowed to partake of this ſtore, which, after all the care that can be taken of it, is often very nauſeous, from the tar, the mud which accompanies the water in drawing, heat, &c. Six of the ſmaller ſkins, or two of the larger, are generally eſteemed ſufficient for four perſons for as many days." *P.* 256.

GOVERNMENT OF DAR-FUR.

"THE magiſtracy of one, which ſeems tacitly, if it be not expreſsly favoured by the diſpenſation of Mohammed, as in moſt other countries profeſſing that religion, prevails in Dar-Fûr. The monarch indeed can do nothing contrary to the Korân, but he may do more than the laws eſtabliſhed thereon will authorize: and as there is no council to control or even to aſſiſt him, his power may well be termed deſpotic. He ſpeaks in public of the ſoil and its productions as his perſonal property, and of the people as little elſe than his ſlaves.

"When manifeſt injuſtice appears in his deciſions, the *Fekkara*, or eccleſiaſtics, expreſs their ſentiments with ſome boldneſs, but their oppoſition is without any appropriate object, and conſequently its effects are inconſiderable. All the monarch fears is a general alienation of the minds of the troops, who may at their will raiſe another, as enterpriſing and unprincipled as himſelf, to the ſame envied ſuperiority.

"His power in the provinces is delegated to officers who poſſeſs an authority equally arbitrary. In thoſe diſtricts, which have always or for a long time formed an integral part of the empire, theſe officers are generally called *Meleks*. In ſuch as have been lately conquered, or perhaps, more properly, have been annexed to the dominions of the Sultan, under certain ſtipulations, the chief is ſuffered to retain the title of Sultan, yet is tributary to and receives his appointment from the Sultan of Fûr.

"In this country, on the death of the monarch, the title deſcends of right to the oldeſt of his ſons; and in default of heirs male, as well as during the minority of thoſe heirs, to his brother. But under various pretences this received rule of ſucceſſion is frequently infringed. The ſon is ſaid to be too young, or the late monarch to have obtained the government by unjuſt means; and, at length, the pretenſions of thoſe who have any apparent claim to the regal authority are to be decided by war, and become the prize of the ſtrongeſt.

"It

"It was in this manner that the present Sultan gained poſſeſſion of the imperial dignity. A preceding monarch, named *Bakar*, had three ſons, *Mohammed*, ſurnamed *Teraub*, *el-Chalifa*, and *Abd-el-rachmân*. Teraub the eldeſt (which cognomen was acquired by the habit of rolling in the duſt when a child) firſt obtained the government. He is ſaid to have ruled thirty-two lunar years, one of the longeſt reigns remembered in the hiſtory of the country. The ſons he left at his death being all young, the ſecond brother, under pretence that none of them was old enough to reign, which was far from being the fact, and in ſome degree favoured by the troops for the generoſity by which he was eminently diſtinguiſhed, under the title of *Chalifa*, vicegerent of the realm, aſſumed the reins of government. His reign was of ſhort duration, and characterized by nothing but violence and rapine. He had been only a ſhort time ſeated on the throne, when a diſcontented party joining with the people of Kordofân, in a war with whom his brother Teraub had periſhed, found employment for him in that quarter. Abd-el-rachmân, who, during the life of his brother, had aſſumed the title of *Faquir*, and apparently devoted himſelf to religion, was then in Kordofân. He took advantage of the ſituation of the Chalifa, and the increaſing diſcontent of the ſoldiery, to get himſelf appointed their leader. Returning towards Fûr, he met his brother in the field, and they came to an engagement, which, whether by the proweſs of Abd-el-rachmân, or the perfidy of the other's adherents, is unknown, was decided in favour of the former. The Chalifa was wounded; and while one of his ſons parried the blows that were aimed at his life, they periſhed together covered with wounds. The children of Teraub, the rightful heirs, were in the mean time forgotten, and are now wandering about, ſcraping a miſerable ſubſiſtence from the parſimonious alms of their uſurping uncle. Abd-el-rachmân thought fit to ſacrifice but one of them, who being of mature age, and, according to general report, endowed with talents greater than the reſt, was the chief object of his ſuſpicion and his fears.

"The uſurper, after the victory, found himſelf in peaceable poſſeſſion of the throne; yet judging it right to maintain for a time the ſhow o ration and ſelf-denial, he er that diſſimulation for which h trymen are famous, in perſuadi that his affections were fixed bleſſings of futurity, and that indifferent to the ſplendour of He refuſed even to ſee the trea his deceaſed brother, in gold, &c. and as he entered the int the palace drew the folds of hi over his eyes, ſaying the ten was too great for him, and in the Supreme Being to preſer from its effects. For a certain t he confined himſelf to the poſſ four wives (free women) allo the law of the Prophet. At finding his claim unqueſtioned, authority firmly eſtabliſhed, the ſanctity, now no longer neceſſa thrown aſide, and ambition and appeared without diſguiſe. H waſtes whole days in miſanthro tude, gazing in ſtupid admira heaps of coſtly apparel, and an train of ſlaves and camels, and in the ſubmiſſive charms of ne hundred free women. Abd-e mân aſſumed the imperial dig the year of the Hejira 1202, Chriſtian æra 1787. The diſ of the people however, and parti of the ſoldiery in conſequence ſeverity of his regulations, and ſonal avarice, were (1795) ver increaſing, which made me imag reign would not be long." *P.*

MANNERS AND CUSTOM

"THE troops of the coun not famed for ſkill, courage, o verance. In their campaigns reliance is placed on the Aral accompany them, and who are ly tributaries rather than ſubject Sultan. One energy of barbari indeed poſſeſs, in common wit ſavages, that of being able to hunger and thirſt; but in this p lar they have no advantage ov neighbours. On the journey, whom I had obſerved travell foot with the caravan, but uncon with any perſon, aſked me for b 'How long have you been with ſaid I.—'Two days,' was the —'And how long without wa 'I drank water laſt night.'—T at ſun-ſet, after we had been m all day in the heat of the ſun,

ſix hours to reach the well. In
rſons the Fûrians are not re-
e for cleanlineſs. Though ob-
is Mohammedans all the ſuper-
ormalities of prayer, their hair
combed, or their bodies com-
waſhed. Poliſhing the ſkin
guents holds the place of per-
itions and real purity. A kind
aceous paſte is however pre-
hich being applied with butter
in, and rubbed continually till
ie dry, not only improves its
ice, but removes from it acci-
ordes, and ſtill more the effect
nued tranſpiration, which, as
: no baths in the country, is
eration of ſome importance.
ale ſlaves are dexterous in the
on of it, and to undergo this
n is one of the refinements of
ſenſuality. Their intervals of
nd reſt are fixed by no eſta-
ule, but governed by inclina-
perſonal convenience. Their
are often renewed under the
e influence of the meridan ſun,
me diſtricts their nightly ſlum-
interrupted by the dread of rob-
others by the muſquitoes and
conveniences of the climate."

vices of thieving, lying, and
in bargains, with all others
r remotely allied to them, as
ppen among a people under
circumſtances, are here almoſt
l. No property, whether con-
or trifling, is ſafe out of the
he owner, nor indeed ſcarcely
leſs he be ſtronger than the
n buying and ſelling the pa-
ries in deceiving the ſon, and
the parent; and God and the
are hourly invocated, to give
the moſt palpable frauds and
ls.

privilege of polygamy, which,
ll known, belongs to their
the people of Soudân puſh to
me. At this circumſtance the
ans of Egypt, with whom I
verſed on the ſubject, affect
ch ſcandalized: for whereas,
law they are allowed four free
and as many ſlaves as they can
ntly maintain, the Fûrians
free women and ſlaves with-
limitation. The Sultan has
an an hundred free women,
y of the Meleks have from
thirty. Teraub, a late king,

contented himſelf with about five hun-
dred females as a light travelling equi-
page in his wars in Kordofân, and left
as many more in his palace. This
may ſeem ridiculous; but when it is
recollected that they had corn to grind,
water to fetch, food to dreſs, and all
menial offices to perform for ſeveral
hundred individuals, and that theſe
females (excepting thoſe who are re-
puted *Serrari*, concubines of the mo-
narch) travel on foot, and even carry
utenſils, &c. on their heads, employ-
ment for this immenſe retinue may be
imagined, without attributing to the
Sultan more libidinous propenſities
than belong to others of the ſame
rank and ſtation." *P.* 292.

" Some of the moſt laborious do-
meſtic offices in this country are exe-
cuted by women. They not only
prepare the ſoil and ſow the corn, but
aſſiſt in gathering it. They alone too
are engaged in the buſineſs of grind-
ing and converting it into bread: they
not only prepare the food, in which
(contrary to the practice of the Arabs)
it is eſteemed diſgraceful for a man to
occupy himſelf, but fetch water, waſh the
apparel, and cleanſe the apartments.
Even the clay buildings are conſtructed
chiefly by women. It is not uncom-
mon to ſee a man on a journey mount-
ed idly on an aſs, while his wife
pacing many a weary ſtep on foot
hind him, and moreover perhaps
rying a ſupply of proviſions or cu
nary utenſils: yet it is not to be ſup-
poſed that the man is deſpotic in his
houſe; the voice of the female has its
full weight. No queſtion of domeſtic
economy is decided without her con-
currence, and, far from being wearied
with the corporeal exertions of the
day, by the time the ſun declines, her
memory of real or imaginary injuries
affords matter for querulous upbraid-
ing and aculeate ſarcaſms.

" Whoever, impelled by vanity (for
no profit attends it), receives to his
bed the daughter of a king, or pow-
erful Melek (women of this rank are
called *Miram*), finds her ſole modera-
trix of his family, and himſelf re-
duced to a cipher. Of his real or re-
puted offſpring he has no voice in the
diſpoſal, government, or inſtruction.
The princeſs, who has honoured him
with the limited right over her perſon,
becomes not the partner, but the ſole
proprietor, of all that he poſſeſſed;
and her moſt extravagant caprices muſt

not be thwarted, leſt her diſpleaſure ſhould be ſucceeded by that of the monarch.

"The man cannot take another wife with the ſame ceremonies or dowry; and if any diſpute ariſe concerning inheritance, the right is always decided in favour of the *Miram*. Finally, he is almoſt a priſoner in the country, which he cannot leave, however diſtreſſed, and however he may be inclined to retrieve his fortune by trade, without ſpecial permiſſion from the Sultan, and the immediate and unqualified forfeiture, not only of the dowry he gave, but of all the valuables he received in conſequence of the honourable alliance." *P.* 295.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LXI. *The Duke de la Rochefoucault's Travels through North America.* (Concluded from p. 300.)

NARRATIVE OF MR. JOHNSON, WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE INDIANS IN 1790.

"MR. Johnſon, inhabitant and merchant of Richmond, in Virginia, [illegible] himſelf under the neceſſity of [illegible]eding to Kentucky; there to [illegible]ve certain ſums of money, due to [illegible] father, who was recently dead; and to examine ſome witneſſes before the ſupreme court of the ſtate of Virginia. Having made the ſame tour the preceding year, he ſet out accordingly from Richmond, in the beginning of the month of March 1790, and proceeded with his friend, Mr. May, a great landholder in Kentucky, and an inhabitant of Peterſburg, to Kecklar's Station, in Virginia, on the banks of the Great Kanhaway. They found there James Skuyl, a merchant, of Great Brayer-court-houſe, in Virginia, who was carrying a large quantity of merchandiſe to Kentucky.—They jointly purchaſed one of the veſſels, which, as they are intended merely to deſcend the Ohio, and are not built to remount it, have no more durability than is required for that purpoſe, and are, conſequently, ſold at a cheap rate. They are large flat-bottomed veſſels, without any deck; and are ſold in Limeſtone for the value of their timber." *P.* 190.

"Having embarked on board this veſſel, with their merchandiſe and ſtores, they deſcended the river, working the veſſel themſelves. During the whole paſſage of two hundred and ninety-five miles thence to Limeſtone, nothing is required but to keep the veſſel in the middle of the ſtream, which is ſufficiently rapid to carry her down, without the leaſt aſſiſtance from rowing. At the confluence of the Kanhaway with the Ohio, at Point Pleaſant, they found three other travellers, who were waiting for an opportunity to proceed on the ſame journey; namely, William Phlyn, of Point Pleaſant, a petty tradeſman, who was in the habit of travelling to Kentucky; and Dolly and Peggy Fleming, likewiſe of Point Pleaſant, who intended to proceed to Kentucky, under the protection of Phlyn, a relation of theirs, and to ſettle in that place. They were all of them fully aware that the navigation of the Ohio is not exempt from danger; but they alſo knew, that inſtances of the Indians attacking a veſſel in the midſt of the ſtream are very rare, and that an attack on a veſſel, with ſix perſons on board, was altogether unprecedented.

"They had ſailed one hundred and ſix miles; it was five o'clock in the morning: they were near the confluence of the Sciota, and had a fair proſpect of reaching Limeſtone the next morning, by daybreak. Paſſing on with this expectation, they heard dreadful ſhrieks, proceeding from two men, who ſpoke Engliſh, and told them, in the moſt affecting tone of grief, that they had been taken priſoners by the Indians, and had made their eſcape, but feared to fall again into their hands. They had not eaten any thing for theſe four days paſt, and entreated if they could not be taken on board, to be at leaſt ſupplied with ſome proviſion, and thus ſaved from the unavoidable danger of periſhing through hunger. The firſt and immediate ſentiment of all the paſſengers impelled them to ſuccour theſe unfortunate perſons: but a little conſideration excited ſtrong apprehenſions in ſome of them, leſt the aſſiſtance which they might afford theſe perſons ſhould throw themſelves into the hands of the Indians." *P.* 191.

"The two unfortunate men followed the veſſel along the ſhore, as ſhe was carried onwards by the current.

Their

ournful lamentations, their and expreſſions of agonizing nd deſpair, ſtill increaſing, Phlyn, who derived ſome uthority from his being ac- to this paſſage, and in the requenting Kentucky, pro- at he would go alone, and d to the unfortunate ſuffer- companions would land him He contended, that he ſhould o Indians from afar, if they ir appearance; that, in this veſſel might eaſily regain the f the ſtream; and that he ke the journey to Limeſtone ithout falling into the hands dians. It would have been hard to oppoſe this propo- was ſeconded by the two and by James Skuyl. Mr. and Mr. May, therefore, rather out of weakneſs, than hearty approbation of the

They ſteered towards the ere the two ſufferers were themſelves along, as if tor- the moſt excruciating pains. that humanity and candour equently fall victims to arti- fraud? The two men were rs, ſuborned by the Indians he veſſel to the ſhore. The ollowed them, at ſome diſ- ſtantly concealing themſelves es. The moment the veſſel he ſhore, they burſt forth, nty-five or thirty in num- d a dreadful howl, and fired engers. Two of them were the firſt firing, and the reſt, aſtoniſhment and terror, en- to regain the middle of the ut being too near the ſhore, activity and dexterity being checked by the proximity of ding danger, they made but . The two perſons killed May and Dolly Fleming.— ns continued to fire. James wounded, and two horſes, re on board, were killed. increaſed the terror of the ellers, who were yet able to impaired their exertions. of the Indians increaſed in to their hope of ſucceſs. w themſelves into the river, n towards the ſhip; thoſe ined on ſhore, threatened to e paſſengers, if they ſhould leaſt reſiſtance, and kept their pieces conſtantly levelled againſt them. The ſwimmers brought the ſhip accordingly on ſhore; and the unfortunate Americans were obliged to land under the continued howl of the Indians, which, however, were no longer the accents of rage, but ſhouts of joy, on account of the ſeizure of their prey.

"The articles found in the ſhip were carried to the fire, as well as the two unfortunate perſons who had been ſhot. The latter were completely ſtripped of their clothes, ſcalped on the ſpot, and their corpſes thrown into the river. The ſcalps were dried by the fire, to increaſe the trophies of the tribe."—*P.* 192.

"The Indians were now near ſeventy in number, among whom were about a dozen women. Their leader aſſembled them around the fire, and, holding the tomahawk in his hand, addreſſed them in a ſpeech, which laſted about an hour, and which he delivered with great eaſe and fluency of expreſſion, with geſtures, and in a tone of enthuſiaſm, looking frequently up to heaven, or caſting down his eyes on the ground, and pointing now to the priſoners, now to the river.—Almoſt at every phraſe the Indians, who liſtened to him with the utmoſt attention, expreſſed their approbation and applauſe with accents of deep, mournful exclamation. The booty was divided among the different tribes which ſhared in this enterpriſe. The tribe of the Shawaneſe, being the moſt numerous, and that to which the leader belonged, received three priſoners, and William Phlyn fell to the ſhare of the other tribe, the Cherokees. Every priſoner was given to the charge of an Indian, who was anſwerable for his perſon. Although thus diſtributed, the priſoners remained together, and neglected not to improve the liberty allowed them, converſing with each other without conſtraint.

"The two men, who, by their lamentations, had decoyed them on ſhore, now rejoined the Indians. Their wretched victims poured forth againſt them ſevere reproaches, though they were ſomewhat ſoftened by the fear of being overheard by the Indians. They pleaded neceſſity, and that they had been ordered, on pain of death, to act as they did. By their accounts, they were inhabitants of Kentucky, ſurpriſed by the Indians

ſix months before, in their own habitations; and had, already, ſeveral times, been employed in ſimilar treachery. The ſtores found on board the veſſel ſerved the Indians for their meals, in which they generouſly allowed the priſoners to partake. Night coming on, every one lay down, to reſt under the trees. The priſoners were ſurrounded by the tribes to which they reſpectively belonged, and ſingly guarded by the Indian who had the charge of them. Peggy Fleming, who was never left by her guards, was, this night in particular, ſurrounded by women. Mr. Johnſon was tied by the elbows; and the ends of the ropes were faſtened to trees, which ſtood far aſunder, ſo that it was altogether impoſſible for him to lie down. Yet this was not deemed ſufficient. Another rope, faſtened to a tree, was tied round his neck, and from it a rattle was ſuſpended, which, if he had made the leaſt motion, would have awakened the whole troop. The reſt were treated nearly in the ſame manner. The two white ſpies enjoyed the moſt perfect liberty. Some Indians were ſtationed at certain diſtances, around the party, to obſerve what was paſſing in the ſurrounding country.

"Early in the morning the priſoners were unbound, and ſuffered to enjoy the ſame liberty as on the preceding day. About ten o'clock the Indians, who were poſted along the banks of the Ohio, reported, that a veſſel was dropping down the river. The priſoners were ordered to join the other two, who yeſterday beguiled their prey, and to exert their utmoſt efforts to decoy the paſſengers in the ſhip on ſhore. It is eaſy to conceive that the horror which they felt, on receiving theſe orders, was ſtrongly combated by the fear of inſtant death, with which they were threatened, in caſe of diſobedience and refuſal: they were, therefore, under the neceſſity of joining the other two white men. Mr. Johnſon, however, though compelled, for the preſervation of his own life, to pretend to do like the others, firmly determined not to make himſelf guilty of occaſioning the ſlavery, or probable death, of the unfortunate paſſengers on board, by any voluntary action on his part; and, conſequently, neither to make the ſmalleſt geſture, nor to ſpeak a word: and well might he ſpare himſelf this trouble. His companions exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, to excite the compaſſion of the paſſengers on board, who, without the leaſt heſitation, ſtood in towards the ſhore, to ſuccour and reſcue from ſlavery thoſe whom they thought unfortunate captives. Scarcely had they approached within a ſmall diſtance of the ſhore, when the Indians, who, as on the preceding day, had ſtolen along behind the buſhes, haſtened up, fired, and ſhot the ſix perſons on board. Shouts of victory ſucceeded to the howls of barbarous rage. The veſſel was hauled on ſhore; and two of the ill-fated paſſengers, who were not yet dead, were immediately diſpatched with the tomahawk. The ſix ſcalps were torn off and dried, and the booty was divided, but with fewer formalities than on the preceding day. Soon after the ſcouts made ſignals, that three other veſſels were in ſight: the ſame ſtratagem was employed, but, for this time, in vain. The families on board, which were proceeding to Kentucky, did not appear to make any attempt to deviate from their courſe, but, on the contrary, purſued it with redoubled activity. The Indians fired at the veſſels, but, from the breadth of the Ohio, which, in this place, is almoſt a mile, the balls took no effect: yet the paſſengers were panic-ſtruck. Of the three veſſels, which they occupied with their cattle, they deſerted two, and joined all in one; believing that they might thus proceed faſter, and more certainly make their eſcape. The other two veſſels they abandoned to the ſtream. This meaſure inſpired the Indians with a hope of ſeizing them, which they would never have attempted, if the paſſengers, without leaving theſe two veſſels, had ſteadfaſtly purſued their courſe. The Indians, who, in all their enterpriſes, are rather animated by a thirſt for plunder than by real courage, never venture upon an attack, without being convinced that they are ſuperior in ſtrength; a conviction which they do not readily admit. Inſpirited by their number, by the obvious panic of their enemies, and by the ſeparation of their means of defence, they reſolved on purſuing them. Having on the preceding day captured two veſſels, they went on board, embarked their priſoners, and, with all poſſible ſpeed,

purſued

purſued the fleeing ſhip. The two veſſels which had been abandoned to the ſtream ſoon fell into their hands; but, not ſatisfied with their capture, they were bent upon taking the third, which they purſued with redoubled exertion, raiſing dreadful howls, and diſcharging all their pieces; but their fire proved as ineffectual as their other exertions. The fugitive veſſel having gained conſiderably the ſtart of them, approached a ſpot where the Indians feared to encounter new enemies. They were, accordingly, obliged to relinquiſh their deſign, and to content themſelves with the rich booty which had already fallen into their hands. They brought every thing on ſhore; and, without diſtributing the whole, fell eagerly on ſome caſks of whiſky. They drank ſo largely, that all of them were ſoon intoxicated.—Six or ſeven, to whom was committed the charge of guarding the booty, and who had been ordered at the beginning of theſe Bacchanalian revels, to drink with moderation, retained alone the uſe of their ſenſes. All the reſt lay buried in a profound ſleep; and, among them, the leader of the party and the guards of the priſoners. Mr. Johnſon's mind was too deeply affected by his dreadful ſituation to ſhare in this diſguſting banquet. Totally abſorbed in the contemplation of the dangers and miſeries that awaited him, and eagerly deſirous of warding them off, if poſſible, he conceived that the profound ſleep of all the Indians around him might afford the means of eſcape, and communicated his idea to James Skuyl, who was lying by his ſide. The veſſels were faſtened to ſtakes along the ſhore, at a ſmall diſtance from them: the ſucceſs of their enterpriſe depended merely on their ſtealing thither unobſerved, throwing themſelves into the firſt veſſel they ſhould find, the night being very dark, and abandon her to the ſtream. Succeſs appeared as certain, if they could reach the veſſels, as inſtant death, on the other hand, if they were apprehended.

"The laſt words of this converſation were uttered in a voice ſo very low, that it was impoſſible to conceive they ſhould have been underſtood by an Indian, who lay at a conſiderable diſtance, though he were even poſſeſſed of a knowledge of the Engliſh tongue; yet he aroſe, and tied them in the ſame manner as the preceding night, without ſhowing, however, the leaſt paſſion, nay, without ſpeaking a word.

"Thus the pleaſing hopes of the two priſoners were blaſted on a ſudden, and converted into renewed deſpair.

"At break of day, the ſurrounding troop awoke; they were untied; and this day, the third of their captivity, was ſpent in continued revels, kept up with the whiſky, which had been left the preceding day. The leader, probably from an opinion that this expedition had already proved ſufficiently productive, proclaimed his will on the next following day, that it ſhould be cloſed; and the different tribes, which had taken a ſhare in it, ſet out on their way home. They all inhabited the neighbourhood of the lakes Ontario and Erie. The leader of the moſt numerous tribe was a Shawaneſe; the reſt were Lower Creeks, Wyandats, Mingoes, Othenwages, Delawares, Ottawas, Chepawas, and Cherokees."

Mr. Johnſon, with James Skuyl, being compelled to accompany the Shawaneſe on their return, often experienced much brutal treatment: Mr. Johnſon was ſold by them to a chief of the Mingoes; but falling in ſoon after with the ſame tribe of the Shawaneſe, who were the ſtronger party, he was violently torn from his new maſters, and "replunged into his former anxiety and miſery."

"His ſituation appeared to him the more deſperate, as a French merchant of Canada, who, being informed by the Indians that the Shawaneſe had a white priſoner with them, came to redeem him, but had met with a refuſal from the chief, who told him, that he meant to lead him with the other booty in triumph through his town. The merchant promiſed Mr. Johnſon to renew his application the next morning, but the latter had renounced all hope. The merchant actually came the next morning, according to his promiſe, at the time of the arrival of the priſoner, and made ſeveral trifling bargains with the Indians; but all his applications concerning Johnſon were in vain. An event, with which his moſt ſanguine hopes could not have flattered him, ſoon took place. The Shawaneſe, proceeding on their journey, met an Indian with a horſe loaded with whiſky; part of the booty was quickly exchanged for ſome barrels. The next morning

the remainder of the booty went the ſame way, and on the following day they paid the Indian for what whiſky he had left in horſes, which they had brought with them from the banks of the Ohio. The Shawaneſe paſſed ſix days in a ſtate of continual intoxication, and continued drinking until they had nothing left to drink. Aſhamed to return to their tribe without any trophies, but one ſingle priſoner, they determined on another expedition, in which Mr. Johnſon was to co-operate. Yet, on mature deliberation, they found it ſtill more adviſeable to ſell the priſoner, in order to be able to drink whiſky, and drink it largely, previouſly to their taking the field again. The expreſſion of vehemence and ſavageneſs in their faces, which was heightened by the fumes of whiſky, not yet altogether evaporated, greatly increaſed Mr. Johnſon's uneaſineſs during theſe debates. It was in vain his woe-worn mind endeavoured to find out their object, when the following morning he was called to the two chiefs, who ordered him to mount a horſe, and puſh on with them as faſt as he could. He now imagined, that his laſt hour was come, but this time his fear was not of long duration. The place whither he was conducted was not above five miles diſtant; it was the habitation of Mr. Duchoquet, the merchant whom he had already ſeen. After ſome glaſſes of whiſky had been drunk, the bargain was ſoon ſtruck; ſix hundred ſmall ſilver ſhirt buckles, ſuch as the common people wear, conſtituted the ranſom, amounting to twenty-five louis d'or." *P.* 205.

" At the beginning of June, Mr. Duchoquet ſet out with his gueſt on his journey to Canada. Lake Erie was but fifty miles diſtant. They embarked there for Detroit, where Mr. Duchoquet reſides, and arrived there on the 13th of June." *P.* 208.

" The Engliſh governor ordered Mr. Johnſon to be conveyed acroſs Lake Erie in a king's yacht. Thence he went in another veſſel to the celebrated cataract of Niagara, to conceive an adequate idea of which, is beyond the powers of human fancy. From this ſtupendous water-fall he proceeded in a boat along the banks of Lake Ontario, and thence on the river Oſwego to Albany, New York, and Virginia, where, having been afflicted ſix weeks by fate, ſavages, and muſquitoes, he rejoined his family, whom he l terly deſpaired of ever ſeeing happy that ſo many ſufferings nated in this fortunate but unex event." *P.* 209.

LXII. *Anecdotes of* GEORGE DERICK HANDEL *and* CHRISTOPHER SMITH: wit Pieces of Muſic, compoſed b Smith, never before publiſhed Portraits of Handel and painted by Denner and Z and engraved by E. Harding pp. 64. Muſic pp. 34. Large Paper 1l. 1s. *E. H* Pall Mall.

EXTRACTS.

" HANDEL was born on th of February 1686, at H city in the dutchy of Magdebu the circle of Upper Saxony, wh father reſided as a phyſician. H the child of a ſecond marriage father deſtined him to the profe the civil law; but Handel diſc in his early childhood a ſtrong for muſic.

" Few inſtances occur of a early, decided, or fortunate pro to a particular ſcience. Pope himſelf that

' He liſp'd in numbers, and the bers came;'

Handel, though he never poſſ fine voice, could ſing as ſoon could ſpeak, and evinced ſuch dileƈtion for muſic, that the carefully kept out of his reach ſtruments, with the hopes of w his mind from what he deemed grading attachment. But the contrived to obtain poſſeſſion of vicord, which he ſecreted in the and at night, when he was ſuppo be aſleep, the young enthuſia awake; and the imagination ma ly view him ſtriking the ſtrings lyre,—that lyre which was to all Europe with its energy.

" It is the property of Genius to that inflexible ſpirit, and unaf adherence to a reſolution once f which defies oppoſition, dim danger, and ſurmounts impedi this diſpoſition tyrannically ch

ıe temper, and ſettles into
and miſanthropy; but if
ınd warmed with moderate
roduces the nobleſt and moſt
efforts of human energy.
tion was the characteriſtic
and his inflexible ſpirit of
e is marked by a trivial
which took place in the
ır of his age. His father,
o viſit one of his ſons, who
e chambre to the Duke of
nfeld, Handel earneſtly en-
t he might be allowed to
him; but his requeſt was
ly rejected. The father ſet
ıiſe; and when he had tra-
v miles, he was ſurpriſed at
of his ſon, who, with a
eatly ſurpaſſing his years,
on foot and overtaken the
he progreſs of which had
ded by the badneſs of the
ter a ſharp animadverſion,
reluctance, the little ſup-
permitted to take his ſeat,
his earneſt deſire of viſiting

Duke's court, Handel was
ly watched by his father, as
He enjoyed many opportu-
dulging his natural propen-
he contrived, occaſionally,
on the organ in the Duke's
he concluſion of divine ſer-
morning the Duke hearing
touched in an unuſual man-
ed of his valet who was the

The valet replied that it
ther; and mentioning at the
his wonderful talents and
n for muſic, and his father's
e, the Duke ſent for them
er other inquiries, the Duke
uch pleaſed with the ſpirit
of the boy, that he pleaded
of nature: he repreſented it
againſt the public and poſte-
the world of ſuch a genius;
y, perſuaded the father to
s own ſcruples, and to permit his ſon to be inſtructed in the profeſſion for which he had evinced ſo ſtrong an inclination. A more intereſting ſcene can hardly be conceived, than Handel liſtening to the arguments of his powerful advocate, and marking his final triumph over the reluctant prejudices of his parent. The Duke became ſo much intereſted in his ſucceſs, that, at his departure, he made him a preſent, and promiſed his protection if he zealouſly applied to his ſtudies.

"At his return to Hall, his father placed him under the tuition of William Zackau, organiſt to the cathedral; a man of ſcience and judgment. Zackau carefully inſtilled into his ſcholar a thorough knowledge of the principles of harmony, and by explaining to him the different ſtyles of Italian and German compoſition, he laid the foundation of that fame, which was to claim ſo diſtinguiſhed a place in the annals of muſic. Handel made ſo rapid a progreſs, that before he had completed his ſeventh year, he was able to officiate on the organ for his maſter; and at the age of nine, he began to ſtudy compoſition. At this early period of his life he is ſaid to have compoſed, every week, during three ſucceſſive years, a ſpiritual cantata, or church ſervice for voices, with inſtrumental accompaniments*.

"Having exhauſted his ſource of improvement at Hall, he became deſirous of enlarging his knowledge, and was eager to obtain applauſe on a more diſtinguiſhed theatre. He made choice of Berlin as the ſpot, where the opera, under the patronage of Frederick the Firſt, was in a flouriſhing ſtate, and boaſted the aid of the moſt diſtinguiſhed muſicians of Italy; among whom Buononcini and Attilio were not the leaſt conſpicuous. The fame of Handel had preceded him; but theſe two muſicians conſidered him a mere child, whoſe abilities had been greatly exaggerated: Buononcini, therefore, in order to try his ſkill, compoſed a cantata in the

John Hawkins ſays, that at the age of *nine*, Handel compoſed motetts vice of the church, and continued to make one every week for three *iſt. of Muſic.*' Dr. Burney obſerves, that when only ten years old, npoſed a ſet of Sonatas in three parts. It ſeems as if they were pube adds, that 'Lord Marchmont picked them up in his travels, and are now in the king's collection.' The exerciſes to which Handel omed, obſerves Sir John Hawkins, were compoſitions and fugues upon bjects delivered to him from time to time by his maſter. He adds, mode of exerciſe for young proficients in muſic, and is alſo the teſt of

chromatic

chromatic ſtyle, in which he compriſed difficulties ſufficient to puzzle an experienced maſter. Handel, however, treated this formidable compoſition as a mere trifle; he executed it at ſight, with a degree of accuracy, truth, and expreſſion, hardly to be expected from repeated practice, and from an aged performer.

"But the diſplay of congenial powers did not impreſs Buononcini with one ſentiment of friendſhip, or draw from him any ſymptom of kindneſs; though civil, he behaved to Handel with ſuch reſerve, as ſeemed to imply, that the foundation of future animoſity was laid at that moment. Attilio, on the contrary, ſhowed him a partiality; the reſult of a generous and honourable diſpoſition. He would place him for hours at his harpſichord, and was anxious to aid his progreſs in compoſition, or facilitate his readineſs in execution. Proud to patroniſe ſo promiſing a genius, Frederick frequently invited him to court, made him conſiderable preſents, and, finally, propoſed to ſend him to Italy at his own charge. This propoſal Handel was eager to accept; but his father, foreſeeing that it would impoſe a reſtraint on his ſon, declined; alleging as an excuſe, that his very advanced age required his ſon's preſence. In compliance with his father's injunctions Handel left Berlin, unwilling to expoſe himſelf to further ſolicitation.

"Though Handel perfectly acquieſced in the propriety of the motives which induced his father to reject the propoſal of Frederick, yet the flattering reception he had met with in his two excurſions from home, opened to his view the faireſt proſpects of profit and celebrity. His father dying, a diminution in his mother's income induced him to repair to Hamburgh, where the opera was next in repute to that of Berlin. On his arrival he ſecured an engagement at the opera-houſe, not as a principal performer on the harpſichord, but as ſecond ripieno violin. So extraordinary a ſtep of voluntary ſelf-abaſement will appear ſingular; but it was the effect of a principle unbecoming the dignity of a great mind, which led him to affect a ſimplicity, or rather humility of conduct, founded on vanity, and which his youth only could excuſe, that he might enjoy the ſurpriſe excited by an unexpected diſplay of his powers. Such an opportunity ſoon occurred. Reinhard Keiſer, the leader of the band, encumbered with debts, was obliged to abſent himſelf; and to the general aſtoniſhment, the unobſerved performer on the violin took his ſeat before the harpſichord, and ſoon convinced his audience, and the band, that they had no reaſon to regret, but ought to exult in the change." *P.* 2.

"At this period (1704) the Prince of Tuſcany, brother to the Grand Duke, came to Hamburgh, and engaged Handel's attention, by introducing to his notice a conſiderable variety of Italian muſic; dwelling with patriotic enthuſiaſm on the pre-eminence of his countrymen. He lamented that Handel had not viſited a region, where every branch of the muſical ſcience was carried to the higheſt perfection, and offered his patronage if he would accompany him to Florence. Though Handel had been long deſirous of going to Italy, he politely declined this offer, from a noble ſpirit of independence, which was never known to forſake him, even in the moſt diſtreſſful ſeaſons of his life. But his viſit was only poſtponed.

"Having acquired a ſufficient ſum to defray his expenſes, he left Hamburgh in 1708, and repaired to Florence; where his reception was ſuch as might be expected from the countenance of the exalted perſonage who introduced him. At Florence he compoſed the opera of Rodrigo, for which the Grand Duke preſented him an hundred ſequins, and a ſervice of plate. From Florence he proceeded to Venice, where he arrived *incognito* at the Carnival, and was immediately diſcovered by Scarlatti, who, liſtening to him as he ſat at the harpſichord in his viſor, exclaimed, that the performer muſt be either the famous Saxon, or the devil.

"(1709.) He was ſoon prevailed upon to compoſe the opera of Agrippina, and he effected it in three weeks, to the aſtoniſhment of Venice; and, as the author of ſo excellent and unexpected a performance, he was almoſt idolized. Agrippina was brought out at a theatre which had been ſhut up for a conſiderable time, but which was now crowded every night; and all the firſt ſingers from the other theatres offered to perform in the opera of *il caro Saſſone*. The audience knew no bounds in teſtifying their admiration. Vittoria, an excellent actreſs, ſinger, and

ourite miſtreſs of the Grand
f Tuſcany, who had conceived
tion for Handel at Florence,
Venice, and bore a principal
the new opera. His youth
nelineſs, joined to his muſi-
e, had made an impreſſion on
rt; but Handel was too pru-
encourage an attachment which
have occaſioned the ruin of
P. 10.

n England (1710),' obſerves
rney, 'his reception was as
ing to himſelf as honourable
nation: at this time no leſs
ſful in war than in the cultiva-
f the arts of peace.' To the
etry, literature, and ſcience,
marked this period of our
, Handel added all the blan-
ts of a nervous and learned
which he firſt brought hither,
, and lived to ſee grow to a
uriſhing ſtate. The impatience
public was ſo great, that Han-
immediately employed in ſet-
muſic the opera of Rinaldo,
was prepared and finiſhed with
lleled haſte. Aaron Hill, who
nager of the opera, ſketched
n from Taſſo's Gieruſalemme
a, and Roſſi, the Italian poet,
ed the drama. In his preface,
ommends Handel's muſical ta-
the higheſt ſtrain of panegy-
d calls him the Orpheus of the
He obſerves, that Handel ſcarce-
ved him time to write the words,
at, to his great aſtoniſhment,
he whole to muſic in the ſhort
f a fortnight. The principal
as written for Nicolini, whoſe
l and expreſſive action was
by Steele, in the Tatler.—
o was received with the greateſt
ſe, not only on its firſt appear-
out on the three ſubſequent re-
; and Walſh, the muſic-ſeller,
ted to have gained fifteen hun-
ounds by printing the ſcores."

1714 Queen Anne died. The
n of his liberal patron, who,
the title of George the Firſt,
ded to the throne, under other
ſtances would have been the
nt of exultation; but inſtead of
ing in the foremoſt rank of con-
ators, Handel did not venture to
t himſelf at court. From this
raſſment, however, he was hap-
lieved by the kindneſs of Baron
Kilmanſeg, maſter of the horſe to
George the Firſt as Elector of Ha-
nover. Apprized that his Majeſty
had projected a party on the Thames,
he informed Handel of the king's in-
tention: Handel immediately produced
that celebrated compoſition known by
the title of the Water Muſic. Hav-
ing procured a band, he followed the
barge, and watching his opportunity,
unexpectedly charmed the royal party,
by melodies of ſingular effect and
ſweetneſs. The king inquiring who
was the compoſer of that exquiſite
harmony, Baron Kilmanſeg ſaid that
it was Handel; ſtated his contrition,
and ſued for his reſtoration to favour.
This reſpectful attempt at reconcilia-
tion, and atonement for his conduct,
mollified the ſovereign. Soon after-
wards, Geminiani was commanded to
play, in the king's cloſet, twelve ſo-
los, which he had recently compoſed;
fearful that their proper effect would
be loſt by an indifferent accompani-
ment, he expreſſed a wiſh that Handel
might be permitted to preſide at the
harpſichord. This requeſt was con-
veyed to the king, and enforced by
the friendly ſolicitation of the baron.
Handel was reſtored to favour, and
the king increaſed the penſion grant-
ed by Queen Anne to four hundred
pounds a year." *P.* 15.

"George Frederick Handel was ſe-
venty-three years of age when he died.
He was large in perſon, and his natural
corpulency, which increaſed as he
advanced in life, rendered his whole
appearance of that bulky proportion,
as to give riſe to Quin's inelegant,
but forcible expreſſion, that his hands
were feet, and his fingers toes. From
a ſedentary life, he had contracted a
ſtiffneſs in his joints, which in addition
to his great weight and weakneſs of
body, rendered his gait awkward;
ſtill his countenance was open, manly,
and animated; expreſſive of all that
grandeur and benevolence which were
the prominent features of his charac-
ter. In temper he was iraſcible, im-
patient of contradiction, but not vin-
dictive; jealous of his muſical pre-
eminence, and tenacious in all points
which regarded his profeſſional ho-
nour.

"He was averſe to all reſtraint on
his freedom. Being informed at the
Spa, that the King of Pruſſia was ex-
pected, and purpoſed to be witneſs
of his muſical powers, to the great

diſap-

diſappointment of the monarch, he quitted the place ſome days before his arrival; unwilling to expoſe himſelf to ſolicitations he had determined not to comply with, or to commands which he could not reſiſt. In England he was always well received and warmly patroniſed; but his general averſion to ſubſcription engagements, and the reſolute inflexibility of his temper, prevented the acceſſion of ſome friends, and alienated others. With conſcious pride, he was unwilling to be indebted but to his own abilities for his advancement, and they finally triumphed over all his oppoſers." *P.* 26.

ANECDOTES OF JOHN CHRISTOPHER SMITH.

"JOHN Chriſtopher Smith was born in 1712. His father, John Chriſtopher Schmidt*, of Anſpach, in Franconia, after receiving a good education in the univerſity of Halle, married a lady with a portion of ſeven thouſand crowns, and ſettled in his native city. He carried on a conſiderable branch of traffic in the woollen trade, in which he might have acquired a large fortune, had he not been ſeduced by his paſſion for muſic: when Handel arrived at Anſpach in 1716, he renewed an acquaintance which had commenced at Halle, and ſoon became ſo captivated with that great maſter's powers, that he left his wife and children in Germany, and accompanied Handel to England, where he regulated the expenſes of his public performance, and filled the office of treaſurer with great exactneſs and fidelity. On the fourth year of his reſidence in England, he ſent for his wife and family, which conſiſted of a ſon and two daughters.

"Soon after his arrival, his ſon, the ſubject of theſe Anecdotes, was ſent to Clare's academy, in Soho Square. During this early period of his life, he too imbibed a fondneſs for muſic, and gave ſigns of a ſtrong propenſity to that ſcience; and as his paſſion increaſed with his years, Handel offered to become his maſter. Accordingly, in the thirteenth year of his age, he was taken from the academy, and placed under the tuition of Handel." *P.* 37.

"Although Handel had inſtructed his pupil in the rudiments of muſic, yet he could not ſtoop to the drudgery of teaching compoſition; and the ſcholar, finding that he had not acquired ſufficient knowledge, applied to Dr. Pepuſch and Roſeingrave †, from both of

* "Schmidt was the German name, correſponding with the Engliſh appellation Smith."

† "Thomas Roſeingrave, the ſon of Daniel Roſeingrave, firſt organiſt of the cathedral of Saliſbury, and in 1698 of St. Patrick's, Dublin. He received a claſſical education, which he completed at the Iriſh univerſity, and was intended for one of the learned profeſſions: but though he was a very good ſcholar, his love for muſic led him to apply with ſo much zeal to that ſtudy, that his father, foreſeeing that it would impede his ſucceſs in any other line, permitted him to follow the bent of his genius, and ſent him to Italy, where he became the friend of Scarlatti. On quitting Italy, he ſettled in London, and obtained the place of organiſt to St. George's church, Hanover Square. There were three candidates, Roſeingrave, Stanley, who was then a very young man, and Topham, who, beſides his knowledge in muſic, was an adept in the pugiliſtic art. Roſeingrave played firſt upon the organ, and his performance charmed and aſtoniſhed every perſon preſent, and no one more than Topham; who obſerved, he could never ſtand in competition with him for muſic, but humourouſly added, that he would box with him whenever he pleaſed. Roſeingrave was elected.

"His reputation was at this period ſo high, that on commencing teacher, he might have gained one thouſand pounds a year; but an unfortunate event reduced him to extreme diſtreſs.

"Among Roſeingrave's ſcholars was a young lady to whom he was greatly attached, and whoſe affections he had gained; but her father, who intended to give her a large fortune, did not approve of her marrying a muſician, and forbade Roſeingrave his houſe. This diſappointment affected his brain, and he never entirely recovered the ſhock. He neglected his ſcholars, and loſt his buſineſs. He lived upon fifty pounds per annum, which his place produced,

, in particular from Roſein-
ıe derived great advantage.
ew to profit by Roſeingrave's
he took lodgings in the ſame
Wigmore Street, Marybone,
ved great advantage from his
n. During this time, Roſein-
ıs a conſtant gueſt at his ta-
:h was the only recompence
ever receive. Smith always
d his name in terms of gra-
nd related anecdotes of his
friendly inſtructor." *P.* 40.
n Smith played the organ at
re, during the firſt year of
blindneſs, Samſon was per-
and Beard ſung, with great

:lipſe—no ſun, no moon,
ε amid the blaze of noon'—

)llection that Handel had ſet
› muſic, with the view of the
npoſer then ſitting by the or-
:cted the audience ſo forci-
many perſons preſent were
en to tears." *P.* 45.
ı after the acceſſion of his
Majeſty, Mr. Smith was in-
to the royal family. His in-
n was principally occaſioned
lowing circumſtance: Pinch-
ng employed by the Earl of
onſtruct a barrel organ of ex-
ry ſize, requeſted Smith to
nd the work, which he at firſt
; but, on application from
ſhip, afterwards complied.
, a very ingenious artiſt,
loyed; and, under Smith's
s, ſet the barrels with ſo
icacy and taſte as to convey
dea of the impreſſion which
d gives on the inſtrument.
an * was eſteemed a maſter-
ıuſical mechaniſm; and Lord
ſo well pleaſed with his ſuc-
t he was deſirous of making
uate compenſation for the
Smith declined all pecu-
atification; and hinted, that
he ſhould think his pains more than amply repaid, if, through his Lordſhip's recommendation, the King would condeſcend to patroniſe the oratorios. Lord Bute accordingly repreſented Mr. Smith in ſo favourable a light, that the King honoured the oratorios with his preſence: at firſt, ſix nights out of eleven; afterwards, for ſeveral years, he went the whole eleven, which was a great ſupport, and brought much company to the houſe, although the oratorios had then ceaſed to be the favourite entertainment of the public: his Majeſty almoſt *ſtood ſingle* in his approbation of the great Handel, when the preference for Italian muſic was becoming univerſal."—*P.* 52.

"When the commemoration of Handel was celebrated with ſuch wonderful effect in Weſtminſter Abbey, under the direction of Joah Bates, Eſq. the King was deſirous that Smith ſhould be preſent at the performance, and ſent him a gracious and preſſing invitation to come to London for that purpoſe. His Majeſty aſſured him that he ſhould be admitted without difficulty into a commodious ſeat in the Abbey, and that he ſhould receive every accommodation during his reſidence in town. Smith was fully ſenſible of this gracious mark of condeſcenſion, but declined the honour with reluctance, apprehenſive that, from his advanced age, ſo exquiſitely powerful a performance of the works of his great maſter would excite ſuch emotions as might too much affect his feeble frame," *P.* 57.

LXIII. *The Scottiſh Gallery;* or, Portraits of eminent Perſons of Scotland: many of them after Pictures by the celebrated Jameſon, at Taymouth, and other Places. With brief Accounts of the Characters repreſented, and

nd was often in indigence. He was perfectly rational upon every ſub-
the one neareſt his heart; whenever that was mentioned, he was quite
In the latter part of his life, he was invited by his brother to reſide
in Ireland, where he remained till his death."
he ſize of the barrels was conſiderably larger than any that had been
The organ itſelf was alſo much larger than had ever been uſed for bar-
fter the death of the Earl of Bute, this organ was purchaſed by the
Shafteſbury."

an Introduction on the Riſe and Progreſs of Painting in Scotland. By JOHN PINKERTON. Royal 8vo. pp. 128. 2l. 12s. 6d. Royal 4to. 4l. 4s. *E. Harding*, Pall Mall.

LIST OF PORTRAITS,
Engraved by E. Harding.

1. *ROBERT I.* (at Taymouth).
2. *David II.* (ditto).
3. *Queen Annabella Drummond* (do.).
4. *Queen Jane* (from a rare print).
5. *Firſt Lord Campbell*, 1445 (at Taymouth).
6. *Mariotta his Wife* (ditto).
7. *Sir Colin Campbell*, 1460 (do.).
8. *Margaret his Wife* (ditto).
9. *Margaret of Denmark* (ditto).
10. *James IV.* (ditto).
11. *Margaret Tudor* (at Marq. of Bute's).
12. *John Duke of Albany* (ditto).
13. *Mary of Guiſe* (at Leith).
14. *Mary Queen of Scots.*
15. *The Winton Family* (by Sir A. More, at Lord Somerville's).
16. *Duke of Chatelheraut* (Marq. of Abercorn's).
17. *George Buchanan* (Hamilton Palace).
18. *John Knox.*
19. *The ſame* (Glaſgow Coll.).
20. *Earl of Glencairn.*
21. *Abbot of Newbottel* (in Newbottle Abbey).
22. *James VI.*
23. *Chancellor Maitland.*
24. *Fifth Earl Marſhall* (College, Aberdeen).
25. *Sir Alex. Fraſer* (at Mr. Urquhart's, Craigſton).
26. *Mark Alex. Boyd* (from a ſcarce print).
27. *Counteſs of Mar.*
28. *Arthur Johnſon* (King's Coll. Aberdeen).
29. *Marchioneſs of Hamilton* (at Taymouth).
30. *Drummond of Hawthornden.*
31. *Sir Colin Campbell*, 1631 (at ditto).
32. *Juliana his Wife* (at ditto).
33. *Sir James Ramſay.*
34. *Earl of Loudon* (at ditto).
35. *Counteſs of Buchan* (from a drawing at Mr. Bull's).
36. *Sir Robert Gordon* (King's Coll. Aberdeen).
37. *Robert Traill* (at Earl of Buchan's).
38. *Marquis of Gordon* (from a drawing at Mr. Bull's).
39. *Sir Thomas Hope* (at Earl of Hopetoun's).
40. *Lord Dryburgh* (at Earl of Buchan's).
41. *David Lord Cardroſs* (at Sir William Erſkine's).
42. *Earl of Strathern* (at Taymouth).
43. *Earl of Ancram* (at Newbottle Abbey).
44. *Chancellor Glencarin* (at Counteſs D. Glencarin's).
45. *Lord Maitland* (at Lord Fred. Campbell's).
46. *James Gregory* (at Mr. Carnegy's, Aberdeen).
47. *Sir And. Foreſter.*
48. *Fletcher of Salton.*
49. *David Gregory.*
50. *Lord Belhaven* (at Earl of Buchan's).
51. *Sir John Medina* (Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh).
52. *Colin Maclaurin.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

ON THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN SCOTLAND.

"FEW traces of painting in England can be diſcovered prior to the reign of Henry III. 1216—1272. During that period the Alexanders, Kings of Scotland, frequently viſited the Engliſh court, and almoſt conſtant amity prevailed between the two kingdoms—but no evidence ariſes that any painter from England viſited Scotland.

"The ancient and continual commerce between Scotland and the Netherlands leads to the inference, that the firſt artiſts were Flemings.

"That great prince, Robert I. ſedulouſly promoted this intercourſe, and as he invited Flemiſh artiſans of all deſcriptions, it is probable that a painter might be among them, eſpecially as in the following century, we find painting even common in Scotland."

"James

ames I. it is well known was an ent illuminator of manuſcripts, ainter in miniature. He renewed eaty with the Netherlands, for undred years, and encouraged of all deſcriptions to ſettle in his ions. Hence we find painting ſo on as to be degraded to the ment of a malefactor.

was probably about A. D. 1430, iis fact occurred, which is men- by Bowar the continuator of n. A highland robber having two cows from a poor woman, ore ſhe would wear no ſhoes till l complained to the king. The , in ridicule of her oath, nailed ſhoes to her feet. When her s were healed, ſhe proceeded to al preſence, told her ſtory, and l the ſcars. The juſt monarch ly diſpatched orders to ſecure ef, who being brought to Perth, ndemned, 'the king commanded ie ſhould be clothed in a canvaſs , on which was painted the e of a man faſtening horſe-ſhoes woman's feet. In this dreſs he exhibited through the ſtreets of ity for two days, then dragged e tail of a horſe to the gallows, anged'."

is ſingular that hardly a trace of g in Scotland ſhould exiſt in the f Mary, 1543—1547. Even the e portraits of the queen ſeem to een all painted in France, where in early youth, or in England, he was advanced in years. The uthentic and ſatisfactory is the on her tomb at Weſtminſter, an exact likeneſs has recently iven by Mr. Taſſie, in a medal- rthy his high reputation *.

ardly one portrait can be men- of any illuſtrious character in markable period; and it is be- that no trace can be found of y painter who then viſited Scot- ar leſs of any native artiſt.

he reign of the ſixth James, -1625, forms an epoch in the of painting in Scotland. Nu- portraits begin to appear, and the Hunting Piece, painted around the gallery at Scone, ſhows the preſence of an eminent artiſt.

"In the Appendix to Mr. Pennant's Tour in Scotland is a paper, concerning the gold mines in that country, in which it is mentioned that, while Morton was regent, Arthur Van Bronchorſt explored theſe mines; then 'became 'one of his Majeſty's ſworn ſervants in 'Scotland, to draw ſmall and great 'pictures to the king †.' In 1594 Hadrian Van Son is ſtyled painter to the king, in a privilege granted by James to a ſhip belonging to this artiſt.

"But the native artiſts ſeem to have commenced with Jameſon, who burſt forth at once with meridian ſplendour.

"As accounts of this great portrait-painter, and ſome of his followers, are given in the Anecdotes of Painting in England, it is unneceſſary to repeat what is ſtated in a popular publication."

EXTRACTS.

DAVID II.

"IN the viciſſitude of human affairs the ſucceſsful reign of Robert I. was followed by the inglorious ſway of his ſon the ſecond David; whoſe extenſive annals, 1329—1371, preſent numerous defeats and diſorders. This monarch's minority, abſence in France, captivity in England, render the ſucceſſive regents the moſt prominent objects in the hiſtorical map: and the names of Thomas Randel Earl of Moray, Sir Andrew Murray, and Robert the Steward, illuminate an obſcure period ‡.

"The diſgraceful ſurpriſe at Dupplin was followed by the coronation of Edward Baliol, Sept. 1332, who was expelled in three months. But the more fatal battle of Halidon, 1333, reſtored Baliol; and David took refuge in France. In 1338 the former was conſtrained to leave Scotland; and in May 1341 David returned to reſume his ſceptre, in the ſeventeenth year of his age. In October 1346 he became a captive at Durham, and was retained in England for eleven years. From his reſtoration, in his thirty-third year,

The ſame artiſt, and his ingenious nephew, have deſigned medals of all gs from Robert I.; and intend to proceed with the queens. The rom the moſt authentic portraits that can be diſcovered."

P. 419. In the preceding page is mentioned Cornelius Devoſſee (De painter to Elizabeth, who ſeems unnoticed in the Anecdotes of Painting land."

‡ See Sir David Dalrymple's valuable Annals of this reign."

1357, to his death, in 1371, he may be ſaid to have *reigned* thirteen years.

"Yet David ſeems to have been rather deficient in fortune than in abilities. According to ſome French authors, he perſonally commanded the fleet fitted out by France againſt England in 1336, which ſeized many veſſels in the channel, and ravaged the iſlands of Wight, Jerſey, and Guernſey. But as David was then only twelve years of age, it ſeems more probable that he and his adherents contributed to defray the expenſe of this expedition, than that he was preſent; though even in the latter caſe many aged captains muſt have had the actual control. Many errors in modern hiſtory ariſe from the want of a moſt ſimple conſideration, the age of princes.

"At the battle of Durham, and on other occaſions, David diſplayed eminent perſonal courage. His ſubſequent captivity in England naturally led him to admire the ſuperiority of Engliſh policy and manners. His vanity was ſoothed by the attention of that victorious monarch Edward III.; his captivity, in the caſtle of Odiham in Hampſhire, was ſomewhat alleviated by the ſimilar fate of John the French monarch, and was gradually enlarged: gold medals of David were ſtruck in England, and he returned to his kingdom impreſſed with the moſt favourable ſentiments of that country, and its ſovereign. Having no children, he was even induced to an attempt to bequeath his kingdom to a ſon of Edward; but the Scottiſh peers withſtood the deſign, and unanimouſly declared that no Engliſhman ſhould ever rule their country.

"Of his private life little is known, ſave his amours with Catherine Mortimer, and Margaret Logie: his marriage with the latter was unadviſed and diſgraceful. In eſtimating his character, Sir David Dalrymple ſays that, while we allow David to have been courteous and affable, we muſt alſo grant that his perſonal defects were many, and prejudicial to the public welfare: 'he was weak and capricious, 'violent in his reſentments, and habi'tually under the dominion of women.'

"Hardly a hint can be found in the original hiſtorians concerning the perſon of David II. In a manuſcript in the Cotton library there is a treaty between him and Edward III. in the initial letter of which there is a fine illumination, repreſenting the two monarchs. As David was ſo long priſoner in England, there is reaſon to truſt the reſemblance, which in mildneſs, and the general caſt of the features, ſupports the authenticity of the preſent portrait †.

"The dreſs is ſtrictly conſonant to that of the times: and Jameſon ſurely had ſome ancient limning before him, when he painted this fine portrait for his patron Sir Colin Campbell ‖. It remains at Taymouth, where Johnſon made the drawing in 1796. Jameſon was himſelf an antiquary, and made collections of medals, &c. as did Rubens his maſter; a circumſtance which ſtrengthens the authenticity of his ancient portraits: and it is almoſt needleſs to mention that, in his time, many valuable reliques of former ages remained, which were annihilated in the ſubſequent civil wars."

MARK ALEXANDER BOYD

"WAS a ſon of Boyd of Pinkhill in Ayrſhire, and was born the 13th Jan. 1562.

"In his youth he was more diſtinguiſhed by his courage, than by his love of letters. He began however to apply himſelf to his ſtudies at Paris 1581.

"In 1587, we find him a volunteer in the army of Henry III. of France, againſt the King of Navarre; but he ſoon returned to the ſtudy of the civil law at Tholouſe.

"His Latin poems, and epiſtles, were printed at Antwerp 1592, 12mo. and dedicated to James VI.

"He died in April 1601, aged only thirty-nine years.

"His beſt work is the *Hymni*, fooliſhly ſo ſtyled, being a deſcription of plants, their culture and uſes. But candour muſt allow that nothing can be more ridiculous than the praiſes that have been heaped upon him. In plain truth, he was rather a rambling literary *charlatan*, than a man of genius.

"The portrait is from a ſcarce print

† "This curious illumination is engraved by Mr. Strutt in his Regal and Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities."

‖ "It is ſpecially mentioned by Jameſon himſelf as his production. Walpole, Anecd. vol. ii. p. 184."

by

Leu. The copper was found
and, and impreſſions taken for
s Prodromus. They are all
nt—the original bears that it
aved in 1596, and it was pro-
refixed to ſome work of his,
carce as to eſcape reſearch."

TUART, COUNTESS OF MAR,

AS the daughter of Eſme Duke
ox. John Erſkine, ſeventh
Mar, being enamoured of her
and rejected by her pride, is
have ſickened of vexation.
learning the ſituation of the
on of his boyiſh years, ex-
'Be my ſaul Mar ſhanna dee
r a laſs in the land!' The
pplication overcame all obſta-
d ſhe proved a fruitful mother,
excellent wife."

---

*Biographical Sketches of Hen-
Ducheſs of Orleans, and Louis
urbon Prince of Condé.* To
are added, the Orations pro-
ced at their Interment. Tranſ-
from the French of BOSSUET,
p of Meaux; with ſelect Ex-
from other Orations, by the
Author. ſm. 8vo. 2s. *Clarke*,
Bond Street.

EXTRACT.

OF BOURBON, PRINCE OF CONDE.

HIS of Bourbon, Prince of
ondé, was born the 8th Sep-
1621. His ſtudies were direct-
e Jeſuits. His military ardour
orth early in life, and ſuper-
ery other object. At the age
een he ſerved as a volunteer at
orated ſiege of Arras, where he
e firſt ſignal proofs of that
for which he was afterwards
ntly diſtinguiſhed. In 1640 he
the niece of the Cardinal Riche-
his marriage, which admini-
the ambition of the aſpiring
did not contribute to the hap-
f the young devoted bride-

ng, in 1643, appointed com-
in chief, he aſcended with
ſteps (through a ſucceſſion of victories) the ſummit of renown. His great merit, however, did not ſhield him from the ſuſpicious nature of Mazarin; for ſoon after he had ſubdued the Pariſian inſurgents, his own deſtruction was the object of the ſubtle Italian, who procured an order (under various pretences) for the impriſonment of the Prince of Condé, of his brother the Prince of Conti, and of his brother-in-law the Duke of Longueville.

"The Prince of Condé endured this indignity with that calm fortitude which he ſo eminently poſſeſſed upon every trial. His brother, unequal to this ſudden reverſe of fortune, ſunk under it; and having deſired to be provided with a religious book, entitled, The Imitation of Chriſt, the Prince is reported to have archly ſaid, 'I beg I 'may be provided with the Imitation 'of Beaufort, that I may learn the 'manner of his eſcaping from his con-'finement two years ago.' The illuſtrious priſoner frequently amuſed himſelf with working in the garden of the caſtle; a circumſtance which called from the pen of Mademoiſelle de Scudery theſe lines, the beſt perhaps ſhe ever wrote:

'En voyant ces œillets qu'un illuſtre guerrier
'Arroſa d'une main qui gagna les batailles,
'Souviens-toi qu' Apollon batiſſoit des murailles
'Et ne t'etonne pas que Mars ſoit jardinier.'

"At the expiration of thirteen months he was ſet at liberty, in conſequence of the repeated and preſſing ſolicitations of the Parliament. It was during this confinement that, taking counſel from revenge, he formed thoſe reſolutions, and meditated upon that ſcheme, which proved ſo fatal to his country. It is to be preſumed that ſuch were the workings of his mind (at that time), from what he was often heard to ſay, '*that he went into priſon 'the moſt innocent of men, and came out the 'moſt guilty.*' The firſt indication he diſcovered of his adverſe intention towards the government was when he aſſiſted at the meeting of the Parliament, where Brouſſel, a turbulent man, propoſed ſeveral things that had a tendency to faction: at the concluſion of Brouſſel's ſpeech, a confuſed murmur

murmur of approbation was heard, upon which the Prince of Condé exclaimed, '*Voila un bel echo!*' Not long after he threw off the maſk, and we find him in Guienne at the head of the inſurgents, where not meeting with that ſucceſs his ardent preſumption had led him to expect, he entered the Spaniſh ſervice, and at length terminated his rebellious career (as the Cardinal of Retz obſerves) at the goal of loyalty. Having obtained his pardon, he ever after manifeſted a warm and active attachment to his ſovereign and his country. He died at Fontainbleau, in his ſixty-fifth year, on the 11th of December 1686." *P.* 20.

LXV. *The annual Anthology.* Vol. I. 1799. Small 8vo. pp. 300.—6s. Briſtol printed. *Longman and Rees*, London.

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EXTRACTS.

EXTRACTS.

THE SPIRIT, FOUNDED ON FACT.

" 'NOW which is the road acroſs the common?
'Good woman! in pity declare;
'No path can I trace, for the night is dark,
'And I fear me before the far turnpike I mark,
'Some grim-viſag'd ghoſt will appear.'

" 'The ghoſt never walks till the clock ſtrikes twelve,
'And this is the firſt of the night,'
Cried the woman. 'Now why doſt thou look at me ſo?
'And why do thine eyes ſo fearfully glow?
'Good ſtranger, forbear thy affright.

" 'I tell thee, that acroſs the common,
'This cart-track thy horſe muſt purſue;
'Till cloſe by thy feet two gibbets thou meet,
'Where the rains and the tempeſts the highwaymen beat,
'That a traveller once murder'd like you.'

'The horſeman reply'd, 'I have no terror
'Of men who in midnight plan;
'But a ghoſt that pops on one before or behind,
'And around him ſees clearly while mortals are blind—
'Aye, that tries the heart of the man.

" 'Is there no road but by thoſe gibbets?'
'No road,' the woman reply'd.
But tho' with the wind each murderer ſwings,
They both of them are harmleſs things,
'And ſo are the ravens beſide.'

" 'What! are there ravens there?—thoſe creatures
'That are ſo black and blue!
But are they ravens? I inquire,
For I have heard, by the winter's fire,
'That phantoms the dead purſue.'

" The woman reply'd, 'They are night-ravens,
'That pick the dead-men's eyes;
'And they cry—Qua! with their hollow jaw:
'Methinks I one this moment ſaw!
'To the banquet at hand he flies.

" 'Now fare thee well!' The traveller, ſilent,
Whilſt terror conſum'd his ſoul,
Went muſing on. The night was ſtill,
And every ſtar had drunk his fill
At the brim of oblivion's bowl.

" And now he near to the gibbets approach'd!
The black men wav'd in the air;
He rais'd his head, and caſt a glance,
Yet heeded them not, tho' they ſeemed to dance,
For he determin'd not to fear.

" 'Wherefore,' he cried, 'ſhould men incline
'To fear where no danger is found!'
He ſcarce had ſaid, when, in the dark of night,
Beſide him appear'd a Spirit in white!
He trembled, and could not look round.

" He gallop'd away! the Spirit purſu'd!
And the murderers' irons they ſcreak!
The gibbets are paſt, and now faſt and more faſt,
The horſeman and ſpirit outſtrip the loud blaſt,
Tho' neither have courage to ſpeak.

" Now both on the verge of the common arrive,
Where a gate the free paſſage deny'd:
The horſeman his arm outſtretch'd, to expand
The gate to admit him, when, cold o'er his hand,
The mouth of the ſpirit did glide.

" He ſtarted! and ſwift through the ſtill-darker lane
Gallop'd faſt from the being he fear'd;
But yet, as the ſhadow the ſubſtance purſues,
The ſpirit, behind, by a ſide-glance he views,
And more luminous now it appear'd!

" The

" The turnpike he reach'd: 'Oh tell me—', he cried,
'I can neither look round or go on;
'What ſpirit is this which has follow'd me here
'From the common? Good maſter, I dreadfully fear—
'Speak! ſpeak! or my ſenſe will be gone!'

" 'Ah, Jenny!' he cried, 'thou craſty old jade!
'Is it thee? I'll beat thy bones bare.
'Good gentleman, fear not, no ſpirit is nigh,
'Which has follow'd you here from the common hard by;
'"Tis only old Gaffer's gray mare!'
P. 161. " CITELTO."

THE WELL OF ST. KEYNE.

"I KNOW not whether it be worth the reporting that there is in Cornwall, near the pariſh of St. Neots, a Well arched over with the robes of four kinds of trees, withy, oak, elm, and aſh, dedicated to St. Keyne. The reported virtue of the water is this, that whether huſband or wife come firſt to drink thereof, they get the maſtery thereby.—FULLER.

" A WELL there is in the weſt-country,
And a clearer one never was ſeen;
There is not a wife in the weſt-country
But has heard of the Well of St. Keyne.

" An oak and an elm tree ſtand beſide,
And behind does an aſh-tree grow,
And a willow from the bank above
Droops to the water below.

" A traveller came to the Well of St. Keyne,
Pleaſant it was to his eye,
For from cock-crow he had been travelling,
And there was not a cloud in the ſky.

" He drank of the water ſo cool and clear,
For thirſty and hot was he,
And he ſat down upon the bank
Under the willow-tree.

" There came a man from the neighbouring town,
At the Well to fill his pail,
On the Well-ſide he reſted it,
And bade the ſtranger hail.

" 'Now art thou a bachelor, ſtranger?' quoth he,
'For an if thou haſt a wife,
'The happieſt draught thou haſt drank this day
'That ever thou didſt in thy life.

" 'Or has your good woman, if one you have,
'In Cornwall ever been?
'For an if ſhe have, I'll venture my life,
'She has drank of the Well of St. Keyne.'

" 'I have left a good woman who never was here,'
The ſtranger he made reply;
'But that my draught ſhould be better for that,
'I pray you anſwer me why?'

" 'St. Keyne,' quoth the countryman, many a time
'Drank of this cryſtal well;
'And before the Angel ſummoned her,
'She laid on the water a ſpell.

" 'If the huſband of this gifted well
'Shall drink before his wife,
'A happy man thenceforth is he,
'For he ſhall be maſter for life.

" 'But if the wife ſhould drink of it firſt,
'God help the huſband then!'
The ſtranger ſtoopt to the Well of St. Keyne,
And drank of the waters again.

" 'You drank of the well, I warrant, betimes?'
He to the countryman ſaid;
But the countryman ſmil'd as the ſtranger ſpake,
And ſheepiſhly ſhook his head.

" 'I haſten'd as ſoon as the wedding was done,
'And left my wife in the porch;
'But i'faith ſhe had been wiſer than me,
'For ſhe took a bottle to church.'
P. 229. " R. S. Y."

TO A SPIDER.

" SPIDER! thou need'ſt not run in fear about,
To ſhun my curious eyes,
I won't humanely cruſh thy bowels out,
Leſt thou ſhould'ſt eat the flies,—
Nay

ill I roaſt thee with a damn'd
delight,
range inſtinctive fortitude to
ſee,
there is one who might
ne day roaſt me.

irt welcome to a rhymer ſore
perplex'd,
ſubject of his verſe:
many a one, who on a better
text,
aps might comment worſe:
ink not, old freemaſon, from
my view,
nietly, like me, ſpin out the
line;
hou thy work purſue,
; I will mine.

r of ſnares, thou emblemeſt
the ways
atan, ſire of lies;
ge black ſpider, for mankind
he lays
oils, as thou for flies.
tty's buſy eye runs round the
room,
) that nice geometry, if ſeen!
where is he whoſe broom
ne earth ſhall clean?

! of old thy flimſy webs were
thought,
't was a likeneſs true,
'm laws in which the weak are
caught,
which the ſtrong break thro'.
victim in thy toils is ta'en,
me poor client is that wretch-
ed fly—
'arrant thee thou 'lt drain
s life-blood dry.

not thy weak work like hu-
man ſchemes,
care on earth employ'd?
young Hope's and Love's
delightful dreams,
ſily deſtroy'd!
ne ſtateſman, whilſt the aven-
gers ſleep,
em'd ſecure, his wiles in ſe-
cret lay,
ſhall Deſtruction ſweep
s work away.

buſy labourer! one reſem-
blance more
yet the verſe prolong,
er, thou art like the poet
poor,
m thou haſt help'd in ſong.

Both buſily our needful food to win,
We work, as Nature taught, with
ceaſeleſs pains,
Thy bowels thou doſt ſpin,
I ſpin my brains.

"ERTHUSYO."

P. 255.

COPIED FROM THE WALL OF THE ROOM IN BRISTOL NEWGATE, WHERE SAVAGE DIED.

"HERE Savage linger'd long, and here expir'd!
The mean—the proud—the cenſur'd
—the admir'd!

"If, wand'ring o'er Misfortune's ſad retreat,
Stranger! theſe lines arreſt thy paſſing feet,
And recollection urge the deeds of ſhame,
That tarniſh'd once an unbleſs'd poet's fame;
Judge not another till thyſelf art free,
And hear the gentle voice of Charity.
'No friend receiv'd him, and "no mother's care
'Shelter'd his infant innocence with prayer;
'No father's guardian hand his youth maintain'd,
'Call'd forth his virtues, or from vice reſtrain'd".'

"Reader! hadſt thou been to neglect conſign'd,
And caſt upon the mercy of mankind,
Through the wide world like Savage forc'd to ſtray,
And find, like him, one long and ſtormy day;
Objects leſs noble might thy ſoul have fir'd,
Or deeper crimes thine orphan breaſt inſpir'd.
Whilſt poring o'er another's mad career,
Drop for thyſelf a penitential tear:
Though priz'd by friends and nurs'd in innocence,
How oft has folly wrong'd thy better ſenſe?
But if ſome virtues in thy breaſt there be,
Aſk if they ſprang from *circumſtance* or *thee!*
And ever to thy heart the precept bear,
When thine own conſcience ſmites, a wayward brother ſpare!" *P.* 279.

LXVI. *Epitome of the ancient Hiſtory of Perſia.* Extracted and tranſlated from the Jehan Ara*, a Perſian Manuſcript, by W. Ouseley, Eſq. ſm. 8vo. pp. 92. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

PLATE AND MAP.

RUINS of Perſepolis.
Map of Perſia.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"THIS little work preſents itſelf to the public without any affectation of intrinſic importance, and merely as the herald of another; yet the Orientaliſt and antiquary may be pleaſed to ſee, for the firſt time, an Epitome of Perſian annals, in the original language of a native hiſtorian.

"The want of ſuch a work induced me to ſeek, among my manuſcript chronicles, the moſt conciſe and comprehenſive account of the ancient *Iranian* † ſovereigns; and the following pages are the reſult of my inquiry. To the Perſian text and the Engliſh tranſlation, I thought it neceſſary to ſubjoin ſome collateral illuſtrations from other manuſcripts. This taſk, during the performance of it, became a regular examination of each king's reign: and although I ſtudied to keep my work within the compaſs of a ſingle and a ſmall volume, and reſolved to derive my illuſtrations entirely from ſources unexplored hitherto by European writers; yet, by an imperceptible accumulation of extracts, the ſuperſtructure became too vaſt for ſo ſlight a foundation as the original text." *P.* i.

"Had I not hopes of diſcovering ſome works of infinitely greater value than the *Sadder*, *Erdaviraf Nameh*, or the *Zend-a-veſta* (as we have it in French), of Zoroaſter himſelf, I ſhould conſider any further attention to the ancient dialects of Perſia as a miſapplication of ſtudy and a waſte of time: theſe, however, have contributed, with the manuſcripts before mentioned, materials for my future work, of which the title will be nearly as follows: 'Illuſtrations of Perſian Hiſtory and Antiquities; or, an Attempt to reconcile the ancient Hiſtory and Chronology of Perſia (according to the dates and traditions preſerved in manuſcripts of that country) with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin records.'" *P.* xxx.

"This work, if I can judge by the materials already collected, will form two large quarto volumes, each containing at leaſt 400 pages, beſides maps and views, plates of inſcriptions, medals and gems, engraved alphabets of ancient characters, and ſpecimens of writing, *fac ſimiles* from miniatures in manuſcripts, &c.

"I ſhall not here enumerate the Greek and Latin works which I have examined and collated; but I muſt

* "The Tarikh *Jehan Ara*, which has furniſhed materials for the following work, is an octavo manuſcript, purchaſed at Shiraz in the year 1787, by my ingenious friend Captain William Francklin, author of the Tour to Perſia; in which he has quoted it on the ſubject of Perſepolis. During his reſidence in Bengal, it accidentally fell from a boat into the Ganges, and a few words have been rendered illegible by the wet; where ſuch occur in the following extract, they are expreſſed by aſteriſks. On his return to England in 1797, Captain Francklin obligingly gave me this, with many other valuable manuſcripts. The author is *Cazi Ahmed al Ghuffari*, of Cazvin; who, according to the *Tarikh Bedaouni*, died on his return from the pilgrimage to Mecca, when ſetting out from *Daibul*, Anno Hegiræ 975 (A. D. 1567).

"He was alſo author of the *Negariſtan*; a moſt excellent compilation of hiſtorical anecdotes, of which I am ſo fortunate as to poſſeſs a fine copy, written by his own hand, and replete with his marginal notes; it is a large octavo manuſcript, and was brought to Europe by Jonathan Scott, Eſq.

"From the *Jehan Ara*, which contains a general hiſtory of Aſia, patriarchs, prophets, Jews, Arabians, Perſians, kings of Tartary, Hindooſtan, &c. from the earlieſt times till the year of the Hegira 972 (of Chriſt 1564), I ſhall have occaſion to give various extracts in a future work."

† "The Perſian empire, in general, is properly called *Irân*. The word *Perſia* is derived from *Pars*, the name of a province, the moſt remarkable as being the uſual reſidence of the kings. This name, in modern compoſitions, is moſt frequently written *Fars*, after [illegible] manner."

acknow-

wledge my frequent obligations
: authors of Hebrew ſcripture,
gations, indeed, more frequent
:hoſe can poſſibly imagine who
only ſkimmed the ſurface of
tal literature, or plucked its
s without gathering the fruits:
myſelf ſurpriſed to find the moſt
t and authentic of the Perſian
ans, prove, unconſciouſly, no de-
le commentators on the Bible.
f theſe hiſtorians, many allude to,
eſcribe as ſtill viſible in their
various ſtupendous and intereſt-
onuments of antiquity, unnoticed
ropeans. To aſcertain whether
:xiſt at preſent, and to ſatisfy
doubts on the ſubject of thoſe
y deſcribed by travellers, I have
ed to viſit Perſia (if Providence
ue to bleſs me with life and
) whenever ſome neceſſary do-
arrangements, and the works
ich I am now employed, ſhall
been completed.
ndon, Auguſt 1799." *P.* xxxiii.

EXTRACT.

1. *Khoſru*—the ſon of Hormuz;
s ſurnamed *Parwis*, or *the Victori-*
n his time the Prophet, to whom
ace! entered on his divine miſ-
that holy perſonage invited the
to the true faith, which he re-
, tearing in pieces the letter (of
mined). * * * * And Perſia,
is magnificence, and the ſuper-
ance of all neceſſaries, arrived
ſummit of its glory. It is ſaid,
ſ other matters, that he con-
kept in his palace fifteen thou-
female muſicians, ſix thouſand
old officers, twenty thouſand
undred horſes and mules for
ddle and for baggage; alſo, nine
ed and ſixty elephants. When-
e rode forth, two hundred per-
ttended him, ſcattering perfumes
ery ſide, whilſt a thouſand *ſeka-*
water-carriers) ſprinkled with
the roads which he was to paſs.
g the works of ingenuity which
ſſeſſed, was a certain cup, in
the quantity of water was never
iſhed, how much ſoever a perſon
of it; alſo, an *(expanded)* hand
ory, which, whenever a child
orn to him, being immerſed in
, cloſed, and exhibited the con-
on of ſtars preſiding at the in-
birth, and thus the horoſcope
was known: he had likewiſe a piece
of pure gold, pliable and ſoft as wax;
alſo a napkin, which, when ſoiled,
and thrown into the fire, became
clean. In his time, white elephants
brought forth young ones in Per-
ſia, What perſon, in harmonious
powers, reſembles his muſician Bar-
bud? or who in beauty is equal to
his miſtreſs Shireen? At laſt, in the
ſeventh hour of the night, on Tueſ-
day the tenth of Jemad-al-awul, the
ſeventh year of the Hegira, he was
ſlain by the hand of his ſon, Shi-
rouieh." *P.* 59.

LXVII. *Pantographia;* containing accurate Copies of all the known Alphabets in the World; together with an Engliſh Explanation of the peculiar Force or Power of each Letter. To which are added, Specimens of all well-authenticated oral Languages; forming a comprehenſive Digeſt of Phonology. By EDMUND FRY, Letter-founder, Type Street. Royal 8vo. pp. 320. 2l. 2s. *Arch, Debrett.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"MANY nations have claimed the honour of this invention (alphabetical writing). The Greeks aſcribed it to the Phenicians, and conſequently uſed the word φοινικιζειν, to *act the Phenician*, in the ſame ſenſe with αναγινωσκειν, *to read:* and Lucan aſcribes the invention to the ſame ingenious people.

"That the Aſſyrian, Chaldaic, and Hebrew languages, were the ſame, moſt of the learned are fixed in their opinions; and that their alphabets are of antediluvian antiquity, appears highly probable: for had an invention of ſuch vaſt importance to mankind been made ſince that period, we conclude the author would have been commemorated in the annals of the country in which he lived. Joſephus, book i. chap. 3. informs us, that SETH erected two pillars, one of brick, and the other of ſtone, and inſcribed upon them their aſtronomical obſervations, and other improvements, which ſhows that there did exiſt ſuch an opinion of the antiquity of the art of writing.

"Among the European nations we do not find any who pretend to the invention of letters. All of them derived

the art from the Romans, except the Turks, who had it from the Arabians. The Romans never claimed the diſcovery, but confeſſed their knowledge to have been received from the Greeks, who owned that they had it from the Phenicians, who, as well as their coloniſts the Carthaginians, ſpoke a dialect of the Hebrew ſcarcely varying from the original. The Coptic reſembles the Greek in moſt of its characters, and is therefore referred to the ſame original. The Chaldean, Syriac, and latter Samaritan, are dialects of the Hebrew, without any conſiderable deviation, or many additional words.

"The Ethiopic differs more from the Hebrew, but leſs from the Arabic; all theſe languages have iſſued from the ſame ſtock, as the ſimilarity of their formation, and the numberleſs words common to them all, ſufficiently evince. Alterations would naturally be produced, in proportion to the civilization of the ſeveral nations, and their intercourſe with others, which will account for the ſuperior copiouſneſs of ſome above the reſt. It appears then, that all the languages in uſe among men that have been conveyed in alphabetical characters, have been thoſe of people connected ultimately or immediately with the Hebrews, to whom we are indebted for the earlieſt ſpecimens of the communication of ideas by writing.

"This propoſition will be farther confirmed, by conſidering the ſameneſs of the artificial denominations of the letters in the Oriental, Greek, and Latin languages, accompanied by a ſimilar arrangement, as *alpha*, *beta*, &c. It may ſtill be objected, however, that the characters employed by the ancients to diſcriminate their letters, are entirely diſſimilar: it may be urged, why ſhould not one nation adopt from another the mode of expreſſing the art, as well as the art itſelf? Such an effect would not be very likely to take place, before the art of printing had eſtabliſhed an uniformity of character.

"The old Samaritan is preciſely the ſame as the Hebrew language; and the Samaritan Pentateuch does not vary a ſingle letter in twenty words from the Hebrew: but the characters are very different; for the Jews adopted the Chaldaic letters during their captivity at Babylon, inſtead of thoſe of their forefathers.

"What we know of thoſe nations who have continued for many centuries unconnected with the reſt of the world, ſtrongly militates againſt the hypotheſis of the human invention of alphabetical writing. The experiment has been fairly made upon the ingenuity of mankind, both Chineſe and ſavage, for a longer period than that which is ſuppoſed to have produced alphabetic writing by regular gradations, which decidedly concludes againſt this art being of human invention.

"The Chineſe, a people famous for their diſcoveries and mechanical genius, have made ſome advances towards the delineation of their ideas, by arbitrary ſigns; nevertheleſs, have been unable to accompliſh this exquiſite device; and, after ſo long a trial, to no purpoſe, we may reaſonably infer that their mode of writing, which is growing more intricate and voluminous every day, will never terminate in ſo clear, ſo comparatively ſimple, an expedient, as that of alphabetical characters." *P.* xv.

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For OCTOBER 1799.

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☞ *See an account of vol. ii. parts* 1 *and* 2, *in our ſecond volume, p.* 441, *for Dec.* 1798.

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THE Serpent biting Creeſhna's Heel. Creeſhna trampling on the Head of the cruſhed Serpent.

(This ſubject has been re-engraved from more correct models.)

The Buddha; or the ninth Avatar: incarnate for the Purpoſe of aboliſhing ſanguinary Sacrifices.

The Calci; or tenth Avatar: an evident Alluſion to the deſtroying Angel and white Horſe of the Apocalypſe.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE farther the reader proceeds in the life of the eighth Avatar, the more he muſt be convinced of the abſurdity and impiety of the compariſon, which has been ſo inſidiouſly attempted to be made by M. Volney, between the Chriſtian and the Indian *Preſerver*. As he has already, in the two introductory chapters, been ſufficiently prepared to form a proper judgment on the ſubject of Creeſhna, I have permitted the ſportive young deity to continue acting his romantic exploits on the plains of Mathura; only throwing an occaſional veil over the more licentious parts of the conduct of this Apollo Nomius of India, whoſe amours are certainly not leſs numerous than thoſe of the Greek; of whom, in many reſpects, he appears to have been the ſtudied exemplar.

"It cannot be denied however, that, amidſt all this licentiouſneſs which the Brahmins, in fact, are anxious to explain away, as if the whole were a ſublime allegory, reſembling the Greek ſtory of the loves of Cupid and Pſyche, there often iſſue from the lips of Creeſhna maxims and precepts worthy of a deity; while many of the apologues, occaſionally introduced into it, impreſs the nobleſt leſſons of piety and philanthropy." *P.* iii.

"The two remaining Avatars will be found, I truſt, detailed and explained to the complete ſatisfaction, at leaſt, of that numerous claſs of my readers, who do not think the theological diſquiſition the leaſt important portion of this hiſtorical retroſpect on the moſt ancient events tranſacted on the great theatre of Aſia, events which carry us back ſo near the æra of the venerable patriarchs. To that reſpectable, but leſs numerous claſs of my readers, who, leſs ardent for theological research, ſeek for hiſtoric truth amidſt the darkneſs of thoſe early ages, I flatter myſelf the final portion of this volume, which diſcuſſes the connexion of the Tartars, Perſians, and early Greeks, with the Indians, will not be wholly unſatisfactory: they will candidly remember the remoteneſs of the æra, and the ſcanty materials yet in

poſſeſſion for the full inveſtiga-
f events then tranſacted. When
ample materials ſhall have been
ered, with adequate encourage-
I ſhall not be reluctant to reſume
veſtigation; and, ſince all theo-
l diſcuſſion is now finally termi-
to preſent the public with a
ie of *purely hiſtorical fact*, relating
: invaſions of India by Greek,
n, and Mohammedan conquerors,
to the death of Aurungzeb in
reſent century. A conſiderable
f this vaſt and intereſting hiſtory
en long written by me, but diſ-
ons thought by my friends more
tant, have ſuperſeded its appear-

The event has juſtified their
; and the learned reader who
ave peruſed the ingenious and
ate, but dangerous work of M.
is, on the *Origin of all Religions*,
: compriſed in three large quarto
es, with two additional volumes
es, illuſtrative of his chimæras,
be convinced of the neceſſity
exiſted of the previous appear-
f a work like mine; however in-
in point of execution. He will
ee with what determined hoſti-
ie noble ſcience of aſtronomy,
I have endeavoured to render
vient to the cauſe of Chriſtianity,
en employed on the Continent
vert, and, if poſſible, to eradi-
from the earth." *P.* v.

S. As the pens of various In-
holars are, I find, at this mo-
mployed in the particular geo-
cal inveſtigation of Alexander's
ſs through the Northern Aſia,
the reſult of that inveſtigation
ortly appear, I would gladly
lelayed the publication of this
ortion of my hiſtory, to have
e advantage of that ſuperior in-
ion which local reſidence ſo de-
gives. But any farther delay
onſiſtent with my engagements
e public. I have no deſire to in-
on the line of ſtudy in which
better inſtructed and with bet-
ortunities of reſearch, may have
d. In detailing, therefore, the
t of Alexander's invaſion of In-
have adhered, with little devia-
o plain hiſtorical fact, though I
but lament that a ſubject, im-
enough to occupy a large vo-
muſt be compreſſed within the
's of a few concluding pages."

EXTRACTS.

ORIGINAL FORM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

"THE univerſal diffuſion of the Brahmin religion and ſciences over the vaſt continent of India, would lead us, without the confirming voice of hiſtory, to ſuſpect, that at ſome remote period there ſubſiſted, in that region of Aſia, an empire as widely diffuſed, under the guidance of one puiſſant ſovereign. Under Bali, if that name imply not rather a dynaſty of princes than an individual monarch, we have, in fact, ſeen that ſuch an empire did flouriſh. Under Rama, the next in ſucceſſion, as an Avatar and king, whoſe capital was Oudhe, in Bahar, there is every appearance of its having remained unbroken. Under Bharat, alſo, a prince of ſuch extenſive power, that his name was conferred on the whole region, there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe that any diviſion of it had taken place. Judiſhter is generally acknowledged to have been the ſovereign of all India; his capital, as we have ſeen, Haſtanapoor, or Delhi. If the preceding aſſertion be true in regard to theſe and a few others of the earlieſt monarchs of Hindoſtan, and certain of the moſt renowned among the latter, it does not hold good of thoſe of her ſovereigns, who reigned in more recent æras, till the period of their abſolute ſubjection to the Mohammedans. Their native princes, with the title of univerſal monarchs, ſeem to have been inveſted only with a delegated power, voluntarily conferred by a numerous and powerful band of ſubordinate ſovereigns. The very title of *Maharajah*, or *Rajah of Rajahs*, which the nominal head of that vaſt empire anciently bore, evidently implies no more than a kind of feudal juriſdiction over chieftains, poſſeſſing abſolute dominion in their own territories, but contributing a ſtipulated ſum and force to ſupport the grandeur of the imperial throne, and, on great national occaſions, ranging themſelves, with ſuccours proportionate to the extent and population of their reſpective domains, under the banners of one ſupreme chief. Nature herſelf, in fact, ſeems to have placed, in this reſpect, a barrier to human pride; forbidding Hindoſtan, except in the limited way juſt intimated, to continue long under the control of one overgrown monarch. To bound the ambition.

bition of princes, over the ſurface of the country ſhe drew thoſe vaſt lines which ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſh that quarter of the globe; thoſe lofty mountains, thoſe deep and rapid rivers, thoſe extenſive lakes, thoſe vaſt deſerts of ſand and impaſſable foreſts, which interſect India. Again, whatever may be boaſted by the Indian hiſtorians concerning themſelves, and the chain of ſucceſſion remaining for ſuch an extended period of years unbroken, in its two firſt and greateſt dynaſties of the *ſun and moon*, their accounts are rendered exceedingly ſuſpicious, not only by what we know of the perpetual proneneſs in mankind to abuſe extenſive power, but by the corruptions neceſſarily attending the education of Eaſtern princes, by the number of royal children yearly produced in the ſeraglios, and by the ſpirit of intrigue that in a particular manner conſtantly agitates the Aſiatic courts, amidſt ſo many rivals as the firſt order of nobility affords for wealth, power, and renown." *P.* 512.

ORIGIN OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM, AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

"SIR William Jones, ſpeaking of this part of India (Canouge), ſays; 'The ancient ſyſtem of government, 'which prevailed in this country, ſeems 'to have been perfectly feudal: all 'the territories were governed by rais, 'or rajahs, who held their lands of a 'ſupreme lord, called Balhara; the 'ſeat of whoſe reſidence was the city 'of Canouge, now in ruins.' The Ayeen Akbery (vol. ii. p. 120.) exhibits a curious proof of this feudal dependance of the ſubordinate rajahs, and the neceſſity of their paying homage in perſon, at ſtated periods, to the ſupreme Balhara; for, at a great feſtival, or ſacrifice, called *Raiſoo*, at which all the rajahs of Hindoſtan were obliged to attend, and of which the meaneſt offices, 'even to the duties of 'the ſcullery,' were performed by rajahs; Pithowra, the rajah of Delhi, from contempt of the ſovereign, not attending, 'that the feſtival might not 'be incomplete,' an effigy in gold of the abſent rajah was formed, and by way of retorted contempt aſſigned the ignoble office of porter of the gate. The raſhneſs of Pithowra, in the end, coſt him his crown and his life.

"The profound policy of an inſtitution like this, muſt be evident to the reader, ſince it at once cheriſhed the bond of general union, and preſerved in a neceſſary ſtate of ſubordination the detached members of a widely-extended empire. The ſtrength of this bond, and the degree of this ſubordination, without doubt, greatly varied, according to the degree of energy and wiſdom poſſeſſed by the ſupreme head. If he were valiant and enterpriſing, the whole civil and military power acted as the counſel and army of one ſovereign; if cowardly and effeminate, the bond became relaxed in proportion, and the inferior dependant ſtates inſulted the throne they were intended to protect and adorn. In truth, the feudal ſyſtem ſeems to have originated in the Eaſt, perhaps firſt in the wide plains of India; and, by the northern hordes that inundated Europe, and overwhelmed the Roman empire, towards the cloſe of the fourth century, it was imported into Europe; whoſe ſyſtem of laws and government gradually experienced, from that introduction, a conſiderable change. By the ſame hardy race, the deſcendants of the Tartar tribes that tenanted the north of Aſia, were introduced *armorial bearings*, which originally were nothing more than the hieroglyphic ſymbols, moſtly of a religious alluſion, that diſtinguiſhed the banners of the potentates of Aſia: for inſtance, in India, Veeſhnu had the eagle, Seeva the bull, Rama the falcon, engraved on their banners; animals reſpectively ſacred to them in their ſyſtem of mythology. The ancient ſtandard of the Tartars diſplayed the ſun riſing behind a recumbent lion; the eagle of the ſun was engraved on that of Perſia, whoſe inhabitants worſhipped that orb, and it will be remembered that the Hebrew tribes had alſo their ſacred ſymbolic devices, deſcriptive of their office, character, or ſituation." *P.* 513.

THE ANCIENT PERSIANS RESTRAINED BY THE PRECEPTS OF RELIGION FROM ENGAGING IN MARITIME EXPEDITIONS.

"IN the introductory work *, when ſpeaking of the ancient commerce carried on between India and Perſia, I

* See Indian Antiquities, vol. vi. p. 406.

had

had occaſion to obſerve, that the latter nation, from the earlieſt periods, were equally reſtrained, by the precepts of religion and the dictates of policy, from engaging in maritime expeditions. The element of water, not leſs than that of fire, was the object of their ſuperſtitious veneration; and, while that ſuperſtition made them ſhudder at the idea of polluting it themſelves, by any ſpecies of filth, thrown from veſſels, the dread of invaſion from a quarter in which they were ſo defenceleſs induced them to prohibit the entrance of foreigners into their dominions, by any maritime inlet, under penalties extremely rigorous. To render that event impoſſible by the channel of their two great rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, they effectually dammed up the mouths of thoſe rivers with immenſe engines; to remove which coſt Alexander, when his fleet, under the command of Nearchus, ſailed, by the route of the Perſian Gulf, into Meſopotamia, no ſmall portion of time and labour. At length, rouſed to a ſenſe of danger by the accounts brought to the court of Perſia of the maritime genius of Greece, and of the great naval armaments fitting out in the various ports of that nation, their brave and aſpiring neighbour, the Perſian ſovereigns broke through the fetters of their ancient ſuperſtition, and, by the aſſiſtance of the Phœnicians, and even of the Greeks themſelves, I mean the Ionic and Carian Greeks, conſtructed a navy, and ploughed the forbidden ocean. In this new project, ambition alſo had a conſiderable ſhare, and it was a deſire of aſcertaining the exact point at which the Indus meets the ocean, as well as of exploring and conquering the weſtern provinces of India, that induced Darius to fit out at Caſpatyrus, a city on the Indus, and in the territories of Pactyia, the modern Pecchely, the fleet ſo celebrated in hiſtory, of which he gave the command to Scylax, a Grecian of Caryandria, a city of Caria, and ſent with him others, in whoſe nautical ſkill he placed an entire confidence, with expreſs orders to ſail down the current of that rapid river; diligently to obſerve the countries that lay on either ſide of it; to enter the ſouthern ocean beyond it; to coaſt along the Perſian and Arabian ſhore; to enter the Red Sea by the Straits of Babelmandel; and, finally, ſailing up that gulf, to land in Egypt, at the ſame place whence Necho, king of Egypt, ſome time before, diſpatched a fleet of Phœnicians, with orders to ſail round the coaſt of Libya, and by that route return weſtward to the capital of Perſia. This tedious, and, for thoſe days, hazardous navigation, Scylax and his companions ſucceſsfully accompliſhed in the thirtieth month from its commencement; and, arriving at the court of Suſa with the deſired intelligence, animated that monarch to attempt the conqueſt of the weſtern region of India." *P.* 541.

LXIX. *Browne's Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria.* (Concluded from p. 332.)

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS ON THE COUNTRIES NEAR DAR-FUR.

"I SHALL now proceed to ſtate ſome relations that were made to me concerning Kordofân and other adjacent countries.

"A king, of the name of Abli-calik, is the idol of the people of Kordofân, where he reigned about fourteen years ago, and is renowned for probity and juſtice. The kings of Kordofân had been deputed by the Mecque of Sennaar, till after the death of the ſon of Abli-calik, when it was uſurped by Fûr, in conſequence of the weakneſs and diſſenſions of the government at Sennaar.

"The people of Kordofân are reported to be not only indifferent to the amours of their daughters and ſiſters, but even attached to their ſeducers. The father or brother will even draw the ſword againſt him who offends the *Refik*, or companion of his daughter or ſiſter. Very different is the mode of thinking in Sennaar, where immodeſty is only permitted among the female ſlaves. The chief merchants have companies of theſe ſlaves, and derive great profit from their proſtitution.

"Afnou, a country beyond Bornou to the weſtward, is ſaid to produce ſuch abundance of ſilver, that the natives conſtruct defenſive armour of that metal. The coats of mail are jointed, and repreſented as very beautiful. Of the ſame material, it is reported, are made pieces to protect the head and breaſt

breaſt of their horſes, the former having the chaffron, or horn, known in our days of chivalry.

"Among the ſouthern countries, whither the Jelabs of Bergoo and Fûr ſometimes journey to procure ſlaves, is Dar Kulla. The chief article they carry to Kulla is ſalt, twelve pounds of which are eſtimated as the price of a male ſlave, *ſedaſé*, about twelve or fourteen years of age. A female brings three pounds more, whimſically computed by the natives, as, a pound for the girl's eyes, another for her noſe, and a third for her ears. If copper be the medium, two rotals are eſteemed equal to four of ſalt. Hoddûr, a large ſort of Venetian glaſs beads, and tin, are in great eſteem. Of the latter they make rings and other ornaments.

"The natives of Kulla are repreſented as partly negroes, partly of a red or copper colour. Their language is naſal, but very ſimple and eaſy. It is ſaid they worſhip idols. They are very cleanly, to which the abundance of water in their country contributes; and they are remarkable for honeſty, and even punctilious in their tranſactions with the Jelabs.

"They have ferry-boats on the river, which are impelled partly by poles, partly by a double oar, like our canoes. Slaves are obtained in Dar Kulla either by violence, *Sclatéa*, or by the following method. In that country the ſmalleſt treſpaſs on the property of another is puniſhed by enſlaving the children or young relations of the treſpaſſer. If even a man's foot ſtep be obſerved among the corn of another, the circumſtance is attended by calling witneſſes, and application to a magiſtrate, and the certain conſequence of proof is the forfeiture of his ſon, daughter, nephew, or niece, to the perſon treſpaſſed on. Theſe accidents are continually happening, and produce a great number of ſlaves. A commiſſion to purchaſe any thing in a diſtant market, not exactly fulfilled, is attended with a like forfeiture. But above all, if a perſon of note die, the family have no idea of death as a neceſſary event, but ſay that it is effected by witchcraft. To diſcover the perpetrator, the poorer natives, far and near, are obliged to undergo examination by drinking a liquor which is called in Dar-Fûr *Kullingi*, or ſomething that reſembles it, and the perſon on whom the ſuppoſed ſigns of guilt appear, may either be put to death, or ſold as a ſlave.

"The people of Kulla are ſtrangers to venereal complaints, but are ſubject to the ſmall-pox. In that part of the country which is viſited by the Jelabs there is a king; the reſt is occupied by ſmall tribes, each of which is ruled by the chief who happens to have moſt influence at the time. The Kumba, or pimento tree, is found there in ſuch plenty, that a rotal or pound of ſalt will purchaſe four or five maid, each maid about a peck.

"The trees are ſo large, from the quantity of water and deep clay, that canoes are hollowed out of them ſufficiently capacious to contain ten perſons.

"It was related to me by Jelabs who have viſited that country, that the inhabitants of Dar Bergoo make war by ſudden incurſions, traverſing and laying waſte a large ſpace in a ſhort time. They leave their women behind, and are thus better adapted to military operations than the Fûrians, who follow an oppoſite practice, never marching without a hoſt of attendant females. The people of Bergoo ſeldom make *Sclatéa*.

"Some of the idolatrous nations, dependant on Bergoo, are repreſented as making war in a very formidable manner. The combatants never retreat; and the women behind light a fire, in which they heat the heads of the ſpears, and exchange them for ſuch as are cooled in the combat. They alſo uſe poiſoned weapons.

"There is a remote part of the pagan country, from which ſlaves are brought, which the Arabs diſtinguiſh by the term *Gnum Gnum* (a ſobriquet), whoſe inhabitants eat the fleſh of the priſoners they take in war. I have converſed with ſlaves who came thence, and they admit the fact. Theſe people are alſo in the habit of ſtripping off the ſkin of the hands and faces of their ſlaughtered foes, which afterwards undergo ſome preparation, and are worn as a mark of triumph. Their arms, a ſpear or javelin, are of iron, wrought by themſelves. After having heated them to redneſs, they ſtick the point into the trunk of a particular tree, and there leave the weapon till the juice has dried on. In this manner it acquires, as is reported, a moſt deadly poiſon." *P.* 307.

ANTURA

'URA IN SYRIA—WORTLEY MONTAGUE.

NTURA is a pleaſant village, nded with mulberry-trees, but ting nothing remarkable. Not m this place is a convent of nuns, Mr. Wortley Montague lodged e*. The dreſs of the Chriſtians s quarter ſeems unreſtrained; ear turbans adorned with varilours, even green; and they are indulged in the exerciſe of their n: ſo natural is deſpotiſm to ime, that thoſe who live under own Chriſtian ſhechs or goverare almoſt equally oppreſſed with ſubject to Turks. The ſhechs the poor people, and Jezzâr s the ſhechs." *P.* 378.

SCUS — ENTRANCE OF THE ND CARAVAN FROM MECCA.

'HE route from Aleppo to Das has been often deſcribed. On eſday the 8th of Auguſt (1797) d Damaſcus at daybreak. The ich is remarkable, being ornad for many miles with numerous s, and then by a paved way, ling for a great length.

n the day after my arrival, was ained with the entrance of the caravan from Mecca. The ſtreet ned for ſome miles, for ſuch is ngth, with innumerable ſpectall impreſſed with curioſity, ſome nxiety to ſee their friends and ns, many with reverence for the proceſſion. Some of the more t Hadjis, or pilgrims, were carn litters *(tattarawân)*, but the r number in a kind of panniers, nd two, placed on the back of s. They did not appear much ed, though it was ſaid they had d from the want of water.

n the Saturday following, was the entrance of the Paſha of Damaſcus, who is conſtantly the *Emir-el-Hadje*, or chief of the caravan by office. Firſt appeared three hundred delliſ, or cavalry, mounted on Arabian horſes, variouſly armed and clothed, but on the whole forming no mean diſplay. Theſe were ſucceeded by fifteen men on dromedaries, with muſquetoons, or large carbines, placed before them, and turning on a ſwivel in every direction. This deſtructive inſtrument of war is ſaid to have paſſed from the Perſians to the Syrians. Some of the great officers of the city followed, well mounted, and decently attired. Then came part of the Paſha of Tripoli's Janizaries, well clothed and armed; that Paſha himſelf, with his officers, and the remainder of his guard. Next was the tattarawân belonging to the Paſha of Damaſcus, another body of four hundred delliſ, a company of thirty muſquetooners, a hundred and fifty Albanians, in uniform, and marching two and two, like our troops. Before the latter was borne the ſtandard of the Prophet, *Senjiak Sherîfi*, of green ſilk, with ſentences of the Korân embroidered in gold, and the magnificent canopy brought from Mecca, guarded by a ſtrong body of Muggrebîns, or weſtern Arabs, on foot. Then paſſed the Paſha's three tails (generally of white horſes), borne by three men on horſeback; twelve horſes (a Paſha of two tails has only ſix), richly capariſoned, and each bearing a ſilver target and a ſabre; ſix led dromedaries, in beautiful houſings; numbers of the chief perſons of the city followed, among whom were the Aga of the Janizaries, the governor of the caſtle, and the Mohaſſel. Laſt came the Paſha himſelf, in a habit of green cloth adorned with fur of the black fox, preceded by his two ſons, the eldeſt about fourteen, all mounted on the moſt ſpirited ſteeds of Arabia, and fol-

He brought her thither during the proceſs, inſtituted at Rome, relatively firſt marriage, and before that marriage was ſet aſide. A long hiſtory s this part of the life of this remarkable man. Montague having perl the firſt huſband, who was captain of a merchantman in the ſervice of is at Marſeilles, to leave his wife, whom he had brought with him to , under M.'s protection at Raſhîd, the latter took advantage of his e on a voyage home, to perſuade the woman that her huſband was no

He then made an offer of himſelf, which was accepted. On a diſe of the affair, Montague had intereſt and addreſs enough to ſet aſide the arriage, which had been ſolemnized before either of the parties were of The religious were perſuaded that Montague was a zealous convert to atholic faith."

lowed

Vienna, Prague, Dreſden, Leipſic, Potſdam, Berlin, and Hamburg, I arrived in London on the 16th September 1798, after an abſence of nearly ſeven years." *P.* 423.

LXX. *Sonnini's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt.* (Continued from p. 322.)

That our readers may ſee ſpecimens of the two tranſlations of Sonnini's Travels, we preſent them with the following extracts from a quarto edition, now in the preſs; to be publiſhed by Mr. Debrett.

*** This tranſlation will contain an additional plate of a view of ABOU MANDOUR, in an oppoſite point to that given by Sonnini (plate 8); exhibiting a more enlarged repreſentation of the moſque, with the addition of the city of Roſſetta, &c. in the diſtance.

SECT OF SAADI, OR SERPENT-EATERS.

"THE race of the Pſilli, a people who were perſuaded that they poſſeſſed the power of ſetting ſerpents at defiance, of charming them, of making theſe reptiles follow them at their call, and of curing their bites, has been perpetuated in Egypt. There exiſts a ſect called *Saadis*, from the name of their founder, a ſaint highly venerated among the Mahometans of that country. This *Saadi* had an uncle, a great man in Syria. Having one day ſent him for ſome branches of the buſhes in the deſert, when the lad had cut the fagot, he was very much at a loſs to tie it. After a fruitleſs ſearch, he bethought himſelf of knotting together ſeveral ſerpents, and with this living cord he bound his fagot. The uncle, delighted with his nephew's acuteneſs, ſaid to him: *Well, you may now make your way in the world, for you are more knowing than me.* Immediately on this the ingenious youth began travelling about the country, charming ſerpents by his wonderful and ſupernatural ſkill; and he had a great number of diſciples, to whom he communicated his art. His tomb is near Damaſcus; it is filled with ſerpents and other venomous animals, among which a perſon may lie down and ſleep, without their doing him the ſmalleſt injury.

"Such is the ſuperſtitious origin of a very numerous ſect in Egypt, each individual of which inherits the its founder. Every year the brate his feſtival in a manner as to the inſtitution. They marcl ceſſion through the ſtreets, ea ing in his hand a living ſerpen he bites, gnaws, and ſwallow meal, making, at the ſame tim ful grimaces and contortions. feſtival, which I was deſirous o was celebrated only in the t and I was extremely anxious mine cloſely one of theſe ſerper On this occaſion, M. Forneti ſelf had recourſe to the ſam that we had employed reſpec circumciſion (the mediatior Turk); and a *Saadi* came to n ments, accompanied by a pri ſect. The latter carried in h a large ſerpent, which he was ally handling. After having prayer, he delivered it to th I obſerved that the reptile's t been drawn; however, it w lively, and of a duſky green anc colour.

"The *Saadi*, with a muſcul ſeized the ſerpent, which entw ſelf round his naked arm. He l be agitated; his countenance cl his eyes rolled; he uttered cries; bit the animal in the he tore off a piece, which we ſ chew and ſwallow. At that r his agitation became convulſi howlings redoubled; his limbs ed; his aſpect bore the marks c neſs; and his mouth, diſten horrid grimaces, was covere foam. From time to time he de freſh pieces of the reptile. Thr in vain exerted themſelves t him; he dragged them all thre the room, throwing his arms v about on all ſides, and ſtrikin thing within his reach. To ave M. Forneti and myſelf were ſo obliged to cling to the wall, to paſs and eſcape his blows. W have wiſhed the maniac far eno At length the prieſt took the from him; but his fury and vulſions were not at firſt appea bit his hands, and his paſſion co The prieſt claſped him in hi put his hand gently upon hi lifted him from the ground, cited ſome prayers. His agitat dually ſubſided, and he becan pletely exhauſted, in which t continued a few moments.

The Turks who were preſent at abſurd and diſguſting ceremony, fully convinced of the reality of religious frenzy. It is certainly that, whether reality or impoſture, s impoſſible to expreſs the tranſ- of fury and madneſs in a more ng manner, or to ſee a man in a terrific ſituation.

The great number of theſe fer- eaters had induced ſome authors, particularly Dr. Shaw, to believe they ſubſiſted entirely upon theſe es. According to this Engliſh ller, there are at Cairo and in its ons, more than four thouſand ns who live on nothing but ſer- . This, however, is a miſtake; nts are not a diſh among the ; and if in their ceremonies they a few raw and alive, they are far making them an article of food. gypt theſe men are very much ted; but among the Turks of ther parts of the Ottoman empire are only objects of laughter.

had an opportunity of converſing a ſheick, or prieſt of this ſect. He f an open diſpoſition; for, though ured me that ſeveral of his frater- ad an extraordinary power over nts, he confeſſed that he had not malleſt claim to it; but, on the ary, was exceedingly afraid of animals. By him I was informed ne particulars which I ſhall re- In order to have ſerpents ready, every occaſion, they keep them ir houſes; but they previouſly he precaution of extracting their

If any perſon be bitten by a nt, he runs directly to a *Saadi*, mutters a few words over the d, ſcarifies it with a razor; and, having filled his mouth with -juice, ſucks the blood from it edly. Theſe men alſo cure the *'s breath*, an appellation given by to inflammatory puſtules which imes break out on thoſe who n the open air with any part of dy uncovered, and which they d are cauſed by the poiſonous of a ſerpent. The remedy they y is oil of ſeſamum mixed with , or white lead. With this lini- they rub the puſtules, never , at the ſame time, to mutter a ords, without which every re- would be perfectly ineffectual. s the lot of mankind, that there nation in the univerſe, of whoſe hiſtory many pages are not appropriated to ſuperſtition!" *P.* 269.

CONVENT OF COPTS IN THE DESERT —TROOP OF ARAB ROBBERS.

"ON this ſide of the lakes (of Natron) there ſtands, upon the declivity of the hill, a ſmall houſe, in which the Copts ſay there was born a ſaint, whom they particularly honour, called by them *Maximus*, probably the Saint Maximus, or Saint Maximinus, of the Catholic legend.

"I ſtopped ſome time near the lakes, and traverſed their banks; at length we continued our route ſtill in a ſouth-weſt direction. After travelling over a ſand entirely covered with hardened natron, that rendered our progreſs extremely fatiguing, both to us and our beaſts, we arrived within a ſmall diſtance of a large ſquare building, in which ſome Coptic monks live ſecluded from the world. I do not believe that there is upon earth a ſituation ſo horrible or forbidding as this ſort of monaſtery. Built in the middle of the deſert, its walls, although very high, when they are ſeen at any conſiderable diſtance, cannot be diſtinguiſhed from the ſands, having the ſame reddiſh colour and naked aſpect. There is no apparent entrance. Not a tree, not a plant of any ſize, ſurrounds it; no road leads to it; no trace of men is to be obſerved near it; or, if ſome footſteps are there imprinted, they are ſoon covered by the ſands, or effaced by the feet of wild and ferocious animals, the proper inhabitants of theſe frightful ſolitudes. Such is the harſh and repulſive appearance of this retreat of men, as uſeleſs as their habitation.

"When we had come within five or ſix hundred yards of the convent, Huſſein went on before, in order to procure us admittance, which it is very difficult to obtain. I was at ſome diſtance, and the reſt of our party had lagged a conſiderable way behind. A troop of Bedouins on horſeback ſuddenly darted out from behind the walls. I did not at firſt diſtinguiſh them in the midſt of the cloud of duſt which they raiſed; but as ſoon as they were diſcernible, I perceived the quality and number of the people with whom we had to deal. I inſtantly turned about, and, mounted upon an excellent horſe, with which I was in no danger of being overtaken, I quickly rejoined my

companions, who, from the back of their camels, had alſo perceived the horſemen : I found them on foot, and drawn up in a cloſe body. I diſmounted inſtantly, and encouraged them to make a vigorous defence. Our whole number was ſix, and on three only of theſe could any dependance be placed. Two natives of the country could afford no great aſſiſtance; and the draughtſman, who was young and inexperienced, did not know how to diſcharge a muſket.

" The firmneſs of a handful of men, alone in the midſt of a ſandy deſert, and wholly unprotected, overawed a ſquadron, amounting to near a hundred Bedouin Arabs. Hence a judgment may be formed, how little is to be dreaded from theſe enemies, whoſe courage goes no farther than to unite in numerous bodies, in order to commit, with impunity, every kind of depredation, and thus carry on a cowardly war of pillage. Although they rode up to us at full gallop, they halted ſuddenly at the diſtance of an hundred yards, and called out to us not to fire : I anſwered by deſiring them not to advance. They remained for ſome moments, as if doubtful how to act; during which time we could obſerve they were holding a conſultation. They then divided themſelves into four bodies, three of which ſet off at full ſpeed, and ſtationed themſelves on our flanks and in our rear. This manœuvre, which it was not poſſible for us to prevent, diſconcerted my two followers; and in ſpite of all my entreaties, I could not prevail upon them to ſtand on their defence. We had good guns, and a conſiderable number of cartridges. I knew that the moment the Bedouins ſaw one of their party fall, they would betake themſelves to flight; and I was certain that our firſt diſcharge would bring ſeveral of them to the ground. I did not reflect, it is true, that we were in the midſt of an immenſe deſert; and that, if our enemies fled, it would be only to return again ſoon, in order to overpower us by their numbers, and, by maſſacring us all, to revenge the death of their comrades. I threw down my gun, in vexation at being compelled to ſubmit to ſuch a banditti. They immediately came upon us, and without even taking me from off my dromedary, they ſtripped us in an inſtant. Money, arms, clothes, proviſions; all our property, in ſhort, was taken. They left me my long under waiſtcoat and my breeches : my companions were ſtripped to their ſhirts. My turban having alſo been taken, my head, bare and ſhaved, was expoſed to the burning heat of the ſun, and pained me exceſſively; and although I covered it as well as I could with both my hands, this precaution afforded me no relief. The booty was ſpread out upon the ſand. A ſcore of Arabs on foot, whom we had not before perceived, from their having been concealed behind a heap of ſtones, now joined the others; and the whole party, not without many quarrels, began to divide the ſpoil.

" This ſcene would have furniſhed a ſkilful artiſt with a ſtriking ſubject for a picture. On one ſide he might have repreſented the gang of robbers covered with duſt, of a black or tawny complexion, their countenances parched as the ſands which their robberies render ſtill more dreadful, quarrelling about the booty : in the midſt of them my old ſervant endeavouring, with great *ſang-froid*, to ſeize upon ſome of the articles of which we had been plundered, and occaſionally making ſnatches at them : in the fore-ground the grenadier, motionleſs and confounded : the two Egyptians, ſtupidly gazing at one another : myſelf in the back-ground, biting my nails, with a look of anger and indignation : and laſtly, the draughtſman, weeping aloud, and anſwering me with ſobs, when I aſked him if he had met with any ill-uſage : *No, Sir; but what can we now get to eat?*

" Tired of being the ſpectator of a ſcene in which it was unneceſſary for me to exhibit myſelf, I was proceeding towards the monaſtery, in hopes of finding Duffein, who had repaired thither; when I heard myſelf called, and immediately found myſelf laid hold of by the arm. It was the chief of the robbers, an Arab of the deſerts of Nubia, for his face was as black as a negro's. Without ſaying a word, he carried me back into the midſt of his troop. I took it for granted that he was diſpleaſed that I had any of my clothes left, or that, upon conſideration, he had reſolved to take away my life. How great was my aſtoniſhment when I ſaw this chief carefully inquiring after the clothes and property which belonged particularly to me; and after having been a rather too active valet-de-chambre in undreſſing me, once more perform that office, but with more civility, in aſſiſting me to put on the different

parts

parts of my dreſs, at the ſame time returning me my purſe, and reſtoring my arms. In the mean while, other Bedouins rendered the ſame ſervice to my companions, equally aſtoniſhed at an adventure as ſingular as it was unexpected.

"This was effected by the ſpirited conduct of Huſſein. While he was near the walls of the convent, whither he had repaired, his gun hanging over his ſhoulder, ſome Arabs had been detached to detain him, and had ſeized his piece; but Huſſein, after a long conteſt, ſucceeded in leaping on horſeback behind a Bedouin, and reaching the place where moſt of the band of robbers was collected, 'Arabs,' ſaid he, addreſſing himſelf to their chiefs, 'you 'have ſtripped a man entruſted to my 'protection, and for whoſe ſafety I will 'ſtake my life; a man with whom I 'have eaten, who has ſlept in my tent, 'and has become my brother! Never 'again can I enter that tent; never 'again dare I return to my camp: I 'muſt henceforth renounce all hopes 'of the pleaſure of embracing my wife 'and children: Arabs, take my life, or 'reſtore to my brother every article of 'his property.' This harangue, accompanied with the moſt determined look, and delivered in the moſt reſolute tone, made an impreſſion upon the Bedouins. Huſſein had ſnatched his gun from the perſon who held it, and while they were conſulting together, levelled it at the principal chief of the banditti, reſolved to ſhoot him in caſe of refuſal, and thus expoſe himſelf to be butchered, rather than conſent that we ſhould receive the ſmalleſt injury. Our conductor was well known: the Arabs were convinced from his decided character, that he would put his threats in execution; and partly from fear, and partly from deference, the black chief conſented to reſtore every thing they had taken from me; and this was performed with a fidelity truly admirable. Indeed, when any thing conſidered valuable by the perſon who had ſtolen it was mentioned, it was neceſſary to urge the claim; but no ſooner did the chief inſiſt upon its reſtitution, than the article was inſtantly forthcoming. This diſcipline among ſuch a people, and in a place where we could not expect to have found an inſtance of it, appeared to me extremely aſtoniſhing. The chief aſked me what part of my property was ſtill miſſing; on my naming an article, he aſcended a ſmall eminence, and cried out: *Arabs, ſuch a thing is not reſtored, let it be produced.* If his orders were not immediately obeyed, he added: *Come, Arabs, be quick*; and the article claimed was delivered to me in an inſtant. The chief then mentioned another part of the property ſtolen, and it was reſtored to me in the ſame manner.

"Two hours elapſed before this ſort of inventory of my effects was completed: every thing was given back to me, except my money, of which I received but a very ſmall part; but this was not the fault of the two *ſheicks*. Huſſein, in particular, required that I ſhould count in his preſence the ſequins that had been returned. The Arabs, in whoſe eyes my purſe appeared a valuable prize, and who had divided moſt of its contents, anxiouſly waited the reſult of this reckoning, and their embarraſſment ceaſed when they heard me declare that I had received all my money. Thinking myſelf fortunate to get off ſo well, I readily made a ſacrifice of two thirds of what I poſſeſſed, rather than incur the hatred and vengeance of the honeſt thieves by whom I was ſurrounded. I did not forget that I was ſtill in the deſert, and had every thing to dread, ſhould I fall a ſecond time into their hands, or meet with another troop of robbers, to whom they might give information of our route, and who might poſſibly treat us with leſs complaiſance.

"It was not enough for theſe banditti to appear juſt, they muſt alſo ſhow themſelves polite. The chief brought me his horſe, and inſiſted upon my mounting it, to ride the ſhort diſtance from the place where we were, to the monaſtery, while he followed me on foot. Some of the other Arabs paid the ſame compliment to my companions, each of them walking in like manner by the ſide of his horſe. When we approached the walls, we ſaw coming down by a rope, baſkets of bread, and wooden platters filled with lentils. Forming a circle on the ſands, we partook of theſe proviſions with people who a moment before appeared as our enemies. After the repaſt, ſome of them approached me with frankneſs and even with a kind of cordiality, thanking Heaven that I had met with no injury; and with a degree of intereſt, blamed me for my temerity in undertaking a journey into the deſert, which

which they acknowledged was the reſort only of thieves and banditti. They did not fail to offer up their prayers with great devotion, after having covered their arms and legs with ſand, for want of the water neceſſary for the ablutions preſcribed by their law. Mahomet, himſelf an Arab, foreſaw how very frequently his followers might have occaſion to traverſe the deſerts, and directed that whenever water could not be procured, ſand might be uſed as a ſubſtitute.

"The *ſheick* of the robbers applied to me for a gratification, obſerving, that he had kept none of my money, and that he had, beſides, taken a great deal of trouble to have my property reſtored. I meant to have given him the ſequins I had left; but Huſſein, ſeeing this, flew into a violent paſſion, and proteſted that he would not ſuffer me to give him a ſingle medine. And, in fact, although I endeavoured to deceive his vigilance, I could find no opportunity of making my preſent to the other *ſheick*.

"Huſſein's obſtinacy, which doubtleſs was dictated by the moſt generous motives, irritated our new friends, and had like to have made them once more our enemies. They, however, contented themſelves with warning me to be upon my guard; for that another time they would behave in a very different manner, and begin by putting Huſſein to death. But Huſſein laughed at their threats, and ſtill perſiſted in his refuſal. Had he known that theſe people were then poſſeſſed of a great part of my money, he would not have let them had a moment's peace till the whole was reſtored.

"Laſtly, that nothing might be wanting to complete the ſucceſſion of theſe extraordinary ſcenes, the *ſheick Abdalla*, for that was the name of the Bedouin chief, deſired that I would write him a certificate, ſtating that I had met with him in the deſert, and that he had taken nothing from me, but that, on the contrary, I was ſatisfied with his conduct. He cauſed one of the monks of the convent to deſcend by the ſame rope by which the plates and baſkets had been let down: the certificate was written in Arabic, and preſented to me to ſign. Having moſt aſſuredly no deſire to atteſt the good conduct of ſuch banditti, I aſſumed a name which had ſome analogy to our adventure, and ſubſcribed it *La Déroute*. Abdalla carefully pocketed this *valuable paper*, and left us, after having wiſhed me a very good journey, and once more cautioned me to be on my guard. His advice was unneceſſary: I had fully reſolved to uſe every precaution in my power, that I might not again be taken by ſurpriſe.

"I learned that theſe Arabs were apprized of our journey, and from its commencement had followed our route. They had been lurking under the walls of the monaſtery ſince three o'clock in the morning, and had informed the monks that ſome *Franks* would arrive there that very day. Till the moment when they perceived us, they had been concerting the manner in which they might attack us with the ſmalleſt riſk; for they were not free from apprehenſion, knowing that we were well armed. For ſome time they had reſolved not to ſhow themſelves, but to let us approach ſo near that they could eaſily ſhoot us: at the entreaty of the Copts, however, they conſented to drop this plan of aſſaſſination.

"Having got rid of theſe dangerous people, I was obliged to enter into a long altercation with the monks. Having been ſpectators of what had paſſed in the morning on the plain, they could have no doubt of our being Europeans; they pretended, however, not to believe it, and required that one of us ſhould demonſtrate to a father ſent on purpoſe as an examinator, that we had not undergone any religious mutilation. This obſtacle being removed, a freſh difficulty was ſtarted. They inſiſted upon drawing us up by the rope, as the only mode of admiſſion. Their convent, the walls of which are very high, is encloſed on all ſides, with the exception of a ſmall door, or iron wicket, and I deſired to be admitted by this *natural* entrance. The Copts aſſerted that the door was not opened but on particular occaſions, when they received their proviſions, and never when Arabs were roving about in the neighbourhood; they therefore entreated me to faſten myſelf to the rope. In order to ſhow us the convenience of this method of travelling in the air, the monk who was with us ſuſpended himſelf to the rope, and he was immediately, by means of a pulley, drawn up like the bucket of a well. Two or three of my party, thinking that they ſaw the Bedouins ſtill at their heels, ſuffered themſelves to be hoiſted up in the ſame manner. Their example had no effect upon

me; and as there was a gate, I ed that it ſhould be opened. I ſeconded by Huſſein, who ſwore if the monks did not afford ſhelter s camels, he would return in a few , and exterminate every ſoul in the ent. His threats were more effi- ous than my ſolicitations, and the et was opened to us, not without ordinary precaution. But as it much too low to allow the camels nter, Huſſein made them lie down n a mat, and, to prevent them from g, tied one of their legs, by a cord d round their back. By the joint tions of ſeveral men, the camels, ng their heads held down, were, after another, dragged in upon the . I was at a loſs which to admire , the ingenuity of the Arab in ing a large animal go through a ll wicket, or the patience of the el in ſuffering itſelf to be tied, ed, and dragged in this extraordi- manner.

It was quite dark before we and beaſts were all got into the convent. monks conducted the whole party, pt Huſſein, to their chapel. We e attended a very long ſervice, ch was followed by a rather ſcanty er, conſiſting only of plain boiled ." *P.* 340.

(To be continued.)

XI. *The Hiſtory of Berwick upon Tweed*; including a ſhort Account f the Villages of Tweedmouth and pittal, &c. By JOHN FULLER, M. D. Berwick. 8vo. pp. 607. ppen. pp. 50. 7s. 6d. Fine Paper os. 6d. *Bell and Bradfute*, Edinburgh; *Faulder*, London.

LIST OF PLATES,

wn by Carſe and Alexander. Engraved by Scott.

PLAN *of the Town of Berwick.*

View of the Governor's Houſe, c.

View of the Barracks and Parade om the Walls above the Cow Port.

nſide View of Berwick Barracks.

View of the High Street and Town Hall from the Main Guard.

View of the Town Hall from the Head of the Hide Hill.

View of Berwick Church.

8. *View of Berwick from the Carr Rock, ſouth Side of the River.*

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INTRODUCTION.

"THE town of Berwick upon Tweed is one of the moſt celebrated in the hiſtory of Great Britain. From its having been a frontier garriſon town, long before the glorious æra of the Union, and from its being ſituated cloſe by the ſea, and upon the banks of an unfordable river, it was conſidered, when in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, as a key to England; and, when in poſſeſſion of the Scots, as a key to Scotland. Having of courſe become a bone of contention between thoſe once contending kingdoms; it was but too often productive of ſcenes of the moſt cruel devaſtation and bloodſhed.

"As its ancient hiſtory may ſerve to throw conſiderable light upon thoſe great events which formerly agitated and

and convulſed theſe two nations, we deem it incumbent upon us to give, in the following work, as ample a detail of it as is conſiſtent with the limits of our publication. But the principal object of this work, is to lay before the public as complete an account as could be drawn up from the well-authenticated materials which we have been able, with much induſtry, to collect, reſpecting its preſent ſtate, and the means of promoting its future improvement."

EXTRACTS.

ANCIENT HISTORY—BERWICK STORMED BY EDWARD I.

"THE reſtleſs and ambitious ſpirit of Edward (I.) was productive of much calamity to this place. For Berwick having remained more than two thirds of a century in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the Scots, John Baliol, provoked by his haughtineſs, in 1295, paſſed the Tweed with his army, and committed conſiderable depredations in England: his career, however, was ſoon checked by the forces of Edward, who, in the ſpring of 1296, obliged Baliol to reſign his crown, and took the town and garriſon, which he ſtormed both by ſea and land. In the town there was a building called the *Red Hall*, which certain Flemings poſſeſſed by the tenure of defending it at all times againſt the King of England. Thirty of theſe maintained their ground for a whole day againſt the Engliſh army, but at night, the building being ſet on fire, all of them periſhed in the flames. The ſame day the caſtle capitulated; and the garriſon, conſiſting of two thouſand men, marched out with all the honours of war, after having ſworn never to bear arms againſt England.

"Some idea may be formed of the population of the town from the ſlaughter attendant upon the aſſault. According to Boethius, 7,000; according to the Scottiſh hiſtorian Fordun, 7,500; and, if we were to credit Matthew of Weſtminſter, no ſmaller a number than 60,000 were cruelly butchered on that occaſion. Previous to the reduction of the town and caſtle, three ſhips, belonging to the Engliſh navy, were burnt in the haven by the townſmen; and it is ſaid that the others, which were much diſabled, had conſiderable difficulty in eſcaping, owing to their having imprudently ſailed over the bar into the harbour, their crews wiſhing to participate in the glory of the army. What number of Edward's troops were ſlain is not particularly mentioned either by the Scottiſh or Engliſh hiſtorians of theſe days. Hutchinſon mentions, that this carnage may be aſcribed to a reſentment of the cruelties committed the preceding year by the men of Berwick, and the fighting men of Fife, in attacking certain Engliſh veſſels that had entered the port, ſetting fire to the ſhips, and putting the ſeveral crews to death.

"Berwick, after this cataſtrophe, became filled with Engliſh inhabitants, and the King received the homage of the Scots nobility here, on the 24th of Auguſt 1296, in the preſence of an Engliſh Parliament ſummoned for that purpoſe. An Exchequer, for the receipt of the Scots revenue, was eſtabliſhed here the ſucceeding year, on the ſame principles of that at Weſtminſter.

"It would appear as if fate had decreed, that the Engliſh ſhould not remain long in poſſeſſion of this garriſon town in theſe ages; for the renowned Sir William Wallace, in the year 1297, took arms in defence of the kingdom; and having appeared with his forces before the place, the inhabitants quickly evacuated it. Some writers blame Creſſingham, the King's treaſurer, for this unfortunate event, in having neglected to fortify the garriſon, agreeable to the expreſs orders of Edward himſelf. The caſtle, however, which was ſtrong and well maintained, after a long blockade, was happily relieved by an immenſe army of horſe and foot ſent by the regency.

"Wallace, notwithſtanding the ſucceſs with which his inſurrection was at firſt crowned, after experiencing different reverſes of fortune, was thankfully betrayed into the hands of his enemies; and in 1305, he was executed, and one half of his body ordered to be expoſed on the bridge of Berwick. Many perſons of note, among whom was Neil, the brother of Robert Bruce, were taken priſoners and ſent to Berwick, where they were condemned, and ſentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

"King Edward ordered the Counteſs of Buchan to be ſhut up in a wooden cage, in one of the towers of Berwick caſtle, for having crowned Robert Bruce King of Scotland at Scone; arrogantly aſſuming to herſelf the

ſſice of her brother the Earl of whoſe duty only it was, by here- right, to execute that high office. ıg ſix years ſhe continued in this ıement, when, by the royal cle- y of Edward II. ſhe was releaſed."

RRIAGE OF JOAN SISTER TO EDWARD III.

N 1328, Joan, ſiſter to King Ed- III. having entered into a con- of marriage with David, ſon and f Robert Bruce, was conveyed wick with great pomp and ſplen- where ſhe was received by Earl ıy and Lord Douglas, the repre- ives of the King, he himſelf be- ıen ſick; and the nuptials were ated with great joy and magnifi-

She obtained the appellation *ke Peace*; and brought with her agman Roll, and all the records had been carried off by Ed- I. to be again depoſited among chives of Scotland.

pon occaſion of this royal mar- the nobles of both nations made ınificent ſhow; and a ſumptuous y of the numerous attendants ed the place with that oſtentatious ıity which, in thoſe days of chi- embellıſhed public ſpectacles. conſtituted the chief objects, more eſpecially attracted the at- ı of the numerous ſpectators, ıgerly preſſed forward to witneſs ɔlendid cavalcade, were long of horſes ſuperbly capariſoned; rrayed in glittering armour, and ed in coats of mail, reſembling s of ſteel, and, being ſtrapped to addles, had more the appearance ıimate than living beings.

Lord Mortimer's retinue alone ed of nine ſcore knights, richly ſoned, with their eſquires, gentle- and yeomen." *P.* 85.

ICK BESIEGED BY EDWARD III. ATE OF THE TWO SONS OF SIR X. SETON.

HE Engliſh did not recover Ber- ill the ſeventh year of the reign ward III. after the memorable of Hallydown Hill. King Ed- on being refuſed the homage of Bruce, and the reſtitution of ck being withheld from him, L. III.—No. XXVIII.

commanded his herald to proclaim his defiance of the Scotch king, which, in theſe times, was equivalent to a declaration of war. This incited the Engliſh army to beſiege Berwick, which commenced on the 12th of April 1333.

"The Scots, convinced that the reduction of this town would be one of the firſt objects of their enemies' enterprize, put it into as complete a poſture of defence as poſſible; and in order to reſiſt the formidable attack they dreaded it would ſuſtain, they threw into it a garriſon of choſen veterans, appointing Sir William Keith their governor, and Patrick Earl of Dunbar keeper of the chief fortreſs or citadel. The King of England, animated with all the enthuſiaſm and ardour of a young hero, repaired to the ſcene of action, before the walls of Berwick, where he remained in perſon about a month, when perceiving, from the ſtrength of the garriſon and the reſolute defence it made, that the place could not eaſily be reduced, he led part of his army into Scotland. In this roaming expedition, after taking and garriſoning Edinburgh caſtle, he croſſed the Firth at Queensferry, and overran the country as far as Scone and Dundee, carrying carnage and devaſtation in his train. Not ſatiated with theſe enormous cruelties, he puſhed thoſe ſhocking ravages of war ſo far weſtward as into the neighbourhood of Dumbarton caſtle, where King David and his Queen were placed for ſafety.

"Glutted with the blood of his fellow-creatures, and loaded with ſpoil, Edward, with his army, returned to Berwick, which place he found ſtill held out. He then changed the ſiege into a complete blockade both by ſea and land.

"The beſieged, ſuffering by having their ſupplies cut off, made many vigorous ſallies, either with the view to drive off their enemies, or to force a paſſage through their lines. They made a deſperate attack upon the fleet, by which the greater part of the navy, at that time lying before Berwick, was burnt. In this aſſault Sir William Seton, natural ſon of Sir Alexander Seton, was drowned in endeavouring to leap from one veſſel into another; and in a ſally by land one of his legitimate ſons was made priſoner.

"The brave garriſon ſtill did not deſpair of receiving relief, and there-

fore would not accede to terms of capitulation.

"Lord Douglas had raiſed a mighty army, with which he marched to the neighbourhood of Berwick; but how great was the aſtoniſhment of the garriſon, when, in full hopes of almoſt an immediate deliverance, inſtead of falling upon the Engliſh, Douglas croſſed the Tweed, and, in full view of the town, proceeded along the coaſt towards Bamborough caſtle, which having been deemed impregnable, was fixed on by Edward as affording a reſidence of great ſecurity for his Queen, who at that time was lodged there. The eagerneſs of the Scotch ſtill to retain poſſeſſion of Berwick, impelled Douglas to block up the former fortreſs for ſeveral days, and to commit depredations in the neighbourhood, flattering himſelf that King Edward's regard for his Queen would induce him to raiſe the ſiege of Berwick: but the Engliſh monarch remained inflexible, and could not be moved from his determined purpoſes.

"The garriſon being now reduced to a ſcarcity of proviſions, and ſinking under the apparent neglect of Douglas, propoſed to treat, which King Edward attended to; and the capitulation was concluded on the 15th July, under the following conditions: That the town and caſtle ſhould be delivered up to King Edward on the 20th, provided it ſhould not be relieved by 200 men at arms, or by a battle; that in this interval a ceſſation of arms ſhould take place; that, in the event of a ſurrender, the lives and properties of the inhabitants ſhould be protected; that the governor ſhould be permitted to reſort to the Scotch army to communicate the articles.

"Sir William Keith repairing to the Scotch camp, there prevailed that the relief of the place ſhould not be attempted.

"This meaſure was greatly diſapproved of by ſeveral of the old and moſt experienced of the Scotch army.

"During this time a tranſaction is reported to have taken place which ſullies the luſtre of Edward's military fame, and fixes an indelible ſtain on his memory. It ſtands upon record to the following purport, by Buchanan and Boece, and other Scotch authors of great credit. Hoſtages were delivered by the Scots for the performance of what related to them in the treaty, one of whom was the eldeſt ſon c Alexander Seton, who was depu vernor, and who took comma Keith's reſorting to the camp. Edward had alſo at this time in c Seton's younger ſon, who had taken priſoner during the aſſault on the navy.

"The king, ſtrongly impreſſe an apprehenſion, that if the S army approached he might fail i capture of Berwick, an object great importance; ſoon after departed, in direct oppoſition t faith of kings—the ſacred ties of tr —the common policy of nations independent of all private honou ſiſted upon the immediate ſurren the town, threatening, if the gov refuſed, he would inſtantly hang two ſons, the hoſtage and the pri in front of the ramparts.

"This unexpected and barb meſſage excited a panic in the bre the governor, which was follow a conflict ſo agonizing betwee ſtrongeſt and nobleſt paſſions of the mind of man is ſuſceptible, n ing from the bonds of nature, nice ſenſe of duty and honour, th at defiance all the powers of lan juſtly to deſcribe. In vain did remonſtrate; for Edward, deaf to charges urged againſt him for ſo fla a violation of public faith, ord gibbet to be erected in full view town to carry into execution hi deteſtable threat.

"Seton, nobly ſtruggling be contending impulſes that put ſentiment on the rack, it would a would have yielded to nature thereby ſaved the lives of his ch by ſacrificing his country's h and his own, had not the m with a degree of heroiſm worth Roman matron, and equal to the neſs of the moſt exalted mind, ſ forward, and, with the moſt f eloquence, argued to ſupport hi ciples and ſuſtain his trembling and, while the bias of parental tion yet inclined him to rela withdrew him from the ſhocking tacle, that he might preſerve hi tude, though at the ineſtimable p his two ſons. Edward, with an lenting heart, put them both to and Seton kept poſſeſſion of the Engliſh hiſtorians, almoſt witho ception, deny the perpetration c deed. This denial of theirs, ho

:o be futile in oppoſition to that nity which is found to prevail the Scots hiſtorians. The truth execution is farther confirmed radition that has continued in :k down to this day. This fatal n the ſouth ſide of the river, a ibove the bridge well, accords ie account given by hiſtorians of ng full in view of the ramparts town. The author was ſhown ace by a very old perſon of re- ɔility. It is a conſiderable emi- ſituated about 100 yards diſtant and oppoſite to a fiſhing water, ly called the Pool; but ever iat dire event has been termed ı-dyke-nook: moreover, the re- of two human ſkulls are to be t this day in the poor-houſe of lmouth, which the oldeſt and ſpectable inhabitants of that vil- firm to have been handed down eneration to generation, as being ills of Sir Alexander Seton's two *P.* 88.

om what has been related in the ſection, it will appear that the ı and Scots, who had for ages ired an implacable hatred to ther, exaſperated at the right the Engliſh nation claimed to the of Scotland, were almoſt con- engaged in war. Their national hies were excited, not only by nt hoſtilities, and reciprocal in- but the Engliſh conſidered the as vaſſals who had preſumed to and the Scots, in their turn, upon the Engliſh as uſurpers, med at enſlaving their country. y, however, upon the union of ɔ crowns, theſe martial nations, d long been ſtrangers to the arts e, began gradually to enjoy the of that repoſe which had been nd early ſought after by both ms." *P.* 138.

SALMON FISHERY.

HE ſalmon fiſhery conſtitutes oſt intereſting branch of trade l on in Berwick.

has been ſtated, that there are about 300 men employed in the fiſheries.

"The Tweed ſalmon is of the very beſt quality. The fiſhing commences on the 10th of January, and continues till the 10th of October.

"Some ſeaſons ſalmon are very plenty, and others very ſcarce. We have ſeen from one to 100 of them taken at a draught: but we are aſſured, that there have been many inſtances of from 200 to 500 taken at one hawl; and, if report is to be credited, 700 have been brought on ſhore at one draught.

"'The capture of ſalmon in the 'Tweed,' ſays Mr. Pennant, 'about 'the month of July, is prodigious. In 'a good fiſhery, often a boat-load, 'and ſometimes near two, are taken in 'a tide: ſome few years ago, there 'were above 700 fiſh taken at one hawl; 'but from 50 to 100 is very frequent.'

"Beſides ſalmon, there are gilſes and trouts caught in the Tweed.

"The preſent rental of all the fiſhing waters together, from the mouth of the river to Norham, which is ſeven miles from Berwick, is about 10,000*l.* yearly, excluſive of the tithes.

"All the ſalmon ſent to London from this place, were, till of late, boiled and put into kits; but that practice has, for ſome years paſt, been laid aſide. The whole of the ſalmon are now ſent in ice, which has been diſcovered to preſerve the fiſh freſh for a long time. How this came to be firſt known in Berwick was owing to the following circumſtance: Mr. Dempſter, a member of Parliament, about twelve years ago, calling on Mr. John Richardſon of Perth, at his fiſhery, told him, it was a practice on the continent to pack ſalmon in ice, as it had been found to preſerve them ſo freſh that they might be ſent many hundred miles without ſpoiling. This induced Mr. Richardſon to make the trial; the reſult of which not only corroborated the fact, but alſo proved to be very lucrative to Mr. Richardſon.

"The ſame experiment was made here, and with ſucceſs, in the year 1788. Since that period ſeveral ice-houſes* have been built in this plan; and

The aſpect of ice-houſes ſhould be towards the eaſt, or ſouth-eaſt, for vantage of the morning ſun to expel the damp air, as that is more perniıan warmth; for which reaſon trees, in the vicinity of an ice-houſe, tend liſadvantage. The beſt ſoil for an ice-houſe to be made in is chalk, as it 's away the waſte water without any artificial drain; next to that, looſe

and the quantity of ice put into them yearly is aſtoniſhing. The two companies laid in 7600 cart-loads between them laſt winter; expenſe about 45*l.* for ice. There are thirty-two ſalmon coopers in Berwick.

"There are four different modes of catching ſalmon uſually employed at preſent, viz. the ſweep, the ſtell, the bobb, and the hanging nets.

"The ſale of ſalmon is entirely confined to the coopers; none are brought to public market. The coopers, however, are always ready to oblige any perſon with a ſalmon at the market price.

"When the gilſes become plenty, which generally happens about the latter end of July, the women call them through the ſtreets.

"Ever ſince the introduction of ice in preſerving ſalmon, their price has greatly riſen.

"For ſeveral years paſt, ſalmon has ſold from 3*s.* to 35*s.* per ſtone. They have been known to be ſold as low as 6*d.* or 7*d.* per ſtone." *P.* 421.

PURE QUICKSILVER

"HAS been repeatedly found in conſiderable quantities in Hide-hill.

"We ſubjoin the following communication from the Reverend Mr. Rumney on that ſubject:

"'About thirty years ago, in digging for a foundation and a cellar within a few yards of the Cat Well, in Hide-hill, great quantities of quickſilver were found mixed with the ſtiff earth or clay which was dug out. Several cart-loads of this clay were carried to the ſhore before it was known to be ſo mixed with the quickſilver; and this ſtratum of clay and quickſilver extended for ſome yards, as far as the proprietor had occaſion to dig. And four or five years ago, the proprietor of the houſe adjoining up the hill found the ſame ſtratum, I am credibly informed. I myſelf took up a piece of the clay, about the ſize of an egg, and, upon breaking it in two, the quickſilver ſparkled and rolled out in little globules; and that ſmall piece of clay produced as much pure quickſilver, to the beſt of my recollection, as would have filled a teaſpoon. The query is, How came it there? I cannot conceive that any perſon could have had ſuch a quantity in his poſſeſſion, and that it had been ſpilled; nor, if it had been ſpilled, that it could have inſinuated itſelf ſo equally in ſuch ſmall globules throughout an extent, and to ſuch depth, of a ſtiff earth or clay; but am inclined to believe, as many others do, that there is ſome ſort of mine of that metal in that neighbourhood.'

"Several perſons who gathered ſome of the quickſilver have informed us that the metal was very uniformly mixed with the clay, and in great abundance." *P.* 472.

LXXII. *Hiſtorical and Philoſophical Memoirs of Pius the Sixth, and of his Pontificate*, down to the Period of his Retirement into Tuſcany; containing curious and intereſting Particulars, derived from the moſt authentic Sources of Information, concerning his private Life, his Diſputes with the different Powers of Europe, the Cauſes which led to the Subverſion of the Papal Throne, and the Roman Revolution. Tranſlated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. With a Portrait of Pius VI. and a Plan of the Pontine Marſhes. pp. 731. 12*s.* *Robinſons.*

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ſtony earth, or gravelly ſoil. Its ſituation ſhould be on the ſide of a hill, for the advantage of entering the cell upon a level."

potiſm

of Pius VI.—X. Cauſes of verthrow of the Roman Go-ent.—XI. Diſputes of the Holy h the Court of Vienna.—XII. Pope's Journey to Vienna.—The Pope's Return to Rome. . The Pope's Arrival and Re-at Rome.—XV. Sequel of pe's Diſputes with the Emperor. I. The Emperor's Journey to —XVII. The Emperor gives pe freſh Cauſe of Uneaſineſs.

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EXTRACTS.

CHARACTER OF PIUS VI.—HIS TASTE FOR SPLENDID ENTERPRISES—HIS VANITY.

PIUS VI. was neither wicked nor ; but he had ſeveral glaring de-fects, which could not eſcape the leaſt diſcerning eye; and caprices which formed a ſtriking contraſt with the majeſtic gravity of the part he had to play. Nobody denied him ſeveral brilliant qualities, conſiderable capacity, an agreeable turn of mind, manners at once noble and prepoſſeſſing, an eaſy and florid ſtyle of elocution, as much information as could be expected in a prieſt imbued with the principles of his profeſſion, and a taſte for the arts tolerably correct. Impatient, iraſcible, obſtinate, and ſuſceptible of prejudices, he was, however, neither obſtinately rancorous, nor premeditately malevolent. Few inſtances can be quoted of his ſenſibility; many may be adduced of his good-nature. In leſs difficult circumſtances, and with means proportioned to his views, he would, perhaps, have paſſed for a prudent ſovereign. But his ruling paſſion was an exceſſive love of fame, which was the principal ſource of his faults and of his misfortunes. It was that love of fame, which, when not joined to a ſtrong mind, often degenerates into puerile vanity. He would have wiſhed to ſignalize his pontificate in every manner; and to aſſociate his name with the moſt ſplendid enterpriſes. His vanity, which was apparent in every thing, drew upon him frequent mortifications. Deſcended from a family ſcarcely noble, he plumed himſelf, from the very beginning of his reign, upon his illuſtrious race. To the modeſt coat of arms of his anceſtors, he added all the vain embelliſhments of blazonry; and compoſed an eſcutcheon which afforded ample room for ridicule. It is well known that the Italian people are more apt, perhaps, than any other, to lay hold of any thing ridiculous with mercileſs avidity. To two wings, of which the arms of his family conſiſted, he added an eagle, *fleurs-de-lys*, and ſtars. Theſe pompous armorial bearings were cruelly criticiſed in the following diſtich:

'Redde aquilam imperio, Francorum lilia regi,
'Sidera redde polo; cætera, Braſche, tua.

'Reſtore your eagle to the Empire;
'his lilies to the king of France; and
'the ſtars to heaven: the reſt, Braſchi,
'is your own.'

"His arms and his name were repeated a thouſand times over in Rome; and

and in the reſt of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. They are to be ſeen, not only upon the monuments which are erected, and upon ſuch as he repaired, but even upon thoſe in which he made the ſmalleſt change; and unleſs Rome be utterly deſtroyed, the name of Pius Sextus, thanks to his provident vanity, will deſcend to the lateſt poſterity. While changing the Roman government, the French commiſſaries expunged it from all the profane monuments; but it ſtill exiſts upon all the ſacred edifices in which Pius VI. had the moſt remote concern. It was calculated, in 1786, that this rage for availing himſelf of the ſlighteſt pretence for immortalizing his name had already coſt the treaſury two hundred thouſand crowns. It was this incurable vanity, rather than his piety or taſte for the arts, which ſuggeſted to him the idea of conſtructing a ſacriſty by the ſide of St. Peter's church. He there diſplayed a magnificence which may dazzle at firſt ſight; but which cannot conceal its numerous defects from the eye of the connoiſſeur. Good taſte may indeed apply to him the famous ſentence pronounced by Apelles upon the Venus of a painter of his time: *you have made her fine, becauſe you could not make her beautiful.* In like manner the ſacriſty of St. Peter's, which coſt more than ſixteen hundred thouſand Roman crowns, is overloaded with all the moſt gaudy decorations which architecture, ſculpture, gilding, and painting, can afford; but it only appears ſo much the meaner when compared with the ſuperb edifice, by the ſide of which it ſtands. It is the deſign of Carlo Marchinonni, an architect of inferior talents, and recalls to mind the defective ſchool of Boromini; the ſtyle being altogether low and ignoble. Its dimenſions are contrary to the rules of art; and it is full of nothing but breaks, niches, and projections. The columns and the altars are, in a manner, concealed in obſcure corners; and the whole is ſurcharged with ornaments of the moſt taſteleſs kind.

"In order to erect this monument to his glory, much rather than to that of the God whoſe vicar he called himſelf, it was neceſſary to pull down the Temple of Venus, for which Michael Angelo had ſo much veneration, that he would have conſidered the mere idea of touching it as ſacrilege.

"It may be eaſily conceived that Pius VI. was not ſparing of inſcriptions in the ſacriſty of St. Peter's. Over the principal entrance were inſcribed theſe words:

'*Quod ad templi Vaticani ornamentum publica vota flagitabant, Pius VI. pontifex maximus, fecit perfecitque anno, &c.*"*

"How great muſt have been his mortification, when under this inſcription he found the following inſolent lines:

'Publica! mentiris. Non publica vota fuêre,
'Sed tumidi ingenii vota fuêre tui.

'Thou lieſt! the public voice was 'not conſulted; thou followedſt the 'dictates of thy vanity alone.'

"That motive actuated him in all his enterpriſes: before his elevation to the pontificate he had poſſeſſed the abbey of Subiaco, at the diſtance of twenty miles from Rome. There alſo he diſplayed, in the moſt expenſive manner, his taſte for magnificence. An abbey in which he had reſided, a church in which he had celebrated the holy myſteries, could not be ſuffered to remain in obſcurity. He ſpent conſiderable ſums in embelliſhing Subiaco; and this is not one of the ſmalleſt reproaches that may be brought againſt his prodigality.

"A protector of the arts, more out of oſtentation than taſte, he connected his name with the famous muſeum, which conſtituted one of the moſt beautiful and moſt uſeful ornaments of the Vatican; and the kind of glory, thence reſulting to his pontificate, is not altogether uſurped. That glory had tempted him when he was as yet only treaſurer of the Apoſtolical Chamber. The famous ſtatue of Apollo Belvedère was, in a manner, exiled, with ſeveral others, in one of the court-yards of the Vatican. Braſchi ſuggeſted to Clement XIV. the idea of forming on that ſpot a collection of ancient monuments; and, as treaſurer, preſided over the firſt rudiments of this eſtabliſhment. When ſeated upon the pontifical throne, he added body and conſiſtence to his brilliant project. He built round the court-yard of the Apollo vaſt apartments, which he ornamented with ſta-

* "What the *public voice* demanded for the decoration of the church of the Vatican, Pius VI. ſovereign pontiff, began and completed in the year, &c."

ſts, terms, and bas-reliefs; : to the rich collection a title ociated his name with that of eceſſor. He called it the *Pio-Clementinum*. That mudually became one of the moſt in Europe; Pius VI. neglect- ng to enrich it. He claimed of pre-emption whenever any as diſcovered; and, by thus he greedy interference of the es, procured monuments of firſt hand, and at a moderate here it was that his vanity abundantly for its own grati-

Beneath each piece of ſculpch he had acquired, theſe re engraved in letters of gold: *tiâ Pii VI. P. M.* Moſt of uments of art ſtood in a bad d could not be ſeen to advanout the aſſiſtance of a torch, ring gleams of which added beauty, by giving them life y be ſo ſaid); the only thing ſome of them were defective. ius that connoiſſeurs went to he Ganymed, the Apollo s, the Torſo, the Laocoon, e all, the famous Apollo Belvhich is alone worth a whole

ravings and explanations of ipal works of art, thus colegan to be publiſhed in 1783, e auſpices of Pius VI.; who flattered by the compliment. ris undertook the taſk; and d Viſconti, who, in the firſt f the revolution, was elevated onſulate of Rome, added to s a luminous commentary, once proves his taſte, his nd his erudition. They were muſt be confeſſed, powerfully by the pope. The firſt ſix of this work, in folio, had ppeared in 1792; and the as ready when the political ns in Italy began. All lovers ty muſt regret the ſuſpenſion lertaking; which does double the pontificate of Pius VI. rever there was any thing ndid than uſeful to be done, that pontiff, and particularly were ſure to appear. Wiſhbelliſh the entrance of the alace, where he reſided duummer ſeaſon, he raiſed at enſe, in 1783, the obeliſk lying upon the ground near the Scala Santa, and placed it between thoſe two equeſtrian ſtatues, that have given to the eminence on which the palace ſtands the name of Monte Cavallo.

"Though the erection of this obeliſk was in itſelf a thing little meritorious, adulation made it ſerve as a pretence for laviſhing upon the holy father, in pompous inſcriptions, the moſt ridiculouſly bombaſtic praiſe. But the Roman people, who were ſuffering a privation of the moſt neceſſary articles of life, while the treaſury was exhauſting itſelf in embelliſhing their city, did not partake of the enthuſiaſm felt by the authors of thoſe inſcriptions. A wag, who preferred food to obeliſks, gave on this occaſion a leſſon to his Holineſs, by applying to him a well-known paſſage of the goſpel. He wrote theſe words at the bottom of the obeliſk:

'*Signore, di a queſta pietra che diventa pane.*

'Lord, command that theſe ſtones be made bread.'

"Pius VI. took pattern from Him whoſe vicar he was, and abſtained from the miracle.

"This rage for putting his name every where, and for ſuffering his munificence to be celebrated upon the moſt trifling occaſions, expoſed him to more than one ſarcaſm of a ſimilar kind. It is well known that there was no other bread made at Rome but little round loaves, weighing a few ounces, which were called *pagnotte*, and which coſt two *baiocchi*, or about two French ſous apiece. The price never varied; but according as corn was more or leſs dear, the ſize of the *pagnotta* was diminiſhed or increaſed. At a moment of ſcarcity, when the adminiſtrators of proviſions had been obliged to make an extraordinary reduction in the weight of the *pagnotta*, one of thoſe innocent mal-contents, who exhale all their gall in raillery, thought proper to put an exceedingly ſmall *pagnotta* into the hand of Paſquin, and to write under the ſtatue thoſe pompous words, ſo often repeated in Rome, *Munificentiâ Pii Sexti.*

"Bells had a double title to his predilection. They were connected with that worſhip, by the pomp of which he was ſo much flattered; and the greater their ſize, the farther off did they announce the holy perſonage by whoſe orders they were ſet in motion. Malignity reproached him, in this particular,

particular, with more than one grave puerility. There was, in St. Peter's church at Rome, a bell which only weighed 21,244lb. He ordered it to be re-cast in the year 1783, with the addition of 400 quintals of metal. Three years afterwards he had another cast of 280 quintals, and christened it with great solemnity. Barbarous verses were afterwards engraved upon it, which attracted the admiration of the devout, and offended men of taste. It was loaded with valuable pearls, and decorated with eight dolphins, a crown, and a thousand other ornaments; but the founder's art had failed him: the bell had no sound. The wags made themselves merry at the expense of the bell, the founder, and the godfather. They voted that this abortion should be deposited either in the *Museum Pio-Clementinum*, or in the arsenal, after the example of the Abderitan sages, who were of an opinion somewhat similar in regard to a well, which was very skilfully constructed, and which wanted nothing but water.

"But it was in the performance of his pontifical functions, above all, that his taste for ostentation was displayed, and that his vanity found frequent opportunities. It must be confessed, that on those occasions he was as much favoured by nature as by the pompous ceremonies of the Roman catholic church. He was in all respects one of the handsomest men of his time. To a very lofty stature he joined a noble and expressive set of features, and a florid complexion, which the hand of time itself seemed to spare. He contrived to wear his pontifical habits in such a way, that they deprived him of none of his personal advantages. In every thing he did he displayed them with a refinement of coquetry which gave great scope to ridicule. When elevated to the papacy, he had, in conformity with a custom that had grown into a law, laid aside the peruke, which he wore while cardinal. His forehead was entirely bald; but there remained behind, and on each side of his head, a ring of hair of the most brilliant white, which gave him a look at once noble and venerable. He had also one of the handsomest legs in Italy; and was not a little vain of it. Not withing that his long pontifical robes should entirely conceal that part of his person, to the adorning of which he was always scrupulously attentive, he took great care to hold them up on one side, so that one of his legs was entirely exposed to view. This affected display of his hair and legs, so unworthy of a grave pontiff, gave occasion to the following epigram, which, though bad enough in itself, serves, however, as a proof that no opportunity was lost of turning him into ridicule:

'*Aspice, Roma, Pium. Pius! baud ita! aspice mimum—*
'*Luxuriante comâ, luxuriante pede.*

'Rome, look at Pius. He Pius! no indeed:
'He is a comedian. Behold the display of his hair;
'And see how vain he is of his leg.'

"Nothing, indeed, was more striking than to see him, on days of great parade, crowned with the triple diadem, arrayed in robes of the most dazzling white, which contrasted with the splendour of the Roman purple, soaring in a manner over a crowd of ecclesiastics of every rank, and seeming thereby to announce his sway over the universal church. On these solemn occasions all the members of the clergy came and adored him repeatedly; and each class in a different way. The cardinals were not permitted to kiss his hand till they had bowed down before his throne. The prelates and heads of orders bowed still more humbly, and only rose as high as his knees; while the inferior clergy remained at his feet. The allegory of the statuary, prostrate before the work of his own hands, was never better applied, than to this stupid veneration, particularly of the cardinals for the sovereign pontiff—the creature of their intrigues and of their caprices; in which not one of them, perhaps, seriously thought that he saw the work of the Holy Ghost.

"It is needless to say with what an eye of pity philosophy looks down upon this humiliating homage, paid by a multitude of reasonable beings to one of their fellow-creatures. Many spectators, however; many even of those who were the most strongly guarded against all these vain illusions, could not help feeling a strong emotion at the sight of the pomp that surrounded St. Peter's chair, especially while it was occupied by Pius VI. The greatest magnificence accompanied him whenever he went out. A carriage, at the back of which he was seated alone in an

arm

iair richly ornamented, moved
d, eſcorted by ſervants on horſe-
ınd in long clothes, driven by a
an and poſtilions, with their
ıncovered, rolling along majeſ-
low between two rows of foot
, and followed by detachments
horſe and cuiraſſiers. It was
ɔle for any thing to be more
." *Vol.* i. *p.* 81.

ıe jubilee of 1775, in all probabi-
laſt, was celebrated with a de-
magnificence, ſurpaſſing that of
preceding ones. It was on this
ı that Pius VI. gave the firſt
f his taſte for pompous ceremo-
One of the principal circum-
of the feſtival, that indeed which
called the firſt act of it, is the
; of the famous *porta ſanta*, or
door. This door, which is one
of St. Peter's church, remained
tly ſhut except during the holy
lt was then opened with a parade
:h Pius VI. took care not to di-
the effect. It was his office to
over the demolition of a brick
ıat cloſed the entrance of the ſa-
ɔor. Advancing with majeſtic
, he ſtruck the firſt ſtroke, and
y the wall fell to the ground un-
redoubled blows of the work-
whom the ſignal had been given.
ious ſpectators eagerly ſeized
ıe materials; each ſtone being
ct of high veneration. By their
with that which was laid four-
:nty years before by the ſacred
of the ſovereign pontiff, they
quired the virtue of curing all
diſeaſes. According to cuſtom,
a ſanta remained open during all
y year, and was the ſcene of the
diculous mummery. The pope
did not paſs through it without
ing marks of the moſt profound
; while the pilgrims, diſdaining
merous paſſages which lead into
ırch of St. Peter, entered it only
ſling under the ſacred door upon
ands and knees. It was ſhut
reat ſolemnity at the end of the
The Pope approached, ſitting
kind of throne, and ſurrounded
cardinals; and an anthem was
ccompanied by loud muſic: it
: lyre of Amphion about to re-
he walls of Thebes. The pon-
ı defcended with a gold trowel
hand; laid the firſt ſtone of the
ıich was to laſt twenty-five years;
ittle mortar upon it; and reaſ-

cended his throne. Real maſons took his place, and completed the blocking up of the ſacred door, the ceremony cloſing with a ſolemn maſs. Thus did the Roman Catholics laviſh the auguſt myſteries of their religion, ſometimes upon the baptiſm of a bell, and ſometimes upon the rebuilding of a wall.

"The following day the feſtival was continued, Pius VI. diſplaying in it all his great talents for acting, which were hitherto but little known. He was already near ſixty years of age; but his complexion ſtill retained ſomewhat of the brilliant colouring of youth. The Romans, accuſtomed to ſee their pontiffs bending under the weight of years, and labouring in the performance of their public functions, which were often long and fatiguing, admired the addreſs and grace with which the new pope acquitted himſelf of his taſk. The church ſeemed to grow young again, and to have a right, as well as Pius VI. to expect proſperous days.

"It was ſhortly afterwards that the beauty of his perſon received an homage, to which the vicars of Jeſus Chriſt were not accuſtomed. While Pius VI. was paſſing through a ſtreet of Rome, carried along with a ſplendour ſuitable to his dignity, a voice was heard from one of the windows, which were crowded with curious ſpectators. It was that of a young woman: *Quanto è bello! quanto è bello!* cried ſhe, in a moment of enthuſiaſm. An old woman, in haſte to correct any thing that might appear too profane in this exclamation, replied, with her hands joined, and her eyes lifted up towards heaven, *Tanto è bello quanto è ſanto!* It is ſaid, that ſuch a compliment gave Pius VI. more ſecret ſatisfaction than all the incenſe laviſhed upon him by the prelates at the altar, and all the genuflexions of the Sacred College." *Vol.* i. *p.* 104.

"As pope, he could not lead a more exemplary life; but as a man, and as a ſovereign, he, no doubt, expoſed himſelf to many and ſerious reproaches. An erroneous opinion had been formed of him in many reſpects. When rendered more conſpicuous by his eminent ſtation, he ſoon diſcovered a great ignorance of worldly affairs, particularly of politics; an obſtinacy which never yielded to a direct attack; and an invincible attachment to certain prejudices, inſeparable perhaps from his profeſſion, but of which he neither ſuſpected the inconvenience nor the dan-

ger. He entertained the moſt favourable idea of his own capacity. Rather headſtrong than firm, he was conſtantly undoing what he had done; and this mixture of vanity and weakneſs was attended with two ſerious inconveniences. What was no more than inconſiſtency, and want of reſolution, was taken for duplicity. Coldly affable, he never felt a real affection for any one; nor ever knew what it was completely to unboſom himſelf, unleſs when fear rendered him communicative.

"Out of the five cardinals, who were ſucceſſively his ſecretaries of ſtate, there was not one who could flatter himſelf with having enjoyed his entire confidence. He granted it, but ſtill under certain reſtrictions, to Gerdyl and Antonelli, two other cardinals; conſulting them ſolely about matters in which he thought he could derive advantage from their talents.

"Haſty, impetuous, and ſometimes even paſſionate, he required to be curbed by fear, or ſoothed by affectionate language, which indicated an attachment to his intereſt, without hurting his pride. Cardinal de Bernis ſaid of him, towards the end of the year 1777, *I watch over him inceſſantly, as over a child of an excellent diſpoſition; but too full of ſpirits, and capable of throwing itſelf out of the window if left a moment alone.*

"*That excellent diſpoſition* was afterwards in great meaſure ſpoiled by adulation, the poſſeſſion of power, and the want of ſomebody bold enough to tell him the truth, or inclined to take the trouble. Faults gradually manifeſted themſelves that the moſt clear-ſighted had not even ſuſpected. His long pontificate was, beſides, a grievance which neither the cardinals nor the people of Rome could pardon him. In ſhort, a concurrence of unlucky circumſtances, to which he knew not how to accommodate himſelf, added to his improvidence and to his vanity, the principal ſource of his prodigality, and of his taſte for brilliant, but expenſive enterpriſes, rendered him in the end more odious than many princes who have been really wicked. One of his operations alone will find favour with poſterity, and even immortalize his name, although infected with that principal fault which manifeſted itſelf in every thing, and which was not one of the ſmalleſt cauſes of his ſorrows: this is the draining, which he at leaſt began, of the l marſhes." *Vol.* i. *p.* 110.

THE POPE REMOVED FROM

"IT remains for us to ſpeal chief of that family, which, by of imprudent acts, ſuddenly fe the pinnacle of greatneſs to the of the moſt deplorable hum Pius, who, by his own obſtinacy evil counſels to which he had gi had prepared the way for th throw of the Roman governme mained almoſt entirely ignorant cataſtrophe which complete event. He was yet overwhelm the conſternation cauſed by th of the avengers of Duphot, w learned that the cardinals had a their temporal authority: he ſ neral Cervoni enter, who at th held the chief command in Ro came to announce to the pont the people had thought proper ſume their ſovereignty.—'A 'dignity!' exclaimed his Holine accent of profound grief.—'It 'intimately connected with r 'which the people are determ 'preſerve inviolate. They h 'expreſſed their reſolution in t 'lemn act which has been proc 'in their name; and they pror 'make for you a proviſion ſuit 'your rank.'—'And my p continued Pius.—'It is in 'ſafety; and they engage to fu 'guard of a hundred and twent 'for its protection.'—Pius was and reſumed an air of reſignatio

"But the hopes which this ning had encouraged him to c were ſoon diſappointed. N ſtanding the wiſh ſo formally lemnly announced by the pe Rome in favour of liberty, that harboured a conſiderable num malcontents—of ſincere fanatic conſidered the fall of the papal in no other light than as the of religion—many hypocrites, w motives of vanity and ambitic intereſted in ſupporting the order of things. Under theſe ſtances, the preſence of the Pop give birth to conſpiracies. Th had, while veſted with ſove been viewed with the eyes of or at leaſt of indifference, his tunes had now rendered him a

pathetic intereſt. The French ioners thought it indiſpenſable ublic ſafety that he ſhould be d from Rome, and even from leſiaſtical State. He was con- to Tuſcany, not at the requeſt of ind Duke, but with his conſent, that prince would have been ad to have the liberty of refu- le was ſenſible that the preſence a gueſt might become trouble- nd even dangerous. Pius was onducted to Sienna.

re he lived in peace, and for- y almoſt every one except the s and ſome curious perſons, n earthquake ſhook the place e had choſen for his retreat, and lown ſeveral buildings. Pius in the convent of St. Barbara; the moment when the ſhock was happened to be walking in one ublic gardens of the city. He ily conveyed from within the Sienna, to a country-houſe y the name of *Hell*; which cir- ce gave riſe to the ſarcaſms of evout who had not felt compaſ- his misfortune. After ſome was conducted to Florence. moment of his entering this ſky, which is uſually ſo ſerene any, was overcaſt with heavy and the rain fell in torrents. ty, which is ſo prompt, eſpe- Italy, to ſeize every opportu- exerciſing itſelf, did not fail to that the Pope brought bad with him wherever he came. firſt interview with the Grand which took place in preſence of quis Manfredini, was on both ompanied by marks of melting ſs. The Grand Duke in parti- s moved even to the ſhedding : but he was not inſenſible of nvenience which might reſult rom keeping the Pope in his In a few days after his arrival, conducted to a Carthuſian mo- at the diſtance of two miles rence.

e fallen pontiff did not appear y affected by his ſituation as ve been ſuppoſed: his health, being impaired by a cataſtro- phe which would have cauſed any other perſon in like circumſtances to die with grief, ſeemed to be in a more flouriſh- ing ſtate. His reliſh for the pleaſures of the table accompanied him to his ſolitude: and, on that ſubject, the fol- lowing anecdote is related by credible witneſſes—On his arrival at the Car- thuſian convent, his Holineſs, who, among the ſmall ſuite of ſervants by whom he was accompanied, had not forgotten his cook, gave him per- miſſion to take his ſtation in the con- ventual kitchen, and there ordered him to prepare for his table delicate viands which formed a ſtriking contraſt with the frugal fare of the monks. The latter, mortified no doubt by the com- pariſon, pretended to be ſcandalized at the holy father's ſenſuality, and pro- nounced it to be the ſource of thoſe ca- lamities which deſolated the church. The cook warmly defended the cauſe of his uſeful profeſſion, and, in revenge for the ill humour ſhown by thoſe re- cluſes, ſlipped, unknown to them, a bit of meat into their peas ſoup *. This horrible plot being diſcovered, the monks utter ſhrieks of indignation, which reach the ears of his Holineſs. Pius fancies he ſtill hears the revolution- ary ſtorm growl around him; he inquires what cauſe has excited it: to avoid the repetition of ſuch a ſcene, he orders that his kitchen be henceforward ſepa- rate from that of the monks; and they congratulate themſelves on no longer having before their eyes the ſcandalous exhibition of the ſovereign pontiff's epicuriſm.

" Vanity, as another anecdote proves —and that particular ſpecies of it which was the leaſt excuſable in a pontiff and an old man—the vanity which is con- nected with external accompliſhments did not abandon Pius in his retreat. There lived at Florence a young Hun- garian painter, who was deſirous of the honour of drawing his Holineſs's por- trait, with the intention, as he ſaid, of preſenting it to the Empreſs. He was conducted to the holy father, who ac- cepted his offer with a ſort of enthu- ſiaſm. ' Let your pencil,' ſaid he to the young artiſt, ' revive that bloom ' and animated complexion which is

* The Carthuſians, obſerving a perpetual Lent, never eat fleſh-meat: and g to the notions of their church, the ſmalleſt particle of fleſh, or the drop of its juice, mingled with any quantity of faſting fare, is ſufficient minate the whole maſs ſo completely that whoever taſtes of it is guilty of mall crime of violating the faſt!"

'somewhat faded through age and chagrin: paint me in scarlet robes, to give the greater relief to my features.' The painter is said to have paid docile obedience to the directions of the pontiff's vanity; and Pius, even in the season of disgrace, still found a *flatterer*. It is asserted that his eyes dwelt with pleasure on that portrait, which some years before would have been a very good likeness, and which, by an innocent deception, carried him back to a less advanced age, and to happier days.

"These anecdotes will to many people afford sufficient ground for dispensing with that pity which they might otherwise be inclined to bestow on him. Can we consider him as an object of compassion, when we see him so resigned, so contented, still so well disposed to relish the only indulgences that have been left within his reach?

"It is moreover asserted, that, instead of repining at his fate, he has several times protested that he had renounced all hope of ever revisiting Rome, and that his utmost wish was to conclude his days in peace in the Carthusian monastery. He enjoys there likewise some other consolations: he is not forgotten by all mankind in his obscure retreat: he has there received magnificent presents from all quarters. One day he saw ten purses brought in to him, each containing five hundred crowns. The donator chose to keep his name secret: all that is known is, that he was a Florentine. The present was accompanied by a note containing these words, 'To provide ten shirts 'for his Holiness.' Another Florentine caused a sedan chair to be constructed for him, richly gilt, decorated with all the symbols of the church, and displaying in front a silver plate inscribed with these words, which their author considered as prophetic, '*Post 'fata resurgo.*' Many prelates, and almost all the chiefs of the Catholic church, have made him considerable offers, which he has had the generosity to decline. But he accepts without scruple the favours tendered by sovereign princes. He receives a monthly pension of three thousand crowns from a neighbouring court: the King of Spain continues faithfully observant of his former custom of annually sending to him an abundant provision of drugs, wines, and tobacco: he has also given him testimonies of affectionate regard, which Pius has much more sensibly felt; for that monarch has not o rected the cardinal Lorenzana t tinue to reside near the pontiff, t also sent him a dispatch, in which sures him that he has not ceased t sider and to respect Pius VI. as 'of the Catholic church.' *p.* 360.

LXXIII. *The History of the Years War in Germany.* T lated from the original Germ FRED. SCHILLER, Aulic Co lor, and Professor of Philosop Jena. By Captain BLAQUIE. the Royal Irish Artillery. 2 8vo. pp. 690. With a Port Frederic Schiller. 12s. *Mill*

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EXTRACTS FROM THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

HE firſt volume of the preſent Hiſ- appeared a few years ſince at Leip- in a periodical work, entitled, The es' Calendar; and its great ſucceſs ced the author to write the ſecond. work is, however, ſtill in ſome meaſure imperfect; and it is ſincerely to be hoped, that he may be able to continue it as far as the memorable treaty of Munſter, in Weſtphalia.

"The tranſlator entertains too well grounded a diffidence of his abilities not to acknowledge, that he has given but a very feeble copy of an original, which is written with all the ſpirit and elegance of which the German, the moſt vigorous and eloquent perhaps of all modern languages, is capable of attaining. The German idiom is ſo different from our own, as not to admit of a literal tranſlation; and the warmth of the author's imagination ſometimes indulges itſelf in figures which are not conſiſtent with the chaſter rules of Engliſh hiſtory." *P.* vi.

EXTRACTS.

BATTLE OF LUTZEN—GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS KILLED.

"THE expectations of all Europe, which were diſappointed in the camp before Nuremberg, were now to be ſatisfied on the plains of Lutzen. Two ſuch generals, ſo ſimilar in conſequence, in fame, and in ability, had not yet oppoſed each other in the whole courſe of the war in a deciſive battle, or rendered the iſſue ſo dubious. Europe, on the following morning, was to behold its greateſt general and a victor oppoſed to the vanquiſhed. Although the genius of Guſtavus Adolphus, or the want of talents in his opponents, conquered at Leipzig and the Lech, that queſtion muſt again be debated on the following day. The morning was to decide the Emperor's choice of Wallenſtein's merit, and the greatneſs of his ſervices was to repay the price at which they had been purchaſed; each man was jealous of the reputation of his general, and under every cuiraſs were excited thoſe paſſions which actuated their commander. The victory was doubtful, but the carnage was certain; each ſide knew its enemy's ſtrength, and the fear which was in vain endeavoured to be ſuppreſſed, gave a glorious proof of mutual ſtrength.

"Darkneſs ſtill covered the ſilent plain, and the approaching morning gave anxiety an awful delay to anticipate impending deſtruction and hope. Heavy on both ſides paſſed the night, ſtill more heavy expectation in every breaſt.

"At length the dreadful morning appeared;

appeared; but an impenetrable fog, which ſpread over the plain, ſtill delayed the attack until noon. The King, in front of his army, knelt and performed his devotions; the whole army, after his example, falling on their knees, ſtruck up a melodious hymn accompanied by military muſic. The King then mounted on horſeback, and only clad in a leathern doublet and a cloth coat (for a wound which he had formerly received prevented him from wearing a coat of mail), rode through the ranks to inſpire the troops with a courage which the doubts of his own breaſt contradicted. *God with us*, was the word on the part of the Swedes; *Jeſus Maria*, with the Imperialiſts. About eleven o'clock the fog began to diſperſe, and the hoſtile forces were in ſight of each other; Lutzen at that moment was diſcovered on fire, which had been done by the orders of Wallenſtein, that he ſhould not be outflanked on that ſide. The charge was now ſounded, the cavalry advanced, and the King's infantry ſet itſelf in motion againſt the trenches.

"Received by a tremendous fire of muſketry and heavy artillery, theſe intrepid battalions perſevered in their attack; the enemy's muſketeers left their poſts, the trenches were paſſed, even the batteries were taken, and immediately turned againſt the Imperialiſts; they advanced ſtill further with irreſiſtible impetuoſity; the firſt of Wallenſtein's five brigades was thrown into confuſion, ſoon after the ſecond, and the third already began to betake itſelf to flight. But here Wallenſtein's preſence of mind exerted itſelf; he inſtantly rallied his troops, ſupported by three regiments of cavalry the flying brigades, formed anew, and attacked the Swedes. A murderous conflict enſued. The nearneſs of the enemy did not permit firing, nor the fury of the attack give any time for loading: man fought againſt man, and the uſeleſs diſcharge of ſmall arms was exchanged for the pike and the ſword. Overpowered by numbers, the exhauſted Swedes at length gave way and retreated over the trenches, by which they loſt the battery they had but juſt poſſeſſed themſelves of; a thouſand dead bodies already covered the plain, without any ground being gained.

"In the mean time the King's right wing, led on by himſelf, had fallen upon the enemy's left; the firſt ſhock of the heavy cuiraſſiers of Finland diſperſed the lightly mounted Polanders and Croats who had formed upon that wing, and their diſorderly flight ſpread confuſion and conſternation among the remainder of the cavalry. At this moment the King was informed that his infantry had retired over the trenches, and alſo that his left wing was thrown into confuſion by the enemy's cannon from the windmill. He immediately detached General Horn in purſuit of the enemy's left, which was defeated, while he himſelf haſtened at the head of the regiment of Steinbock to repair the diſorder of his left. His noble charger immediately carried him over the trenches, but the ſquadrons could not follow ſo quickly; and only a few horſemen, among whom was Francis Albert Duke of Saxe Lauenburg, were able to keep up to the King. He flew to the ſpot where his infantry were in the greateſt confuſion, and while he looked for the place where the enemy's line could be attacked to advantage, his nearneſs of ſight led him too cloſe to them. An Imperial corporal remarking that the attendants every where made way for him, immediately ordered a muſketeer to take his aim: 'Fire at him,' cried he; 'that muſt be a man of diſtinction.' The ſoldier fired, and the King's left arm was ſhattered. At that moment the ſquadrons came up with a confuſed cry of, '*The King bleeds, the King is ſhot!*' which ſpread univerſal terror and conſternation among them. 'It 'is nothing; follow me,' cried the King, collecting his whole ſtrength; but overcome by pain, and ready to faint, he requeſted of the Duke of Lauenburg, in French, to lead him, without being ſeen, from the tumult. While the latter proceeded towards the right wing of the King, and made a long circuit to avoid expoſing this diſcouraging ſpectacle to the diſordered infantry, Guſtavus received a ſecond ſhot in the back, which deprived him of his remaining ſtrength. 'Oh, 'my friend! I am gone,' were his dying words: 'ſave your own life!' He immediately fell from his horſe: pierced by ſeveral ſhots, and abandoned by his attendants, he expired amidſt the Croatian plunderers. His charger, covered with blood and flying without its maſter, ſoon convinced the Swediſh cavalry of the King's fall, and they furiouſly

ſly ruſhed on to reſcue this prize
he enemy; a dreadful conflict
about his dead body, which
ried under a heap of the ſlain.
he terrible intelligence ſoon ran
h the Swediſh army; but in-
of diminiſhing the courage of
ntrepid troops, it only rendered
furious. The Swedes now
it only of revenge, and no one
his life when the King fell; the
d, Smaland, Finland, Eaſt and
Gothland regiments attacked the
's left wing a ſecond time, which
d to General Horn but a ſhort
ice, and was completely beaten
the field. Bernard Duke of
ar now aſſumed the command of
vediſh army, upon the death of
vus Adolphus, and inſpired it
he ſame ſentiments. The left
was immediately rallied, and
ed the right of the Impe-
with impetuoſity; the artillery
windmill, which had made ſo
ctive a fire upon the Swedes,
aken by the Duke and turned
the enemy; the centre alſo of
wediſh infantry advanced anew
the Duke and Knyphauſen againſt
nches, which they paſſed fortu-
, and a ſecond time made them-
maſters of the battery of ſeven
ns. The attack was now renew-
h redoubled fury upon the ene-
centre, which gradually reſiſted
d leſs; and even accident aſſiſted
avery of the Swedes to complete
feat: the Imperial powder-wag-
blew up, and by the terrible ex-
n the grenades and bomb-ſhells
carried into the air. The enemy,
n confuſion, were apprehenſive
ng taken in the rear, while the
ſh brigades attacked them in
; they became ſpiritleſs, ſeeing
left wing beaten, their right on
oint of giving way, and their
ry loſt. The battle appeared to
cided, and the fate of the day
ided only upon a moment: Pap-
im at this critical juncture ar-
with his cuiraſſiers and dragoons;
advantage gained was loſt, and
ttle began anew. "*Vol.* ii. *p.* 146.
The Imperial infantry, alſo ex-
ed, was encouraged by Pappen-
s ſudden arrival, and Wallenſtein
diately profited by this circum-
e to form the line again. The
iſh battalions, formed in deep or-
were, after a deſperate conflict,
repulſed over the trenches, and the
twice-loſt cannon a ſecond time re-
ſcued. The entire yellow regiment,
the moſt diſtinguiſhed on this dreadful
day, lay dead upon the ſpot which had
been the ſcene of their intrepidity. A
regiment in blue ſhared the ſame fate,
which Count Piccolomini attacked with
the Auſtrian cavalry and overcame
after a deſperate reſiſtance. Seven
different times did this intrepid general
renew the attack; ſeven horſes were
ſhot under him, and he was pierced by
ſix muſket-balls. He nevertheleſs
would not quit the field of battle until
led by the general retreat of the whole
army. Wallenſtein himſelf was ſeen
riding amid a ſhower of the enemy's
bullets with cold intrepidity, encou-
raging the neceſſitous, applauding the
brave, and intimidating the fugitives.
His men fell upon each ſide of him,
and his mantle was perforated by ſe-
veral ſhots. Another deſtiny, how-
ever, awaited him; and fate had not
reſolved to terminate his career on the
ſame bed with Guſtavus Adolphus.

"Pappenheim, the braveſt ſoldier
of the Auſtrian army and of the church,
was not ſo fortunate. An ardent deſire
to meet the King's perſon in battle had
led him into the thickeſt tumult, where
he thought he would leaſt fail of meet-
ing his noble enemy. Guſtavus had
alſo expreſſed a wiſh to encounter this
reſpectable antagoniſt; but the deſires
of both remained unſatisfied, and both
heroes equally fell. Pappenheim was
pierced by two muſket-balls in the
breaſt, and was obliged to be taken by
force from the combat. While the
men were conveying him behind the
line, it was whiſpered in his ears that
he whom he fought lay dead upon the
plain. When the truth of this report
was confirmed his eyes ſparkled with
joy. 'Let Wallenſtein know,' cried
he, 'that I die, not with ſorrow, but,
'on the contrary, with pleaſure, ſince
'I am certain that the moſt implacable
'enemy of my religion has fallen on the
'ſame day with me'." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 154.

"Although the Te Deum of victory
was ſung both in the Auſtrian and
Spaniſh territories, Wallenſtein openly
confeſſed his defeat by the diligence
with which he abandoned Leipzig, and
ſoon after all Saxony, and renounced
his intentions of taking up his winter-
quarters in that country. It is true he
made one more weak attempt to diſpute
the honour of the victory, and detach-
ed

ed his Croats next morning to the field: but the aspect of the Swedish army, which stood there in order of battle, immediately dispersed these ravaging bands; and the Duke of Weimar, by the possession of the field, and soon after by the capture of Leipzig, had an undisputed claim to the victory.

"But a dear victory, a melancholy triumph! It was after the fury of the battle had subsided, that the importance of the loss sustained was felt, and the joy of the victors was converted into a silent and deep melancholy. He who had led them to the charge was no more returned: he lay dead among the bodies of the common men. After a long, and almost vain, search, the royal corpse was at length discovered near the great stone which had, a century before, been seen between Lutzen and the trenches, but which, from the melancholy disaster of this day, still bears the name of the Swedish rock. Covered with blood and wounds so as to be scarce known, trodden under horses' feet, and stripped of his decorations and his clothes, he was taken out from under a heap of the dead, conveyed to Weissentels, and there delivered up to the lamentations of his troops and the last embraces of his queen. The first tribute was paid to vengeance; but that passion was now succeeded by affection, and displayed itself in an universal lamentation: the regret of individuals was lost in the universal sorrow. The generals, struck with stupefaction, gazed upon his bier, and all the calamities which his progress had caused were buried in oblivion." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 160.

DEATH OF WALLENSTEIN—HIS CHARACTER.

"WHILE Wallenstein was actively negotiating with the enemy at Egra, consulting the stars and indulging new hopes, the poniard was drawn almost before his eyes which put a period to his existence. The Imperial proclamation which set a price upon his head, had not failed in its effect, and fate ordained that one act of ingratitude should be punished by another. Among his officers, Wallenstein had in particular distinguished one Leslie, an Irishman, and made his fortune. This man, whether from a sense of duty or a meaner impulse, felt himself called on to execute the sentence against Wallenstein, and to merit the bloody reward. He was no sooner arrived at Egra, in Wallenstein's suite, than he disclosed to the governor, Colonel Butler*, and to Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, two Protestant Scotchmen, all the dangerous designs which that infatuated man had the imprudence to impart on his way thither. Leslie here found two men fit for his design; they had the alternative of duty or treason, of adhering to their lawful sovereign, or to a fugitive abandoned rebel; and although the latter was an universal benefactor, the choice could not remain doubtful for an instant; they were solemnly bound in their allegiance to the Emperor, and this required them to take immediate measures against the common enemy. But not to offend justice, it was determined to deliver up her victim alive, and the conspirators parted with the bold project of taking the General prisoner. This dark plot was covered with the deepest secrecy; and Wallenstein, instead of entertaining the least surmise of his impending destruction, rather flattered himself that he possessed in the garrison of Egra his bravest and most faithful adherents." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 239.

"Previous, however, to the last step, a long conference was held, in which it was debated whether they should kill him, or content themselves with making him a prisoner. They had seen him their leader in battle, and in his fortunate days surrounded by his victorious army; and the awe to which they had so long been accustomed again seized them. But this emotion was soon suppressed by the impending danger. The appearance of a formidable Swedish and Saxon army was hourly expected before Egra; and safety was only to be sought in the death of the traitor: they remained stedfast, therefore, to their first resolution; and Captain Devereux, an Irishman, received the bloody orders.

"While the three above mentioned decided his fate in the castle of Egra, Wallenstein was occupied in consulting the stars with Seni. 'The danger is not 'yet over,' said the astrologer with a prophetic spirit; 'It is,' answered Wallenstein, who would even contradict the decrees of Heaven; 'but it

* "Butler was an Irishman, and a Papist. *Transl.*"

'stands

written in the ſtars that thou ſhalt thrown into priſon!'

ie aſtrologer had taken his leave, allenſtein was in bed when De- with ſix halberdiers came to his and was immediately admitted guard, who were accuſtomed to go to the General at all hours. who met him on the ſtairs, and to raiſe the alarm, was run h the body with a pike: in the mber the aſſaſſins met a ſer- ho had juſt come out of his s apartment, and taken with key; by putting his finger to ith, the affrighted ſlave admo- them to make no noiſe, as the was aſleep. 'Friend,' ſaid De- , 'it is time to awake him;' with ords he ran againſt the door, rſt it open.

allenſtein was arouſed from his p by the noiſe of a muſket which ff, and ſprung to the window to guard: he at the ſame time he lamentations of the Coun- Terzky and Kinſky, who had rned the violent death of their ls (Wallenſtein's aſſociates). he had time for reflection, De- with his aſſaſſins was in the ent; he was in his ſhirt, and on a table near the window. ou the villain,' cried Devereux, intends to deliver up the Em- 's troops to the enemy, and to one his Majeſty? Now thou muſt He paused a few moments, as cting an anſwer; but rage and ment ſilenced Wallenſtein: with ttended he received in his breaſt ſſins' halberts, and fell weltering lood without a groan.

rdinand ſhed a tear over the fate eneral, and ordered 3000 maſſes tid for his ſoul in Vienna; but at the ſame time forget to de- his aſſaſſins with gold chains, rlains' keys, dignities, and

hus did Wallenſtein, at the age years, terminate his active and dinary life. Led away by am- and the love of fame, he was th all his failings, an admirable mitable character, had he con- himſelf within bounds. The vir- the ruler and the hero, pru- juſtice, firmneſs, and courage, ſtriking features of his charac- ter; but he wanted the ſofter virtues of humanity, which adorn the hero, and procure the ruler the eſteem of mankind. Terror was the taliſman with which he worked: exceſſive in his puniſhments as well as in his rewards, he knew how to keep the zeal of his followers continually expanded; and no general of ancient or modern times could boaſt of being obeyed with equal alacrity: obedience was of more real ſervice to him than the ſoldier's courage, becauſe he acted through its means. He kept his troops in practice by capricious orders, and rewarded a readineſs to obey him, even in ſmall matters, with profuſion: he at one time iſſued an order that none but red ſaſhes ſhould be worn in the army. A captain of horſe no ſooner heard the order than he trampled his gold embroidered ſaſh under foot; Wallenſtein, on being informed of this circumſtance, promoted him to the rank of Colonel upon the ſpot. With all this appearance of caprice, he did not loſe ſight of the main object. The robberies of the troops in their friends' country had occaſioned the ſevereſt orders againſt ſtragglers; and thoſe who were detected in a theft were threatened to be puniſhed with the halter. It happened that Wallenſtein himſelf met a ſoldier, whom he commanded, without trial, to be taken up as a tranſgreſſor, and with his uſual ſtern order of 'Hang the fellow,' condemned him to the gallows; the ſoldier pleaded innocence, but the deciſive ſentence was pronounced. 'Hang, then, 'innocent,' cried Wallenſtein; 'the 'guilty will tremble with more cer- 'tainty.' Preparations were already making to execute the ſentence, when the ſoldier, who gave himſelf up for loſt, formed the deſperate reſolution of not dying without revenge. He furiouſly fell upon his judge, but was ſoon diſarmed by numbers before he could execute his deſign. 'Now let 'him go,' cried Wallenſtein; 'he 'will excite ſufficient terror.'

"His munificence was ſupported by an immenſe income, which was valued at three millions* annually, without reckoning the immoderate ſums which he raiſed by contributions. His freedom of thinking and clearneſs of underſtanding placed him above the religious prejudices of his age, and the Jeſuits could never forgive him for hav-

* "Florins, no doubt. *Tranſ.*"

ing ſeen through their ſyſtem, and beheld nothing in the Pope but a Roman biſhop.

"But as, ſince Samuel the prophet's days, no one came to a fortunate end who quarrelled with the church, Wallenſtein alſo augmented its victims. Through monkiſh intrigues he loſt at Ratiſbon the command of the army, and at Egra his life; by the ſame acts he perhaps left what is more, his honeſt reputation and his fame with poſterity. For it muſt be candidly acknowledged that we have the hiſtory of this extraordinary man delivered to us by no means through impartial hands; and that Wallenſtein's treaſon, and his deſigns upon the crown of Bohemia, reſt leſs upon any poſitive proof than upon appearances of probability. We have not yet diſcovered the documents which might diſplay the ſecret ſprings of his conduct with hiſtoric truth; and among all the actions aſcribed to him openly, there is not one which could not proceed from an innocent ſource. Many of his moſt obnoxious meaſures ſhowed an inclination for peace; others were to be excuſed by his juſt ſuſpicion of the Emperor, and the blameleſs deſire of maintaining his authority. It is true that his conduct towards the Elector of Bavaria bears the appearance of an ignoble revenge and implacable ſpirit; but none of his actions clearly convince us of his treaſon. When neceſſity and deſpair at length drove him to merit the ſentence which had fallen upon him when innocent, ſuch a ſentence cannot altogether be juſtified; it was his ruin that cauſed his rebellion, not rebellion his ruin. Unfortunate while living, he made a victorious party his enemy; equally ſo at his death, ſince the ſame party ſurvived him, and wrote his hiſtory." *Vol. ii. p.* 244.

LXXIV. *An Examination of the Merits and Tendency of the Purſuits of Literature*: Part Firſt. By WILLIAM BURDON, A.M. formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 94. 2s. *Bell and Sands*, Newcaſtle upon Tyne; *Clarke*, New Bond Street; *Cooke*, London.

EXTRACTS.

"SHOULD it be aſked, why I (who am not even alluded to in the book) ſtand forward the champion of other people? I will anſwer, it is not the men, but the principles which are attacked, that I am anxious to defend: if others have not thought the Author worthy of an anſwer, I have; not becauſe he has the talent to be dangerous, but becauſe he has the power to miſrepreſent; not becauſe he is vigorous, but becauſe he is venomous; not becauſe he is admired, but becauſe he is read, and read too by many who cannot ſee faults without having them pointed out. With ſuch intentions I have ventured to come forward to a conteſt, in which I truſt to be in ſome meaſure equal to my antagoniſt; not becauſe I am a David, but becauſe he is no Goliah. I have judged that the beſt method of ſhowing the book in its true light, is to examine it piece by piece: it is the longeſt, but it is the faireſt; and if I ſhould prove, as I truſt to do, that the Author's egotiſm and vanity are every where evident; that his ſtyle is poetical and affected; that he is declamatory, and deſtitute of argument; that neither his quotations, nor his applications of them, are juſt and honeſt; that he has not read many of the works which he cenſures; that his judgments of books and men are not impartial, but directed by his political prejudices and his private diſlikes; that his ſentiments on politics and religion are illiberal and bigotted; and that he is every where peeviſh, pedantic, and malignant; that, under pretence of love for our Engliſh conſtitution, he preaches up deſpotiſm, which is the only government he heartily admires; if I ſhould prove all, or even part of this, I truſt I have done a little towards ſhaking his character with the public, and contributed my ſhare to free them from the imperious tyranny of a literary dictator." *P.* 4.

"'It will be ſeen, however, that, by 'omiſſions and alterations, I have ex'preſſed a liberal concern for my *amiable intentional* miſtakes, with the ſpirit and 'breeding of a gentleman.' There are other things required of a gentleman, which he has not done, while he has done thoſe things which he ought not to have done: he has yet much ill breeding to atone for. Such is our Author's luſt for quoration, that it is as impoſſible for him to write a page without it, as for a hardened ſnuff-taker to be ten minutes without a pinch. Let me adviſe him, however, always to ſtick to the text, and not, when a paſſage

iakes directly againſt him, at-
ro turn it his own way, as he has
he following from Johnſon's
:s: 'The heat which has offend-
ïem is the ardour of conviction,
that zeal for the ſervice of my
try, which neither hope nor fear
influence me to ſuppreſs. I will
ſit unconcerned when *(public)*
y is threatened or invaded, nor
in ſilence upon (intended) *pub-*
bbery. I will exert my endea-
s, at whatever hazard, to drag
aggreſſors to juſtice, whoever
protect them, *and whoever may*
rately) partake of the (national)
er.' Here, by the help of one
on, three inſertions, and two
ns, he has twiſted the paſſage, or,
:alls it, applied the ſpirit of it to
poſe. This is a new mode of
on, which, if generally adopted,
ten times more dangerous than
/ages of criticiſm, for that fel-
ſtends beyond a word at a time,
s will in the end pervert the ſen-
s of an Author ſo completely,
may be made to ſpeak any man's
is but his own; nay, even the
ppoſite." *P.* 6.

i the motto to the introductory
he has given a long quotation
'aſſo, which, as it ſtands, appears
: been taken regularly from the
without any other words inter-
; but it is not ſo, there are no
an two whole ſtanzas between
this licence may be permitted
aş in this caſe, the meaning is
tered; but in other caſes, of
I will give many inſtances, it is
ous, becauſe an Author may be
o ſay what he certainly never
:d; but though the meaning is
t, the force of its application is
eaſily ſeen, unleſs the Author
it to be underſtood that he has
ng to do with the powers of the
egions, to whom the words of the
in are addreſſed. In the three
aragraphs of the introductory
ie ſeems to glory in his ſhame,
ie exults in the impoſſibility of
him out: in ſpite of all that he
y to the contrary, I am of opi-
at it is not the work of one man:
rd will go for nothing, becauſe
i can tell whoſe word it is. He
y one method of diſproving con-
s; till he adopts that, every
:onjecture will have the weight
s to deſerve. If I am not mista-
ken, I am juſtified in applying the words of Martial to one of the perſons concerned—

———*Facile eſt epigrammata belle*
Scribere, ſed librum ſcribere difficile eſt.
Lib. 7. Ep. 84. ad Sabellum vanum Poetam.

" I might add too, that it is eaſier to make ſpeeches—the Doctor underſtands me." *P.* 8.

" 'I have been under the neceſſity, 'at leaſt as I thought, of appealing for 'illuſtration to writers of all ages and 'in various languages.' Concerning the propriety of this conſtant appeal to other men's writings, I have frequently had my doubts, and am now more than ever inclined to diſpute it: though I do not deny the advantages of a claſſical education, I muſt yet be allowed to reprobate the frequency of claſſical quotation. The ancients, it is true, have left us many models in poetry, hiſtory, oratory, criticiſm, and philoſophy, which will never be ſurpaſſed either in the preſent or future ages, if we are to judge by the progreſs of the world ſince their times; but the uſe we are to derive from them is, to form our taſte and enrich our ideas, not to plaſter our writings; for he who beſt ſtudies and underſtands, will not be moſt forward to quote them: it ſhows he has read, but not digeſted them; it ſhows that his opinions are not his own; and is a greater evidence of a good memory than a ſtrong judgment: it is moreover, in all works that are intended to be popular, an invincible obſtacle to their being generally underſtood: to tranſlate words, phraſes, or ſentiments, from another language into our own, by which it is improved, is the true end of reading the claſſics; but to tranſplant paſſages, is like patching inſtead of weaving: the one can be done by any bungler who has the materials, the other requires ſome dexterity. No point of mere opinion can be decided by quotation; for the wiſdom of the ancients is on one ſide as well as the other: it is therefore a bad ſubſtitute for argument; for it is eaſy to find a paſſage in ſome author to ſuit any purpoſe. But is quotation never admiſſible? it will be ſaid. Undoubtedly it is on many occaſions: in hiſtory it is indiſpenſable, but in works merely of opinion it muſt be uſed ſparingly, and then rather to illuſtrate than to prove. Dryden, Johnſon, and Junius, have

ſhown that genius has little need to be ſupported by quotations, and their writings may ſerve as models how they are to be uſed: our author, by his prodigality of them, is bringing us back to the antiquated foppery of Jeremy Taylor and his cotemporaries, from which the vigour of Dryden and the courtly elegance of Sprat had freed us; for they firſt gave the examples of a pure page, and a clear margin; the one had no need of pedantry, the other was afraid of it: ſince their time we have been preſerved from this inundation of learned traſh, and the pure ſtream of genius has flowed undiſturbed by quotation, till Parr and Wakefield (whoſe names I mention with reſpect) unwiſely poured their exuberant learning through their richeſt pages: but let me not place theſe men by the ſide of our author for any thing but contraſt: their faults ſpring from riches, his from extreme poverty; they have no need of the aid of foreign ornament; their ſtyle and their ideas have only the faults of redundancy; he is for ever on the ſtretch to be what he can never arrive at; and as to quotation, theirs is the murmur of a gentle ſtream, compared to his, which reſembles the inundation of a torrent." *P.* 53.

"The faults of his critical principles will be more fully ſhown when I have occaſion to remark them in different parts of his writings in which he has cenſured the works of others. His ſtyle, if examined by any of the rules of legitimate compoſition, will be found to contain all the faults, and few of the beauties, that have been noticed by the greateſt critics: it is frigid, affected, harſh, bombaſtical, and puerile; it is metaphorical, but his metaphors are far-fought and ill-adapted; it is poetical without being harmonious; it has the uncouthneſs without the force of antiquity; it is not always intelligible, ſometimes not grammatical, and conſtantly the reverſe of ſimplicity and purity: if any man wiſhes to ſee ſome of its faults more forcibly and neatly expreſſed than it is in my power to expreſs, I will refer him to Dionyſius's enumeration of the faults of Plato's ſtyle, which are numerous: vide Dionyſius's Epiſt. ad Cn. Pomp. ed. Sylb. 1586, p. 127, l. 20, ſect. 5; and to the ſame author's judgment of others who affected a poetical and pompous phraſeology: vide Dionyſius Lyſias, line 27."—*P.* 88.

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PREFACE.

"THE original of this work appeared at Rome in the year 1796. A German edition was publiſhed, in 1798, at Berlin, by the well-known Dr. John Reinhold Forſter, with copious notes; and from the latter the Engliſh edition now offered to the public has been tranſlated. The notes, a very few excepted, the tranſlator has retained, and it is hoped they will be found uſeful to illuſtrate various parts of the text.

"The author, Fra Paolino da San Bartolomeo, a barefooted Carmelite, reſided thirteen years in India, and therefore may be ſuppoſed to have been well acquainted with the ſubject on which he treats. He was born at Hof, in the Auſtrian dominions, in 1748; and, before he embraced the monaſtic life, was known by the name of John Philip Weſdin. He was ſeven years profeſſor of the Oriental languages in the Propaganda at Rome, and ſince his return from India has publiſhed ſeveral works relating to that country.

"In regard to the preſent work, Dr. Forſter, in his preface to the German edition, ſays:

"'It is the more valuable, as the 'author underſtood the Tamulic or 'common Malabar language; and, 'what is of more importance, was ſo 'well acquainted with the Samſcred '(a language exceedingly difficult), as 'to be able to write a grammar of it, 'which was publiſhed at Rome in '1790*. It appears from ſome of his 'quotations, that he underſtood alſo 'the Engliſh and French.

"'His knowledge of the Indian languages has enabled him to rectify our 'orthography, in regard to the names 'of countries, cities, mountains, and 'rivers. The firſt European travellers 'who viſited India were, for the moſt 'part, merchants, ſoldiers, or ſailors; 'very few of whom were men of learning, or had enjoyed the advantage of 'a liberal education. Theſe people 'wrote down the names of places 'merely as they ſtruck their ear, and 'for that reaſon different names have 'been given to the ſame place in books 'of travels, maps, and military journals. To this may be added, that 'the authors were ſometimes Dutch, 'ſometimes French, and ſometimes 'Engliſh; conſequently each followed 'a different orthography, which has 'rendered the confuſion ſtill greater. 'The author of the preſent work 'thought it of importance to correct 'theſe errors; a taſk for which he 'ſeems to have been well qualified by 'his knowledge of the Indian dialects. 'Thus, for example, he changes the 'common, but improper, appellation 'Coromandel into *Cidlamandala*, Pon'dichery into *Puduceri*, &c.; but the 'reader ought to remember, that, as 'the author wrote in Italian, his *c* be'fore *e* and *i* muſt be pronounced *tch*, '&c.

"'As the changed orthography of 'the names of countries, cities, and 'rivers, rendered a geographical index 'in ſome meaſure neceſſary, one has 'been added at the end of the work.—'Readers acquainted with the tedious 'labour required to form ſuch a no'menclature, and who may have occa'ſion to uſe it, will, no doubt, thank 'the tranſlator for his trouble'."

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"ON the coaſt of *Cidlamandala* (Coromandel) the ſummer begins in June; but on the coaſt of Malabar it does not commence till October. During the latter month it is winter on the coaſt of *Cidlamandala*, whereas on the coaſt of Malabar it begins ſo early as the 15th of June. The one ſeaſon therefore always commences on the eaſt coaſt at the time when it ends on the weſtern. When winter prevails on the coaſt of Malabar; when the mountains and vallies are ſhaken by tremendous claps of thunder, and awful lightning traverſes the heavens in every direction, the ſky is pure and ſerene on the coaſt of *Cidlamandala*: ſhips purſue their peaceful courſe; the inhabitants

* "*Sidbarùbam, ſeu Grammatica Samſcredamica.* Romæ, 1790.—He is the author alſo of the following works: *Syſtema Brahmanicum*; and, *India Orientalis Chriſtiana, continens Fundationes Eccleſiarum, Seriem Epiſcoporum, Miſſiones, Schiſmata, Perſecutiones, Viros illuſtres.* Romæ, 1794."

ger

their rice harveſt, and carry on with the various foreigners who ndance frequent their ſhores. hen the wet ſeaſon commences; theſe diſtricts are expoſed, for whole months, to ſtorms and al rains, hurricanes, and inun-, the coaſt of Malabar opens its o the navigator; ſecures to its tants the advantages of trade, , and enjoyment; and from the October to the end of June s a favourable ſky, the ſerene of which is never deformed by cloud. This regulation of na- peared to Strabo, the geogra- altogether incredible; and he, re, abuſed thoſe travellers who, ir return from India, aſſerted the courſe of the year, in that , there were two ſummers and nters. In this manner muſt the of travels often ſuffer by the ce of their readers *. 'When ed in the aid of commentators ſtrate ſuch paſſages,' ſays Char- every where obſerved the moſt ble errors; for theſe people in the dark, and endeavour to in every thing by conjecture'."

IBERTY AND EQUALITY!

HEN the European inhabitants ē (a town and colony belonging French) heard of the French ion, they ran into the ſtreets, out in full jubilee, 'Liberty quality!' The Pagans and the etans did the ſame, calling out, ty and Equality for us alſo! As now all free and equal,' added it is very evident that we can nger acknowledge you for our rs.' This idea they indeed ac- arried into execution, and ex- all the French from the town. rmelites had here a church, a men houſe, and a miſſionary ment." *P.* 143.

L PROPERTIES OF THE TENGA FRUIT.

IAT fruit, called in the Mala- guage *Tenga*, and in the Sam- ſcred *Saſyaga*, is a large nut produced by the real palm-tree, or *Tengamaram*. When the young trees are carefully watered, they bear a number of ſuch nuts at the end of five years. This tree and its fruit ſupply almoſt every thing neceſſary for the wants of man. Small ſhips, houſes, and roofs are formed of the trunk. Of the huſk of the nut, ropes are made; and the ſhell is employed for diſhes and ſpoons. If the fruit be not quite ripe, the milk in it affords an excellent, cooling, and very wholeſome beverage. When the milk is converted into a kernel, an oil is expreſſed from it. The ſap which flows from the branches, gives the agreeable well-taſted *Sura*; and, when diſtilled, becomes a kind of brandy. If it be placed in the ſun, with the addition of a little *Nella*, it is converted into ſtrong vinegar. Of the tender bark of the tree, a ſort of coarſe linen is prepared. If the kernel be bruiſed while young, a kind of ſweet cream will be obtained; and the pith extracted from the upper young ſhoots of the tree is employed for preparing the ſo called *Aciara*, a kind of confection which is eaten with rice. The ſubſtance which remains after the oil has been expreſſed from the kernel, and which is known by the name of *Pinàca*, ſupplies food for ſwine, ducks, and poultry. In a word, I have reckoned up forty different properties which this tree poſſeſſes, and which are all uſeful to man." *P.* 162.

A REMARKABLE BIRD.

"ONE of the moſt remarkable birds in India is that called in the Malabar language *Olamàri*, in the Hinduvee *Bajà*, and in the Samſcred *Berbera*. It is of the ſize of the European ſparrow, or at leaſt not much larger. This bird conſtructs its neſt in a very curious manner, with the long fibres of plants, or dry graſs; and ſuſpends it by means of a kind of cord, nearly half an ell in length, from the extremity of an exceedingly ſlender branch of ſome tree, in order that it may be inacceſſible to ſnakes and other animals which might

* When Bougainville returned from his voyage round the world, ſome conPariſian ladies aſked him how the Chineſe women were dreſſed. On his that he had never been in that country, they were much aſtoniſhed, ld not comprehend how it was poſſible to ſail round the globe without China. Queſtions have been aſked me and my ſon George, at which d not help laughing, at leaſt afterwards. *F.*"

deſtroy its eggs or its young. This hanging neſt, though agitated by the wind, is ſo ſtrongly ſecured that it never ſuſtains the leaſt injury. The interior part of it conſiſts of three neat apartments or diviſions. The firſt, which forms the fore-part, is occupied by the male; the ſecond is deſtined for the female; and the third contains the young. In the firſt apartment, where the male always keeps watch while the female is hatching the eggs, a little tough clay is found ſtuck againſt one ſide of it, and in the top of this clay a glow-worm, which ſerves to afford light in the night-time. Theſe birds feed upon inſects. Their head and feet are yelloviſh; the body is a dark yellow, and the breaſt is whitiſh. They chiefly frequent the coco-nut trees, in which I obſerved the greater part of their neſts. I had five of them in a cheſt, which I was deſirous of carrying with me to Europe; but as they occupied too much room, I was obliged to leave them *." *P.* 225.

CRABS POISONOUS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

"CRABS, called in the Malabar language *Gnanda*, and in the Samſcred *Carchidaga*, are poiſonous in October and November; for about that period the poiſonous aquatic plants, ſuch as the blue tithymal, or wolf's milk, grow up; and as theſe animals feed upon them, they are rendered ſo poiſonous as to occaſion death to thoſe who eat them. It would be therefore proper, that in Malabar, as is the caſe in the Iſle of France, a law were made to prohibit crabs being caught during theſe two months. M. Paſſavant the Daniſh factor at Calicut, Father Louis Maria à Jeſu, now a biſhop, and myſelf, once happened to be in company, and to eat of theſe animals. The other two gentlemen each ate two of them; but I contented myſelf with one. Three hours after M. Paſſavant became pale as death, and was ſeized with ſo violent a vomiting, that we abſolutely thought he would have expired. Father Louis Maria was attacked with vertigo; all the veins in his body were ſwelled; his face, lips, and hands became blue, and he experienced an oppreſſion at the heart which threate to prove fatal. I immediately g him ſome theriac, which the miſſio ries generally carry about with th and ſent for a barber to bleed h In regard to myſelf, I was ſeized wi giddineſs and vomiting, the latte which I endeavoured to provoke. accident, and others of the like k which frequently happen in this ce try, ought to ſerve as a cautio thoſe who travel through Mala not to eat crabs there during the mer months. The caſe is the with ſome kinds of fiſh." *P.* 241.

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS—HEDGE-HOG—SEA-STAR.

"WHEN a Malabar king, pr or great man dies, the *Mucuas* for ſome time give over fiſhing; as a ſignal that it is then prohib branches of trees are always ſtuc here and there on the banks o rivers. They are generally ſuf to remain eight or ten days, in that the ſoul of the deceaſed d that time may chooſe for itſelf a habitation in the body of ſome fiſh

"The ſea hedge-hog is fou Collam, and other places on the c but it is much larger than at the of Good Hope and the Iſle of Fr Theſe animals adhere ſo faſt t rocks and ſtones, that it is almo poſſible to detach them. On ſide they are covered with black prickles, which ſerve them as a de againſt their enemies; on the ot obſerved a round ſmooth ape which ſupplies the place of a n and through which, by means of tender hollow fibres, they receiv nouriſhment. When they are with food, they attach themſelves rocks, with theſe fibres, ſo faſt, knife is neceſſary to diſengage When they are deſirous of ren from one place to another, th their prickles inſtead of oars, an along the ſurface of the ſea wit eaſe, ſo that they almoſt have t pearance of black balls.

"The ſea-ſtar is found in abundance in the ocean to the Cochin. Theſe animals, like kinds of fiſh, form themſelves

* "The *Bajà* or *Berbera* is the groſs-beak of the Philippines (*Loxia pina L.*) already deſcribed by Briſſon. A great many of theſe neſts are b to Europe. *F.*"

ſociety; for it is very rare to
of them alone. They ſwim in
the ſurface of the water, and
irect their courſe according to
: their movement, however,
ly perceptible. They have a
l ſuckers, through which they
their nouriſhment, and which
tract as ſoon as they are touch-
eir ſtomach, from which the
ng juices are conveyed to the
veſſels, is probably in the
f their body, where all their
e united. They have neither
mouth; but a moſt delicate
feeling, which ſupplies the
ſight." *P.* 242.

SNAKES.

VI is the name of a beautiful,
riped ſnake, which hurts no-
When one of this kind is killed,
nany of the ſame ſpecies reſort
lace, and remain in the neigh-
d till their dead companion is
l. However incredible this
ance may appear, it is certain
nſtance of it occurred at the
y of *Ambalacatti*, in the pre-
at leaſt thirty perſons. I have
imes been on the point of kill-
of theſe ſnakes; but the Chriſ-
well as Pagans, always re-
me for Heaven's ſake not to do
t would be impoſſible for them
in in their houſes, on account
great number of ſnakes which
aſſemble from all quarters, and
hey would not get rid of for
days. I ſhall leave it to natu-
explain this ſingular pheno-

lapàmba, or *Perimpàmba*, the
n-ſnake, found in the Gauts,
ther of a dark-brown colour;
rty to forty feet in length, and
as a fed ox. It has no teeth;
evours dogs, deer, cows, and
imals, which it ſeizes by twiſt-
lf round their bodies. The
e of this monſtrous animal is
all doubt; for ſome of them
have been ſeen at *Vapur*, *Cagnarapalli*, and other places. Sometimes they are ſwept down from the mountains by the violence of the ſtreams. I myſelf cauſed a ſnake of this kind to be caught, and ſent it as a preſent to M. de l'Ormier. It was fifteen feet in length. If a perſon takes a ſpoonful of the fat of this ſnake, and drinks warm water afterwards, it expels the leproſy. I have in my poſſeſſion a bottle filled with it.

"The *Irutalaſuſzali* is a ſnake with two heads, whatever Charleton and others may ſay to the contrary. In Portugueſe it is called *Cobra de duas cabeças*, and in Latin the *Amphiſbæna*. M. Roſier, the commandant at Collam, ſhowed me two ſnakes of this kind, which he preſerved in a glaſs jar. I ſaw one of them alſo in the mountains of *Maleatur*. It is a palm or a palm and a half in length; has the colour of withered leaves; and does not, like other ſnakes, creep ſtraight forwards, but always rears one of its heads, and makes an arch with its body when it moves. Its bite always occaſions a tumour filled with venom; but the poiſon acts very ſlowly, ſo that it is ſeldom or never too late to apply a remedy *." *P.* 247.

EDUCATION IN MALABAR.

"THE education of youth in India is much ſimpler, and not near ſo expenſive as in Europe. The children aſſemble half naked under the ſhade of a cocoa-nut tree; place themſelves in rows on the ground, and trace out on the ſand, with the fore finger of the right hand, the elements of their alphabet, and then ſmooth it with the left when they wiſh to trace out other characters. The writing-maſter, called *Agian*, or *Elutacien*, who ſtations himſelf oppoſite to his pupils, examines what they have done; points out their faults, and ſhows them how to correct them. At firſt, he attends them ſtanding; but when the young people have acquired ſome readineſs in writing, he places

* The *Amphiſbæna* of the ſyſtem has not two heads, but is of equal thick-
he head and tail; ſo that it appears as if it could advance both ways.
re, however, real two-headed ſnakes; at any rate, ſome of that kind
en ſeen in America. This monſtroſity is perhaps tranſmitted by gene-
as the *monſtra per exceſſum* in the families of *Rubæ* and *Calleja*, whoſe de-
ts have more than five fingers and toes. It can be determined only by
: anatomical and phyſiological examination, whether theſe two-headed
orm a particular genus. *F.*"

himſelf

number, to expel them entirely from the island; but as they belong to different tribes, they never can unite in one general plan; and to this circumstance the planters are indebted for their safety and the peaceable possession of their property. The laws of morality are violated here in the most flagrant manner: the various nations who are intermixed with each other, the state of licentiousness in which the colonists live, and the immodest conduct of the women, which sets all decency and restraint at defiance, might give travellers very just reason for calling the Isle of France *New Cythera*, or the Island of Venus. Besides, it is the seat of knavery and infidelity, with which almost all the French settled here are infected; for they acknowledge themselves, that, as soon as they pass the Cape of Good Hope, they renounce religion altogether, and employ their whole thoughts and attention on the acquirement of riches."—*P.* 439.

LXXVI. *The History and topographical Survey of the County of Kent.* Containing the ancient and present State of it, civil and ecclesiastical; collected from public Records, and other the best Authorities, both manuscript and printed; and illustrated with Maps, and Views of Antiquities, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, &c. By EDWARD HASTED, of Canterbury, Esq. F. R. S and S. A. Volume IV. (and last). Folio. pp. 788. Indexes pp. 46. 3l. 10s. Canterbury, printed by *Simmons and Kirkby*.

LIST OF PLATES.

Engraved by Barlow, Landseer, &c.

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☞ The map of the Hundreds of Worth, Newchurch, St. Martin's Pountney, Aloesbridge, and Langport, to be inſerted in volume III.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PARISHES DESCRIBED IN THIS VOLUME.

BARFRISTON, alias Barſon—Betſhanger—Bewsfield, alias Whitfield—Birchington, in Thanet—Buckland, near Dover—Canterbury, City and County of; All Saints, St. Alphage, St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. Mary Bredin, St. Mary Bredman's, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Margaret's, St. Martin's, St. Mildred's, St. Mary Northgate, St. Paul's, St. Peter's, Holy Croſs Weſtgate—Charlton, near Dover—Chillenden—Chriſt Church, Ville and Precinct of, Canterbury—Coldred—Deal, Town and Pariſh of—Denton—Dover, Town and Port of; St. James's, St. Mary's, the Virgin—Eaſtry—Ewell—Eythorne—Guſton—Ham—Hougham—Knolton—Langdon, Weſt—Langdon, Eaſt—Mongeham, Great—Mongeham, Little—Norborne—Oxney, near Deal—Polton—Ringwold—Ripple—River—Sandwich, Town and Port of; St. Clement's, St. Mary's, St. Peter's—Shebbertſwell—Sholdon—Sutton, near Dover—Thanet, Iſland of; Birchington; Margate, alias St. John's; Minſter; Monkton; St. Laurence's; St. Nicholas's; St. Peter's; Sarre, Ville of; Stonar—Tilmanſtone—Walmer—Walderſhare—Weſt Cliffe—Whitfield, alias Bewsfield—Wood, alias Woodchurch, in Thanet—Woodneſborough—Word.

EXTRACTS.

DEAL—CURIOUS PIECE OF ORDNANCE.

"A VERY extraordinary piece of old ordnance was dragged out of the ſea, in 1775, near the Goodwin Sands, by ſome fiſhermen, who were ſweeping for anchors in the Gull-ſtream, being a part of the road leading into the Downs. From ſome of the ornaments, it may fairly be judged to have been caſt probably about the year 1370, which is not long after the very firſt introduction of theſe formidable inſtruments of war into Europe. It manifeſtly belonged to the crown of Portugal, and was moſt probably loſt and ſunk about the time that John Duke of Lancaſter aſſerted a claim to the Caſtilian dominions, yet it might poſſibly have been preſerved till the time of the Spaniſh Armada, and have been ſunk when that fleet was deſtroyed. It is ſeven feet ten inches long, and though of ſo large a ſize, was manifeſtly uſed as a ſwivel-gun, and was ſo contrived, as to be loaded not at the mouth, but (like a ſcrew-barrel piſtol) at the breach, by putting the powder and ball into the chamber, and then cloſing it up.. From the ſituation, however, of its trunnions and *fulcrum*, it muſt have been extremely difficult to traverſe, and the charging it muſt have been a very tedious operation, full as troubleſome as the piece itſelf is unwieldy*." *P.* 169.

EASTRY—ANCIENT BURYING-GROUND.

"IN March 1792, Mr. Boteler, of this pariſh, diſcovered, on digging a cellar in the garden of a cottage belonging to him, ſituated eaſtward of the highway leading from Eaſtry Croſs to Butſole, *an ancient burying-ground*, uſed as ſuch in the latter time of the Roman empire in Britain, moſt probably by the inhabitants of this pariſh, and the places contiguous to it. He

* "See an account of it by Mr. King, printed in the Archæologia, vol. v. p. 147, where an engraving of it is given."

ſeveral graves to be opened, ound with *the ſkeletons, fibulæ,* knives, *umbones* of ſhields, &c. one a glaſs veſſel. From other ns, which have been dug up in rrlens nearer the croſs, he is nion, that they extended on the ide of the road up to the croſs, ound of which is now pretty covered with houſes; the heaps n or barrows, which formerly ed over them, have long ſince evelled, by the great length of nd the labour of the huſband- the graves were very thick, in parallel to each other, in a di- from eaſt to weſt." *P.* 225.

ISLAND OF THANET.

WEED begins to infeſt this which is not a little alarming to rmers in it, as it is of the moſt kind, and very difficult to be ated. It was produced a few ago among ſome oats, which mported in a veſſel that was ed upon the coaſt here, and waſhed by the tides along the among the ſea weeds, were car- way to different lands at the ſame It is of the claſs *tetradynamia,* oduces its ſeeds in a pod, flow- and ſeeding at the ſame time ghout the autumn. The inha- s call it the *ſtink-weed,* from its mell. It ſeems to be either the *muralis* of Hudſon or a variety t." *P.* 296.

BIRCHINGTON.

HENRY Criſpe, in the year 1650, ppointed ſheriff of this county; n account of his great age and ities, his ſon was ſuffered to exe- his office in his room.

He was commonly called Bonjour , from his having been kept a er in France for ſome time, and learning more French than thoſe , at leaſt he never would uſe any whilſt there. In Auguſt 1657, as forcibly, in the night-time, away and carried from his ſeat of es, by ſeveral perſons, Engliſh- nd others, to Bruges in Flanders, etained there as a priſoner, till m of 3000*l.* ſhould be paid for nſom. A few days after his ar- at Bruges, he ſent to his nephew as, who then lived near Quekes, to come over to him, to aſſiſt him in his great exigencies and extremities. After ſome conſultation together, he diſpatched his nephew to England, to join his endeavours, with thoſe of his ſon Sir Nicholas Criſpe, for his ranſom and enlargement, in which they found great difficulty, as Oliver Cromwell, who was then Protector, ſuſpected the whole to be only a colluſion to procure 3000*l.* for the uſe of King Charles II. then beyond the ſeas; and accordingly an order was made by the Protector in council, that Mr. Criſpe ſhould not be ranſomed; upon which much difficulty aroſe in procuring a licence for it; Sir Nicholas died before it could be effected, and then the whole care of it devolved on Mr. Thomas Criſpe, to obtain the licence and raiſe the money, which finding himſelf not able to do without the ſale of ſome of his uncle's lands, he empowered him and his ſon-in-law, Robert Darell, for that purpoſe, who made every diſpatch in it; but it was eight months before the ranſom could be paid, and Mr. Criſpe releaſed out of priſon; when he returned to England, and died at Quekes, on July 25, 1663.

"The account from which the above was taken, was found among the writings of the eſtate of Stonar, in this iſland, which formerly belonged to Mr. Henry Criſpe, and was mortgaged for part of his ranſom.

"The enterpriſe was contrived and executed by Captain Golding, of Ramſgate, who was a ſanguine royaliſt, and had ſometime taken refuge with King Charles II. in France. The party landed at Gore-end, near Birchington, and took Mr. Criſpe out of his bed, without any reſiſtance; though it appears that he had been for ſome time under apprehenſions of ſuch an attack, and had cauſed loopholes, for the diſcharge of muſkets, to be made in different parts of the houſe, and had afforded a generous hoſpitality to ſuch of his neighbours as would lodge in his houſe, to defend him; but all theſe precautions were at this time of no effect, ſo that they conveyed him, without any diſturbance being made, in his own coach, to the ſea ſide, where he was forced into an open boat, without one of his domeſtics being ſuffered to attend him, although that was earneſtly requeſted as a favour. He was firſt conveyed to Oſtend, and then to Bruges, both which places were then

in the power of Spain, which had been at war with England for more than two years. See Bibl. Topog. Brit. No. 45." *P.* 334.

ISLAND OF THANET—ST. PETER'S—A MONSTROUS FISH.

"NEAR this place, on the 9th of July 1574, a monſtrous fiſh ſhot himſelf on ſhore, on a little ſand, now called Fiſhneſs, where, for want of water, it died next day; before which his roaring was heard above a mile; his length, ſays Kilburne, was twenty-two yards; the nether jaw opening twelve feet; one of his eyes was more than a cart and ſix horſes could draw; a man ſtood upright in the place from whence his eye was taken; the thickneſs from his back to the top of his belly (which lay upwards) was fourteen feet; his tail of the ſame breadth; the diſtance between his eyes was twelve feet; three men ſtood upright in his mouth; ſome of his ribs were fourteen feet long; his tongue was fifteen feet long; his liver was two cart-loads, and a man might creep into his noſtrils *. There were four whales, or monſtrous large fiſh, towed aſhore by the fiſhermen, on this iſland, a few years ago, one of which had been found floating on the ſea, dead, and was brought to Broadſtairs, and meaſured about ſixty feet long, and thirty-eight feet round the middle; its forked tail was fifteen feet wide, its lower jaw nine feet long; it had two rows of teeth, twenty-two in each row, about two inches long; the upper jaw had no teeth, only holes for the lower ones to ſhut in. It had only one noſtril. It had two gills, and the lower jaw ſhut in about three feet from the end of the noſe. It is ſaid this fiſh ſold at Deal for twenty-two guineas." *P.* 364.

CANTERBURY—ARCHBISHOP RALPH OR RODOLPH,

"HAVING ſat in this ſee for the ſpace of eight years and an half, died, worn out with a long ſickneſs, on October 20, 1122, and was buried, according to Eadmer, in the middle of the body of this cathedral, or, according to others, in the ſouth croſs wing. He is ſaid, by William Malmſbury, who was well acquainted with him, to have been a man of eminent piety and learning, of a generous diſpoſition and affable deportment, but too much addicted to jocularity for the dignity of his ſtation, which gained him the name of *Nugax*, or *the Trifler*. Certainly neither his temper or ſtate of health qualified him for ſo venerable and great a truſt, for he was ſatirically jocoſe and ridiculouſly merry upon trifles, playing with men and words; and this moſt dangerous kind of mirth was attended with a peeviſh and moroſe temper, inſomuch that he was always vexed himſelf, or vexing others.

"Beſides this, he ſeems to have added to theſe manners, thoſe of haughtineſs and inſolence; an inſtance of which he ſhowed moſt ſhamefully, at the ſolemn coronation of Adelicia, King Henry's Queen, when in the midſt of his celebration of maſs, perceiving the King preſent with his crown on, he imperiouſly commanded him to pull it off, and could hardly be perſuaded by the nobles not to force it from the King's head, becauſe neither he nor any of his predeceſſors had ſet it thereon. The archbiſhop, inflexible to their entreaties, took the crown off, the King humbly and meekly ſubmitting; and immediately afterwards, all thoſe who ſtood round and had ſeen what had paſſed, petitioning the archbiſhop to relent and place the crown on the King's head again, he condeſcendingly acquieſced in it, and immediately with uplifted hands crowned the King again himſelf." *P.* 693.

TAMARISK, DAMASK ROSE, &c. WHEN IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND.

"ARCHBISHOP Grindal is ſaid when he returned from baniſhment, on the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth, to have firſt tranſlated into this country the *tamariſk*, ſo uſeful in medicine againſt the diſeaſes of the ſpleen.

"It has been obſerved, that the Engliſh have not been ſo grateful as the Romans, to celebrate thoſe who have firſt imported laſting ornaments, as well as uſeful things, to their coun-

* "Kilburne, p. 215. A bone of this fiſh is ſtill preſerved at Little Naſh, in St. John's pariſh, but is greatly impaired in ſize from being expoſed ſo long to the air."

try;

yet we have ſome authors not
ther ſilent in theſe vegetable ac-
ons, from whom we learn, that
inacre firſt brought into this land
rince of flowers the *damaſk roſe:*
ie *perdrigon plum*, with two kinds
were firſt made natives of this
Thomas Lord Cromwell, when
urned from his travels; and the
by a prieſt named Wolf, who
gardener to King Henry VIII.
s reign alſo were firſt propagated
; us *hops* and *artichokes*; and then
cherry-orchards firſt planted here,
Sittingborne, with a more im-
d kind of that fruit, brought
Flanders by one Hayns, another
t king's gardeners. What effect
en's recommendation of *ſhra-*
ad with King Edward VI. I do
ow; but in Queen Elizabeth's
beſides the *tamariſk*, as above
oned, after our opening a trade
Zant, the ſhrub which bears that
ent fruit *the currant*, was firſt
orted hither, as was the *tulip*
in 1578." *P.* 743.

VII. *Sonnini's Travels in Upand Lower Egypt.* (Continued
n p. 371.)

From the Quarto Edition.

RO AND ITS INHABITANTS.

I imagine that Cairo, in Arabic
Maſr, bears any reſemblance to
reat cities of Europe, would be
n an erroneous idea. The houſes
neither the form nor the elegance
s; the ſtreets are paved, very
v, and not built in ſtraight lines;
uares, which are large and irre-
without ornamental edifices, or
rt of monument to determine or
liſh the centre, are, in general,
aſins of water, during the in-
on of the Nile, and fields or
is when the river has retired to
l. Crowds of men, of various
s, hurry about and preſs through
cets, diſputing the way with the
of the Mamalûk, the mule of
wyer, the numerous camels which
the place of carriages, and the
which are the animals moſt com-
uſed for riding.

"This city, which is of a greater length than breadth, covers a ſpace of about three leagues*. It was inhabited by Turks, Mamalûks, Greeks, Syrians, Arabs, Copts, Moors, Jews, and a few Europeans; and its population might be eſtimated at four hundred thouſand ſouls. Inhabitants of a different kind had likewiſe eſtabliſhed their abode in the midſt of this confuſed aſſemblage of various nations. The terraced roofs of the houſes were covered with kites and crows, which lived there in perfect ſecurity, and mingled their ſharp cries and raucous croakings with the tumult of a reſtleſs and noiſy populace. The diſguſting vulture, the *vultur percnopterus*† of naturaliſts, the *al bobas* of the Turks, the *Pharaoh's hen* of the Europeans, augmented this ſingular and diſmal ſociety. Feeding only on reptiles and offal, theſe filthy birds are, fortunately, too daſtardly to attack others of a more intereſting nature. The plaintive and amorous turtle had no greater cauſe to dread the talons of the vulture than the violence of man, but entered the houſes of the inhabitants, giving them, by a diſplay of domeſtic cares and affections, practical, though unprofitable, leſſons of love and tenderneſs.

"The ſplendour and profuſion of luxury was contraſted with the rags and nakedneſs of miſery; the extreme opulence of the rulers with the frightful poverty of the moſt numerous claſs. The riches that commerce beſtowed on the intermediate order of people were either buried, or carefully concealed; thoſe who had acquired wealth durſt not enjoy it, but in a clandeſtine manner, from the apprehenſion of exciting the unreſtrained covetouſneſs of power, and of expoſing themſelves to the extortions which are ſanctioned by a barbarous government, under the name of *avanies*, and which, in ſpite of the moſt myſterious precautions, they could not always contrive to avoid.

"However brilliant might be the exterior appearance of thoſe in power, they were not the leſs ignorant and ſavage; the garb of luxury was no leſs the cloak of the moſt complete barbariſm; and if this appeared ſtill more hideous and ferocious in a populace very prone to miſchief, it was only becauſe it was here expoſed to full

* The author, probably, means three leagues in circumference."
† The Egyptian aquiline vulture."

view, and that the eye was not dazzled by the deluſive luſtre of magnificence. At Cairo a few arts were exerciſed by foreigners; mechanical trades were far from having attained any degree of perfection; and the ſciences were there altogether unknown. The two extremes are in many points very nearly connected. The Bey and the meaneſt individual are equally fanatical, ſuperſtitious, and illiterate. To be able to read and write were reckoned great accompliſhments, and, with arithmetic, were confined to merchants and men of buſineſs. On the other hand, the Mahometan prieſts, buried in the gloomy labyrinth of ſcholaſtic theology, were endeavouring to underſtand and comment upon the reveries of the Koran. The cultivation of the ſciences in the capital of Egypt did not extend beyond theſe limits; and any attempt to enlarge them would have been not only a fruitleſs, but a dangerous enterprife. To poſſeſs a greater ſhare of information would have been a crime. Knowledge would have been ſtifled in the bud, never again to ſhoot forth, had not the French undertaken to releaſe it from its confinement, and to favour its expanſion; for, according to the philoſophic reflection of Volney, when knowledge tends to nothing, no exertion is made to acquire it, and the mind remains in a ſtate of barbarous ignorance.

"No where, in fact, could the people be more barbarous than at Cairo. Foreigners, perſecuted, and even perſonally ill treated, under the moſt frivolous pretences, lived there in perpetual fear. The French had eſtabliſhed ſeveral mercantile houſes, and occupied a ſmall enclofed quarter, which was ſhut up by a large gate, guarded by a few janizaries. I ſhall obſerve by the way, that the whole city of Cairo was divided in like manner into ſeparate quarters. The Europeans denominated theſe diviſions or enclofures *countries*, and that in which the French were confined, and where they were more than once beſieged, was called the *country of the Franks*. Here our countrymen, remote from all aſſiſtance, and every mean of protection, paſſed their days in a ſtate of continual inquietude. The temporary ſatisfaction reſulting from the ſucceſs of their commercial ſpeculations, was ſuddenly checked by the invariable proſpect of an approaching *avanie*; and the ſums or preſents with which they were compelled to purchaſe an inſecure tranquillity, owing to the almoſt daily changes among the officers of the government, greatly diminiſhed the profits, which, although immenſe on certain occaſions, ultimately became very inconſiderable, being frequently reduced by a ruinous multiplicity of incidental circumſtances. Confined to their *country*, theſe merchants, continually a prey to anxiety, and too often not without reaſon, a ſtriking example of what the love of gain can produce, were obliged to wear the oriental habit. Woe to the European who ventured to appear in the ſtreets in the dreſs of his own country! He would ſoon have fallen a victim to his imprudence, and would infallibly have been knocked down or murdered.

"It was not enough for them to be clothed in the long garments of the Eaſt, it was alſo neceſſary that ſome part of their dreſs ſhould be a diſtinguiſhing mark, or, to ſpeak more correctly, the badge of contempt and proſcription. The head-dreſs of the Europeans was a *talpack*, a ſort of high hairy cap, peculiarly aſſigned to the *Franks*. For ſome time paſt the more enterpriſing Engliſh had introduced among them the *feſſe*, or head-dreſs of the Druſes, conſiſting of a large piece of ſtriped ſilk of different colours, decorated with fringe, which is rolled round the head in the form of a turban. The French, however, had not dared to adopt this innovation, which, by giving them a nearer reſemblance to the other people of the Eaſt, would have rendered leſs conſpicuous the mark of infamy with which the moſt ſavage tyranny had debaſed them, and by which they were expoſed to inevitable inſults. Another indiſpenſable precaution was, not to wear garments of green, or to have that colour in any part of their dreſs. This would have been a criminal profanation, the puniſhment of which would have been both prompt and terrible. Green, which was the favourite colour of Mahomet, is ſtill reſerved excluſively for his numerous deſcendants, and for thoſe who, by frequent pilgrimages to the tomb of the Prophet, have deſerved to be ranked among his choſen diſciples.

"In the few excurſions which our merchants made out of their *country*, mounted upon aſſes, fear was ever at their

their back. They were under the neceſſity of paying particular attention to perſons who were either before or behind them. If a Mamalûk, a prieſt, or a man in office, appeared, they made way, diſmounted, placed their right hand upon their breaſt, as a mark of reſpect, and durſt not proceed on their way till the exacting and haughty Muſſulman had paſſed on, and then only to repeat, in a few moments, the ſame irkſome ceremony. When from abſence of mind they chanced to neglect theſe abject duties of ſlavery, a very inhuman method was employed to bring the performance of them to their recollection. A claſs of domeſtics, called *cavaaſs*, armed with great ſticks, ſix feet in length, and clad in a long black robe, with the ſleeves tucked up under the arm-pits, by means of a cord croſſing on the back, attended on foot the men in power, and with heavy blows reminded the Franks of their inattention. Of two French merchants with whom I was acquainted at Cairo, the one had his leg and the other his neck broken, in conſequence of an omiſſion of this tyrannical *étiquette*.

"Such being the alarms and agonizing fears which almoſt inceſſantly ſucceeded each other, an idea may be formed of the diſagreeable and dangerous ſituation of Europeans reſident at Cairo, as well as of the baneful and ſhocking character of the government. To a foreigner it was, in reality, the abode of deſolation, dread, and danger; whence Haſſelquitz, with equal truth and ſhrewdneſs, obſerved, that whatever crime a man might have committed, a temporary reſidence at Cairo would be a ſufficient expiation *."" *P.* 419.

From the Octavo Edition.

LADIES TAKING AN AIRING.

"I ONCE happened to meet the whole *baram* of a Bey taking an airing in the environs of Cairo. An equivocal figure, an eunuch with a mean and ferocious countenance, preceded the ladies on a fine horſe, covered with gold, ſilver, and embroidery. The ladies were mounted on aſſes of the higheſt price. The bridles of theſe animals glittered with ſilver and gold, and a magnificent piece of tapeſtry covering the ſaddle and crupper, reached down to the ground. It is to be preſumed that the ladies were not deficient in charms; but they were maſked with thick veils, and bundled up, as it were, in pieces of ſtuffs, which did not allow either the face or even figure to be ſeen, and exhibited nothing but a ſhapeleſs maſs. Such meetings had nothing in them very pleaſant to an European: he was not only obliged to alight in token of reſpect, but he muſt alſo take care to avoid, I will not ſay looking the ladies in the face, for this was inviſible, but even looking at them; the moſt he could do being to eye them aſkance as they paſſed. If he ventured beyond this, it would have afforded a pretence for an *avanie*, or been attended with conſequences ſtill worſe." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 308.

CURIOUS MANNER OF SETTING FRACTURED LIMBS.

"THE ſecond in command at Miniet having heard it ſaid that I was, or that I ought to be a phyſician, deſired me to be called in. He had broken his leg three days before. A Copht had ſet it again, but he had treated his patient in a truly curious manner. He was laid on the earth, without either mattraſs, mat, or carpet, but on a bed of ſand. His thigh and leg were ſtretched out and faſtened between ſtakes driven into the earth, which ſupported likewiſe a brick wall, erected on each ſide, ſo that the piece of maſon-work contained the fractured limb, till the curé was perfectly completed. In order to haſten the knitting of the bone, the ſurgeon had compoſed a kind of platter, with earth, oil, and the white of an egg; and this he ſpread over the limb every day." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 39.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC IN EGYPT.

"THE ſcience of phyſic, in theſe countries, is practiſed in quite a different manner from that in uſe amongſt us; and a medical profeſſor, the moſt approved by the moſt celebrated of the faculty, would paſs here for a blockhead: he would even find himſelf very much

* "Lettre à Linnæus, datée du Caire, le 7 Septembre 1750, et inſerée dans la traduction du Voyage au Levant d'Haſſelquitz, part ii. p. 154."

much embarraſſed. In truth, what could he ſay to a patient who would only preſent him his pulſe to feel, who would not reply to any one of his queſtions, and who would refuſe to point out what part of his body he felt out of order? If the ſkilful phyſician ſhould appear to heſitate, upon the mere hearing of the artery, rejecting the nature of a diſeaſe; if he found allow himſelf to interrogate the ſick man; if he attempted to enter into fine and long reaſonings, ſometimes as obſcure to him who liſtened, as to him who utters them, there is no room to doubt he would be rejected as a man deficient in knowledge, unworthy of confidence, or of the name of a phyſician. What would become of him, if, ſkilful in the principles and in the practice of his art, he were to preſcribe ſome of thoſe remedies to ſuch crowd in Europe, and which are not taken in by the mouth? He would be attacked in the moſt violent manner, and he might eſteem himſelf happy, if, in his endeavours to eſcape, he came off with his life. The Egyptians, as well as the Turks, hold remedies of this ſort in abomination, and a propoſal to make uſe of them is, in their eyes, an inſult of the moſt ſerious kind. I never can forget the adventure which befel a French ſurgeon, belonging to a veſſel which anchored in one of the ports of Caramania. The Turkiſh Aga, commander in that place, called him in. He ſuffered, he told him, a very ſevere pain in his head. The ſurgeon was inconſiderate enough to preſcribe for him that which a phyſician in this country muſt not preſume to mention. On a ſudden the Muſſulman was ſeized, that in order to cure a complaint in the head, an application was to be made to a part diametrically oppoſite; he drew out his ſabre, aroſe from his divan, loaded the Frenchman with imprecations, and would have ſtruck him with his ſcymitar, if he had not found means to evade the blow." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 56.

"If the phyſician has the misfortune to be called in by a man in power, that which would be in our country a ſource of rejoicing, of importance, and of riches, becomes there a ſource of perpetual terror and danger. He ſhould diligently endeavour to ſhun an honour ſo perilous; but if he cannot eſcape it, he muſt either cure his too much exacting patient, or lay his account with dying himſelf. A moſt cruel alternative undoubtedly, but which renders the trade of quackery very rare here, and ſo common in other countries, where they are allowed to kill with the moſt perfect reſignation. Does a remedy given to one of theſe fame powerful men prove trouble-ſome to him; the phyſician is ordered in: he is obliged to remain during the operation of the medicine; he is informed that he muſt anſwer with his head for any unpleaſant termination. In the moments of pain, looks of fury are darted at him, and the wretched phyſician, more diſordered than the ſick man himſelf, awaits, in mortal agonies, the iſſue of the operation of a medicine, which his conjectural ſkill could not permit him to aſſert would be ſucceſsful in its effects." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 59.

"The Kiaſchef one day ſent and requeſted me to come to his houſe: he was in his hall of ſtate. Twenty other officers of the Mamelucs were ranged on each ſide of him, on the floor of his divan, and all of them, or I deceived myſelf, appeared to enjoy perfect health. When I was introduced, the Kiaſchef announced that I was the phyſician of Mourat Bey and of Iſmain-Abou-Ali; that it was neceſſary to make trial of the whole extent of my knowledge, and that, moreover, they might ſpeak with perfect freedom before me, for I did not underſtand Arabic. He began by declaring, that being in the habit of loſing ſome blood once every year, he had for the firſt time neglected that precaution, and that he was diſordered in conſequence of it. His next neighbour ſaid, that a ſudden cold had ſeized him, from having paſſed the night in a boat, and that it occaſioned him great pain. Another was choked with bile. They all explained, in a high tone of voice, and in their own way, the real or imaginary cauſe of their diſeaſes, that each of them might be in a condition to judge if my ſcience could enable me to diſcover, or rather to divine them.

"The Kiaſchef made me approach him, and held out his wriſt to me: he waited till I pronounced my opinion, with the impatience of curioſity. I gave myſelf the air of meditating upon it for ſome portion of time before I pronounced the oracle; I then informed the Kiaſchef, by the interpreter, that it was neceſſary he ſhould be bled.

I aſſured

ed his neighbour that his dread-
ins were the conſequence of a
hich he had caught ſome little
ɔefore. I adviſed the third to
l of the bile which choked him.
t, when I had made the tour of
rcle and of wriſts, each one re-
what he conceived to be the moſt
ıcing proof of my incomparable
The admiration which it excited
nanimous. Every fiſt ſhut, and
clenched, by a little perpendi-
motion put forward from the
the ſign of applauſe among the
, teſtified the general approba-
and elogiums, ſhort among peo-
ugal of their words, but very
live, were repeated by turns. A
s ſo brilliant had greatly en-
l my medical reputation, and
the fame of my wonderful
edge all over Sioux and its en-
." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 611
To be concluded in our next.)

VIII. *Travels through the United
tes of North America, the Country
the Iroquois, and Upper Canada,*
he Years 1795, 1796, and 1797;
han authentic Account of Lower
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EXTRACTS.

NORFOLK.

"AT the cloſe of the year eighty-
three there were not yet twelve houſes
rebuilt in Norfolk: at preſent the
number is between ſeven and eight
hundred. It is one of the ugliеſt, moſt
irregular, and moſt filthy towns that
can any where be found. The houſes
are low and unſightly, almoſt all con-
ſtructed of wood, and erected without
any

any attention to make them in a line with each other; not twenty of them are built of brick. The ſtreets are unpaved: the town is ſurrounded by ſwamps: the naſtineſs and ſtench which prevail in it are exceſſive, and add to the natural inſalubrity of the ſituation, and of the climate, which is extremely hot. The magiſtrates, it is ſaid, have ſometimes attempted to introduce into the place a greater degree of order, and eſpecially of cleanlineſs: but theſe regulations have not been attended to; and nobody is any longer willing to act as magiſtrate.

"From theſe concurrent ſources of unhealthineſs it reſults that diſeaſes are habitual at Norfolk in ſummer and autumn, and that malignant epidemics are there frequent. Laſt year the yellow fever is ſaid to have carried off there five hundred perſons, from a population of four thouſand. Three hundred died at the time the diſtemper prevailed; the others fell victims to its conſequences. The inhabitants of Norfolk, even thoſe among them who are the moſt opulent, fancy that the uſe of wine and ſtrong liquors furniſhes them with a preſervative againſt the inſalubrity of the climate; and they make liberal uſe of the remedy. Previous to the war, the town is ſaid to have contained eight thouſand inhabitants.

"Norfolk carries on a conſiderable trade with Europe, the Antilles, and the northern ſtates. Her exports are wheat, flour, Indian corn, timber of every kind, particularly planks, ſtaves, and ſhingles, ſalt-meat and fiſh, iron, lead, flax-ſeed, tobacco, tar, turpentine, hemp. All theſe articles are the produce of Virginia, or of North Carolina, which latter ſtate, having no ſea-ports, or none that are good, makes her exportations principally through thoſe of Virginia.

"Norfolk is the only port for the ſouthern part of this extenſive ſtate: for, as no veſſels above the burden of a hundred or a hundred and twenty tons can go up to Peterſburg or Richmond, the produce of the back country which is brought to thoſe places by land, is for the moſt part ſent down in lighters to Norfolk, whence it is exported. Thus, this port almoſt ſingly carries on all the commerce of that part of Virginia which lies ſouth of the Rappahannoc, and of North Carolina, far beyond the Roanoke.

"They are at preſent forming a canal, which, paſſing through the Diſmal Swamp, is to unite the waters of the ſouth branch of Elizabeth River, or rather of Dup Creek, which falls into it, with Albemarle Sound, by the river Paſkotank, and which will thus conſiderably ſhorten and facilitate the communication between North Carolina and Norfolk. This canal, to which the two legiſlatures of North Carolina and Virginia have ſeverally given their ſanction, is carried on by ſubſcription: it is three years ſince it was begun; and in three years more it is expected to be finiſhed. It is to be twenty-eight miles in length, and to run through a ſoil which is ſaid to be very favourable for the purpoſe, and eaſily worked. Five miles are already dug on the Virginia ſide, which I examined with ſome care, and thought very well executed: the ſame length is alſo dug on the ſide of North Carolina. The Diſmal Swamp has leſs ſolidity than any other which I have ever yet ſeen: but the earth, which is dug for the paſſage of the canal, hardens in the air, and makes an excellent dike.

"What muſt appear very ſurpriſing, is, that, for this canal, which already ſeems in ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs, no levels have been taken. It is not yet known what number of locks may be neceſſary, and even whether any will be requiſite: conſequently it is impoſſible to aſcertain what may be the expenſe of completing it, or even whether the ſucceſs of the undertaking can be depended on. It is thus almoſt all the public works are carried on in America, where there is a total want of men of talents in the arts, and where ſo many able men, who are perhaps at this moment unemployed in Europe, might to a certainty make their fortunes at the ſame time that they were rendering eſſential ſervice to the country."—*P.* 6.

GAMING—INOCULATION.

"GAMING is the ruling paſſion of the Virginians: at pharo, dice, billiards, at every imaginable game of hazard, they loſe conſiderable ſums. Gaming-tables are publicly kept in almoſt every town, and particularly at Richmond. Yet a law of the ſtate, enacted no longer ago than in December 1792, expreſsly prohibits all games of hazard, all wagers at horſe-races or cock-

ghts, of which the Virginians are
ately fond—forbids the loſing of
than twenty dollars at cards
four and twenty hours—places
holders of banks on the footing
abonds—orders the juſtices of
ce, on the ſlighteſt information,
er the places where they are
to break the tables, ſeize the
, &c. &c. Nevertheleſs, to the
hour, the greater number of
who enacted that law—of the
legiſlators, the juſtices of the
and the other magiſtrates—are
as in their attendance at thoſe
gambling. The bank-holders
ry where received and acknow-
as 'gentlemen;' and their pro-
is envied, as being a very lucra-
e. The part of this law which
to be the moſt punctually exe-
is that which cancels the debts
ted at the gaming-table, and
ts the payment of them.

is not uncommon to witneſs
of bloodſhed at theſe gaming-

Since my arrival here, a
man, of a family of conſequence
inia, fancying, in his impatient
a billiard-party, that he had
to be diſſatisfied with the beha-
of a marker whom he thought
it in due reſpect to him,—after
ging a volley of abuſe on the
ho with much difficulty bore it
ſt him through the body with a
cutlaſs, which he wore by his
The marker did not die in con-
ce of the wound: but, even if
, the young man would have
eſcaped proſecution. The lat-
quitted the town for a few days,
ſhortly reappear, and reſume
l purſuits, as if he had been
only on account of ill health;
gh nobody denies the commiſ-
that public act, or attempts to
it.

he law againſt inoculation is
igidly enforced. It prohibits
perſon from having himſelf or
his family inoculated without
ion obtained from all the juſtices
county, who, on his petition,
aſſemble, and inquire into the
s of his requeſt, its neceſſity, its
ty. If they acquieſce, their
ion, which is to be given in
, is ſtill of no avail: that of all
ghbours for two miles round is
er required; and the refuſal of
one prevents the inoculation.

Any phyſician who ſhould preſume to inoculate without theſe precautions, would be puniſhed by a fine of ten thouſand dollars. Whoever is accidentally attacked with the ſmall-pox is carried to a lonely houſe in the middle of the woods, and there he receives medical aſſiſtance. If the village, the town, the diſtrict, to which he belongs, catch the infection, theſe places are cut off from all communication with the reſt of the country, and are permitted to have recourſe to inoculation: otherwiſe it is never allowed; for it is eaſy to perceive that the faculty of obtaining permiſſion for the purpoſe by the unanimous vote of the magiſtrates of the county and the general conſent of the neighbours, in a country where prejudices receive ſuch additional ſtrength from the law, is a mere illuſion.

"People are often heard to murmur againſt this abſurd law; yet it is punctually obeyed: and nobody can allege as a pretext for this prejudice, that the Virginians are afraid of 'tempting 'God,' as was the cant of our prieſts in France, who, in this inſtance as in many others, have done all the miſchief in their power. Thoſe who are aſked a reaſon for ſuch a regulation adduce the fear of propagating a dangerous diſeaſe, with which they aſſert that Virginia has never been otherwiſe than partially and accidentally infected. They repeat the arguments which in Europe had long proved the extenſion of that admirable diſcovery. They ſay that the practice of inoculation, by rendering the diſeaſe more common, increaſes the number of its victims far beyond what nature intended; that inoculation is itſelf full of dangers: that the attendant expenſes, which are conſiderable, do not lie within the ability of the poor (for, in Virginia, as elſewhere, ſome *popular* reaſon muſt be given), &c. &c. &c. One is aſtoniſhed to hear from the mouths of enlightened men theſe arguments, which the old women of Europe have long ſince ceaſed to repeat. Inoculation does not ſuffer a greater decreaſe in Pennſylvania or the other American ſtates where inoculation is permitted, than in Virginia, where it is prohibited: on the contrary, it daily increaſes. This entire iſolation of the place where the ſmall-pox breaks out, ſuch as the laws of Virginia preſcribe, cannot be carried into effect with all the condi-

tions neceſſary to render it ſalutary. May not the infection be conveyed by the phyſicians, whom the law does not ſubject to quarantine? And might not the neceſſary expenſes of inoculation, which are known to be ſo moderate, be confined by the provident attention of government, to a ſum which no family ſhould feel burdenſome? To all theſe palpable truths no ſolid anſwer is given: yet the advocates of inoculation are far from having any hope of being able to effect an alteration in the law." *P.* 39.

KATSKILL—A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

"THERE has occurred this year, on a part of his (Mr. Bogardus's) eſtate, a pretty remarkable phenomenon. All this tract of country is a ſucceſſion of little hills, or rather ſmall elevations, detached from each other, and only connected a little at the baſes. One of thoſe hills, the neareſt to Katſkill-creek, and elevated about a hundred feet above the level of the creek, ſuddenly ſuffered a ſinking of more than one half of its declivity. It might have meaſured about a hundred and fifty feet from its ſummit to the extremity of its baſe, following the line of inclination. A breadth of about eighty fathoms fell in, beginning at about three or four fathoms from the top. The ſunken part gave way all on a ſudden, and fell ſo perpendicularly, that a flock of ſheep, feeding on the ſpot, went down with it without being overturned. The trunks of trees that remained on it in a half-rotten ſtate were neither unrooted nor even inclined from their former direction, and now ſtand at the bottom of this chaſm of above four acres in extent, in the ſame perpendicular poſition, and on the ſame ſoil. However, as there was not ſufficient ſpace for all this body of earth which before had lain in a ſlope, to place itſelf horizontally between the two parts of the hill that have not quitted their ſtation, ſome parts are cracked, and, as it were, furrowed. But a more ſtriking circumſtance is, that the lower part of the hill, which has preſerved its former ſhape, has been puſhed and thrown forward by the ſinking part making itſelf room—that its baſe has advanced five or ſix fathoms beyond a ſmall rivulet, which before flowed at the diſtance of above ten fathoms from it—and that it has even entirely ſtopped the courſe of its ſtream. The greateſt elevation of the chaſm is about fifty or ſixty feet: in its ſides it has diſcovered a blue earth, exhibiting all the characteriſtics of marl, and which, from the different experiments that Mr. Bogardus has made with it in ſeveral parts of his eſtate, ſeems to poſſeſs all its virtues. In ſome of the ſtrata of this marl is found ſulphat of lime in minute cryſtals.

"It is not known what may have been the cauſe of this event, which the people here attribute to the operation of water, without well knowing why; for the inhabitants of Katſkill are neither deep read, nor verſed in natural philoſophy, nor addicted to obſervation. This ſinking took place on the firſt of June of the preſent year, unattended by any noiſe, at leaſt by any that was ſufficiently loud to be heard either at Mr. Bogardus's houſe, which is but three hundred fathoms diſtant from the ſpot, or in the town, which is ſeparated from it only by the narrow ſtream of the creek." *P.* 227.

CONFLAGRATION IN THE WOODS.

"FROM our windows we diſcover, though above ſeven miles diſtant, the light of a conflagration in the woods, which has already laſted eight days. Such accidents are very frequent in the clearing of lands by the aid of fire. The ſlighteſt inattention ſuffers the blaze to ſpread beyond the intended bounds: in which caſe it is impoſſible to extinguiſh it, eſpecially at this time, when the drought and the falling of the leaves furniſh it with the means of rapidly extending its ravages. It alſo frequently happens that conflagrations are cauſed in the woods by the hunters, who, for the purpoſe of more certainly killing the deer, ſurround with fire the places where they ſuppoſe them to be. Some of theſe lines of fire are ſeveral miles in circumference: their breadth is inconſiderable; for, however narrow they may be, the deer never croſs them. The hunters generally adopt the neceſſary precautions to prevent the flame from communicating; but ſometimes thoſe precautions are neglected; ſometimes alſo, although they have been obſerved, a ſudden wind ſpreads the fire, which often

conſumes the entire encloſure, even great tracts beyond its s, involving in the conflagration ſettlements and houſes it meets way, and thus reducing many es to ruin." *P.* 231.

IX. *Human Longevity:* record- the Name, Age, Place of Re- nce, and Year of the De-eaſe 1712 Perſons, who attained a ıtury and upwards, from A.D. to 1799, compriſing a Period 1733 Years; with Anecdotes of moſt remarkable. By JAMES ſTON. 8vo. pp. 292. 6s. ith an Index.) *Eaſton*, Saliſ- y; *White*, London.

50.—MR. HASTINGS—100.

was ſon, brother, and uncle to the Earl of Huntingdon, and original character. In the year e reſided at Woodlands, in the of Dorſet. The manſion-houſe n the middle of the park, ſur- d with deer, fiſh-ponds, and of hares and rabbits. Mr. H. l ſorts of hounds for buck, fox, hare, and badger; long and winged hawks. The great hall led with all kinds of dogs and great plenty; game-keepers' nters' poles; with a vaſt num- f hawks, perchers, terriers, , ſpaniels, and marrow-bones. alls of the houſe were covered he ſkins of foxes and polecats. eat parlour windows were filled oſs-bows, ſtone-bows, and ar- His old green hats were full of nts' eggs, and litters of young Tables, dice, cards, and books ot wanting. The pulpit in the was well ſtored with gammons on, roaſt beef, and veniſon- and large apple-pies. His in which was plenty of excel- ong beer, was always open to hbours. He dived into the ſe- a great majority of the maids, and widows in his neighbour- His pulpit door was always which made him much careſſed. very temperate at meals, when drank one pint of ſmall beer with roſemary, and one or two of wine with ſyrup of gilli- . His dreſs was always green cloth, with a green hat. He ate oyſters twice a day throughout the year; and rode to the death of a ſtag when near ninety years of age." *P.* 8.

1752.—DANIEL BULL M'CARTHY—111,

"OF the county of Kerry, in Ireland. At the age of eighty-four he married a fifth wife, aged fourteen, and had by her twenty children, one every year. He was always very healthy, and never obſerved to ſpit: no cold affected him; he could not bear the warmth of a ſhirt at night, but put it under his pillow. For the laſt ſeventy years, when in company, he drank plentifully of rum and brandy, which he called *naked truth*; and if, in compliance with ſolicitations, he drank claret or punch, he always drank an equal glaſs of rum or brandy, which he called a *wedge*." *P.* 36.

1781.—MARY SPEED—103,

"OF Worſal, near Yarm; a poor labouring woman. In the early part of her life ſhe was left a widow, with ſeveral children, for whoſe ſupport ſhe worked as a bricklayer's labourer, or at ſome other laborious employment, till the laſt twenty years, when ſhe employed herſelf in ſpinning, till the time of her death, which happened without any previous illneſs." *P.* 173.

1785.—ANNE SIMMS—113,

"OF Studley-green, Wilts. Till within a few months of her death, ſhe was able to walk to and from the ſeat of the Marquis of Lanſdown, near three miles from Studley. She had been, and continued till upwards of one hundred years of age, the moſt noted poacher in that part of the country; and frequently boaſted of ſelling to gentlemen, the fiſh taken out of their own ponds. Her coffin and ſhroud ſhe had purchaſed, and kept in her apartment more than twenty years." *P.* 200.

1788.—WILLIAM RIDDELL—116,

"OF Selkirk, in Scotland. This man, who, in the early part of his life, was a conſiderable ſmuggler, and remarkable for his love of brandy, which he drank in very large quantities, was

always ſo fond of good ale, that he never drank a draught of pure water. He was not a drunkard, but had frequent paroxyſms of drinking, which continued ſeveral ſucceſſive days. After his ninetieth year, he at one time drank for a fortnight together, with only a few intervals of ſleep in his chair. He was three times married: when he married his third wife, he was ninety-five years of age. He retained his memory, and other faculties, to his death. For the laſt two years of his life, his chief ſubſiſtence was a little bread infuſed in ſpirits and ale." *P.* 218.

1788.—MARY WILKINSON—109,

"OF Romald-kirk, a village in the north of Yorkſhire. She was a native of Lunedale, but when arrived at years of maturity, ſhe changed her reſidence for the firſt mentioned place. When ſhe was young, and in perfect health, ſhe walked ſeveral times to London; ſometimes in four days, though the diſtance is two hundred and ninety miles. At the advanced age of ninety, ſhe was deſirous of ſeeing the metropolis again; and buckling a keg of gin and a quantity of proviſions on her back, to ſupport her to the end of her long journey, ſhe left Romald-kirk, and reached London in five days and three hours! An inſtance of vigorous age, not to be equalled by the boaſting pedeſtrians of the preſent day. She lived to ſee four kings reign; and is interred in a ſtately tomb, erected at the expenſe of the inhabitants of Romald kirk, who eſteemed and reverenced her." *P.* 221.

1790.—JOHN PLOVER—108,

"OF Witnall, near Coventry, was uſually known by the name of *Old Blue-ſkin*. He lived a ſervant in the Beauwater family near fifty years, and afterwards built himſelf a cottage at Witnall, near the turnpike road, where he lived to ſee the trees he planted round it, become large timber. He had ſeveral of his teeth when he died, and retained his memory to the laſt. He obtained the name of *Blue-ſkin*, from having frequently, when a young man, been beaten black and blue: for being a hardy fellow, and having a good deal of ſpirit, his body was ſeldom without bearing the marks of his adverſaries' blows, as he had himſelf acknowledged. He received relief from the pariſh; but his life was rendered as comfortable as poſſible, by the kind attention of Lord Craven, and ſome other friends, who ſupplied him with every thing he wiſhed for. He was handſomely buried at Coventry, at the expenſe of Edward Inge, Eſq. of the Charter-houſe, near that city." *P.* 232.

1791.—JONATHAN HARTOP—138,

"OF the village of Aldborough, near Borough-bridge, Yorkſhire. His father and mother died of the plague, in their houſe in the Minories, in 1666; and he perfectly well remembered the great fire of London. He was ſhort in ſtature; had been married five times; and left ſeven children, twenty-ſix grand-children, ſeventy-four great grand-children, and one hundred and forty great great grand-children. He could read to the laſt without ſpectacles, and play at cribbage with the moſt perfect recollection. On Chriſtmas day 1789, he walked nine miles, to dine with one of his great grand-children. He remembered King Charles II. and once travelled from London to York with the facetious Killegrew. He ate but little, and his only beverage was milk. He enjoyed an uninterrupted flow of ſpirits. The third wife of this very extraordinary old man, was an illegitimate daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who gave with her a portion, amounting to about five hundred pounds. He poſſeſſed a fine portrait of the uſurper, by Cooper, for which a Mr. Hollis offered him three hundred pounds, but was refuſed. Mr. Hartop lent the great Milton fifty pounds, ſoon after the reſtoration, which the bard returned him with honour, though not without much difficulty, as his circumſtances were very low. Mr. Hartop would have declined receiving it, but the pride of the poet was equal to his genius, and he ſent the money with an angry letter, which was found among the curious poſſeſſions of that venerable old man." *P.* 242.

1791.—JOHN MINNIKEN—112,

"OF Maryport, Cumberland. Towards the latter part of his long life, he became rather feeble. He however retained his ſight and memory to the laſt; though his hearing became very defective. He often related the following

following curious anecdote of himſelf, at which he ſeldom failed to laugh heartily, as well as his friends: About thirty years preceding his death, he ſold his head of hair to a perſon in a neighbouring town, for a penny-loaf per day, during the remainder of his life: the hair was cut off, and a note given for the performance of the covenant on the part of the purchaſer, who failed ſoon after. It is further worthy of remark, that more than twenty wigs were made of the hair of this ſingular perſonage, and that he poſſeſſed, but a ſhort time before his death, ſuch an abundance, as few people can boaſt of, even in the vigour of youth." *P.* 255.

LXXX. *Walpoliana.* 2 vols. ſmall 8vo. pp. 320. 9s. (With an Index). *Phillips.*

A Vignette Portrait of Mr. Walpole, and Specimens of the Hand-writing of Mr. Gray and Mr. Walpole; and a biographical Sketch, in fugitive Crayons, of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford.

EXTRACT FROM THE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

"HORACE Walpole was born in the year 1717; the month and day may be traced in ſome one of the Peerages, by any idle perſon who has got ſuch books. A ſingular alliance joined his father, a decided whig, with the daughter of John Shorter, Eſq. the ſon of Sir John Shorter, arbitrarily appointed mayor of London by the ſpecial favour of James II. Horace was the third, and youngeſt ſon of this marriage. On the death of this his firſt wife, Sir Robert Walpole married Maria Skerret, who bore only a daughter, Lady Maria.

"Eton ſchool imparted the firſt literary tinge to the mind of Horace Walpole, who here formed his acquaintance with Gray the poet, a name ever to be eminent, while genius and literature are revered by mankind. About the year 1734, both proceeded to complete their education at Cambridge. Mr. Walpole was of King's College; and his verſes in memory of Henry VI. the founder, dated Feb. 1738, may be regarded as his firſt production, and no unfavourable omen of his future abilities.

"In the ſummer of that year, Mr. Walpole, now arrived at majority, was appointed inſpector-general of the exports and imports; a place which he ſoon after exchanged for the ſinecure office of uſher of the Exchequer, worth three thouſand pounds a year. Other poſts ſoon followed, to the further annual amount of ſeventeen hundred pounds, his father being ſtill in the plenitude of his power.

"Not inclining to enter ſo early into political buſtle and parliamentary life, he prevailed on his father to permit him to travel abroad for a few years. Mr. Gray was induced to accompany him. They left England in March 1739, and proceeded to France and Italy. Upon their return in May 1741, a diſpute aroſe at Reggio, on their route from Florence to Venice. Mr. Walpole liberally aſſumed the blame: but Mr. Gray was certainly not the moſt pleaſant of companions; and his peculiarities, though thoſe of a man of great genius and erudition, were haughty and impatient, and intolerant of the peculiarities of others. The conſcious independence, the inborn pride of talents, are moſt unfortunate to their poſſeſſors; while torpid, pliant, and even-tempered dulneſs ſhakes its head at the folly of wiſdom. Except a man abandon ſociety, no talents can render him independent of its forms; and Mr. Walpole was, in every point of view, entitled to great deference from Mr. Gray, whoſe temper was more inclined to expect compliance, than to pay it. If at the ſame time we reflect that Mr. Gray had then no wreath of fame, we muſt leave his future reputation out of the eſtimate. In any other ſimilar caſe we ſhould have ſaid, 'Here is a man travelling in the 'higheſt ſtyle, at the expenſe of another, 'whoſe ſplendour he ſhares; introduced 'by him to courts and princes; in ſhort, 'ſo much elevated, that his head be'comes giddy, ſo that he quarrels for 'ſome trifle with his liberal benefactor; 'and, by the ill temper of an hour, forfeits his favour for life, and ruins all 'his own reaſonable expectations.' There can indeed be no doubt, that had it not been for this idle indulgence of his own haughty temper, Mr. Gray would, immediately on his return, have received, as uſual, a penſion or office from Sir Robert Walpole: and it is probable that ſome peeviſh expreſſion of contempt of any ſuch remuneration, placed

placed an inſuperable bar betwixt him and his friend's intentions." *Vol.* i. *p.* xiv.

"In 1747 he purchaſed a ſmall tenement at Strawberry-hill, near Twickenham, which he afterwards altered and enlarged in the Gothic taſte of building; and crowded the apartments with ſuch a profuſion of paintings and curioſities, ancient and modern, that it may be regarded as one of the moſt intereſting reſidences in England. His fortune, unincumbered with matrimonial expenſes, or faſhionable extravagances, enabled him to erect a moſt laudable monument of his love of the arts. He uſed to term it a paper houſe, the walls being very ſlight, and the roof not the moſt ſecure in heavy rains; but in viewing the apartments, particularly the magnificent gallery, all ſuch ideas vaniſhed in admiration. The library, and the dining parlour, were built in 1753: the gallery, round tower, great cloiſter, and cabinet, in 1760 and 1761; not to mention later additions.

"I know not if Mr. Bateman's monaſtery at Old Windſor were prior in order of time, but it has more uniformity of deſign. Not to mention minute diſcordances, there are ſeveral parts of Strawberry-hill which belong to the religious, and others to the caſtellated form of Gothic architecture. But ſuch is the general effect, that pleaſure ſuperſedes cenſure, and criticiſm wiſhes to be deceived.

"In 1757 Mr. Walpole here opened a printing preſs; the firſt publication being the two ſublime odes of Gray, with whom he had renewed his acquaintance in 1744. Their ſubſequent letters, indeed, beſpeak a complete intimacy. The next publications were the tranſlation of a part of Hentzner's Travels—and Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, and Fugitive Pieces. So early as 1747 he had appeared as an author, in the Ædes Walpolianæ, or deſcription of his father's houſe at Houghton in Norfolk." *Vol.* i. *p.* xxii.

"His poetry ſeldom riſes above the middling, but has ſeveral forcible lines, and elegant turns of expreſſion. Theſe remarks are confined to his Fugitive Pieces, for in the Myſterious Mother he aſpires to the praiſe of real genius, by the ſtrong, characteriſtic, and appropriated language; by a ſkilful anatomy of the human heart and paſſions; and by a ſtriking originality, which pervades and animates the whole.

"In the ſame claſs may be eſtimated the Caſtle of Otranto, which, however, has rather the wildneſs of Salvator Roſa, than the grand genius of Michael Angelo. It raiſes expectations which are not gratified—one reads it once—one is diſappointed, and returns to it no more. It has nevertheleſs the merit of originality; and, if the ſpectres raiſed, ſometimes injure the magician, they at leaſt prove the power of his art. Two objections have been ſtarted, that it firſt appeared as a literary forgery, as a tranſlation from the Italian, by one Marſhall; and that it led the way to many wild romances that have followed." *Vol.* i. *p.* xxiv.

"In briefly conſidering Mr. Walpole's other proſe works, the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors firſt eſtabliſhed his reputation, as a moſt agreeable collector of anecdotes. It is, however, often inaccurate and incomplete. In treating antiquarian ſubjects, extreme accuracy is required; and extreme accuracy is unattainable, except by extenſive reading, and ſedulous labour. Faſhionable company, and luxurious eaſe, are not ſchools of accuracy; and the 'Hiſtoric Doubts 'concerning Richard III.' preſent melancholy proofs of this truth. Even in the recent anecdotes of the Memoires de Grammont, Mr. Walpole ſometimes embroiled his author by radical miſtakes.

"Thoſe works of Mr. Walpole, which will probably be reprinted for centuries to come, are his Letters, the Myſterious Mother, and the Anecdotes of Painting in England. If the metaphor be not quaint, the laſt may be conſidered as the baſis of his column of celebrity, the letters as the ſhaft, the tragedy as a finiſhed capital. The amiable eaſe, and playful elegance, the ſtriking expreſſion, ready ſenſe, and graceful turns of his language, were ſingularly adapted to epiſtolary correſpondence." *Vol.* i. *p.* xxvii.

"Mr. Walpole was of a benignant and charitable diſpoſition, but no man ever exiſted who had leſs of the character of a patron. He has ſomewhere ſaid that an artiſt has pencils, and an author has pens, and the public muſt reward them as it happens. He might have added, in ſtrict character, that poſts and penſions, and even preſents, were

ie allotted and eternal perqui-
perſons of quality—the manna
:hoſen people.
; to artiſts, he paid them what
rned; and he commonly em-
mean ones, that the reward
the ſmaller. The portraits in
ecdotes of Painting diſgrace the
and a monument conſecrated to
s is deeply inſcribed with the
penury of their ſuppoſed pa-
Yet no one was more prone to
: ſuch imperfections in the pro-
ns of others.
; to authors, it would be truly
t to point out one who received
lid pecuniar patronage from
alpole. His profile was valuable;
: powers of his voice were not
ve, and never called forth diſ-
hoes. Chatterton could not
what neither Gray, nor Maſon,
er favourite men of genius, had
en. With an income of about
ouſand pounds a year, a mere
e for a perſon of his birth and
it is no wonder that poverty
ted him from ever giving fifty
, or even five, to any man of
; for he conſidered an aſcetic
very beneficial to the mental
. Modeſty alſo forbad his mak-
eſents, or doing any eſſential
s, to artiſts or authors, who
perhaps, in their idle emotions
itude, have proclaimed the be-
received. This he avoided by
tranſmitting his money to the
that he might cut up fat in a
id titled will; or by laying out
ne breviary, or bauble of the
Queen Beſs, what might have
genius from deſpair, might have
rated the hand of induſtry, and
ecured the pureſt and moſt laſt-
all kinds of reputation, the ce-
fame of goodneſs and benefi-
Had the houſe of Medici, his
ite family, been contented with
opulence and their gallery, we
never have heard of Lorenzo
agnificent, nor of Leo the pa-
letters. It was not the ſelfiſh
but the ſcattered ſhower, that
the flowers of applauſe." *Vol.* i.
v.
The perſon of Horace Walpole
ort and ſlender, but compact and
formed. When viewed from
, he had ſomewhat of a boyiſh
ance, owing to the form of his
, and the ſimplicity of his dreſs.
His features may be ſeen in many
portraits; but none can expreſs the
placid goodneſs of his eyes, which
would often ſparkle with ſudden rays
of wit, or dart forth flaſhes of the moſt
keen and intuitive intelligence. His
laugh was forced and uncouth, and
even his ſmile not the moſt pleaſing.

"His walk was enfeebled by the
gout; which, if the editor's memory
do not deceive, he mentioned that he
had been tormented with ſince the age
of twenty-five; adding, at the ſame
time, that it was no hereditary com-
plaint, his father, Sir Robert Walpole,
who always drank ale, never having
known that diſorder, and far leſs his
other parent. This painful complaint
not only affected his feet, but attacked
his hands to ſuch a degree that his
fingers were always ſwelled and de-
formed, and diſcharged large chalk-
ſtones once or twice a year; upon
which occaſions he would obſerve,
with a ſmile, that he would ſet up an
inn, for he could chalk up a ſcore with
more eaſe and rapidity than any man
in England.

"Whether owing to this diſorder,
or to a ſenſe of the ſuperiority of men-
tal delights, and clear even ſpirits, to
the feveriſh delirium of debauch, the
perdition of memory, and the ſlow
convaleſcence amid the pangs of ſelf-
reproach, he paſſed the latter half, at
leaſt, of his life in the moſt ſtrict tem-
perance, though in his youth it is be-
lieved he was rather addicted to the
luxuries of a replete table. Though
he ſat up very late, either writing or
converſing, he generally roſe about
nine o'clock, and appeared in the
breakfaſt-room, his conſtant and choſen
apartment, with fine viſtos towards the
Thames. His approach was proclaim-
ed, and attended by a favourite little
dog, the legacy of the Marquiſe du
Deffand; and which eaſe and attention
had rendered ſo fat that it could hardly
move. This was placed beſide him
on a ſmall ſofa; the tea-kettle, ſtand
and heater, were brought in, and he
drank two or three cups of that liquor
out of moſt rare and precious ancient
porcelain of Japan, of a fine white
emboſſed with large leaves. The ac-
count of his china-cabinet, in his de-
ſcription of his villa, will ſhow how
rich he was in that elegant luxury.
The loaf and butter were not ſpared,
for never taſting even what is called
no-ſupper, he was appetiſed for break
faſt

faſt; and the dog and the ſquirrels had a liberal ſhare of his repaſt.

"Dinner was ſerved up in the ſmall parlour, or large dining-room, as it happened: in winter generally the former. His valet ſupported him down ſtairs; and he ate moſt moderately of chicken, pheaſant, or any light food. Paſtry he diſliked, as difficult of digeſtion, though he would taſte a morſel of veniſon-pye. Never, but once that he drank two glaſſes of white-wine, did the editor ſee him taſte any liquor, except ice-water. A pail of ice was placed under the table, in which ſtood a decanter of water, from which he ſupplied himſelf with his favourite beverage. This his gueſt would occaſionally ſhare, and found it a delicious refreſhment, diffuſing the genial warmth imparted by liqueurs, without any of their ſubſequent heating and pernicious effects. It is indeed ſurpriſing that this luxury of every porter in Naples ſhould continue ſo rare in other countries.

"If his gueſt liked even a moderate quantity of wine, he muſt have called for it during dinner, for almoſt inſtantly after he rang the bell to order coffee up ſtairs. Thither he would paſs about five o'clock; and generally reſuming his place on the ſofa, would ſit till two o'clock in the morning, in miſcellaneous chit-chat, full of ſingular anecdotes, ſtrokes of wit, and acute obſervations, occaſionally ſending for books, or curioſities, or paſſing to the library, as any reference happened to ariſe in converſation. After his coffee he taſted nothing; but the ſnuff-box of *tabac d'etrennes*, from Fribourg's, was not forgotten, and was repleniſhed from a caniſter, lodged in an ancient marble urn of great thickneſs, which ſtood in the window ſeat, and ſerved to ſecure its moiſture and rich flavour.

"Such was a private rainy day of Horace Walpole. The forenoon quickly paſſed in roaming through the numerous apartments of the houſe, in which, after twenty viſits, ſtill ſomething new would occur; and he was indeed conſtantly adding freſh acquiſitions. Sometimes a walk in the grounds would intervene, on which occaſions he would go out in his ſlippers through a thick dew; and he never wore a hat. He ſaid that, on his firſt viſit to Paris, he was aſhamed of his effeminacy, when he ſaw every little meagre Frenchman, whom even he could have thrown down with a breath, walking without a hat, which he could not do, without a certainty of that diſeaſe, which the Germans ſay is endemial in England, and is termed by the natives *le catch-cold*. The firſt trial coſt him a ſlight fever, but he got over it, and never caught cold afterwards: draughts of air, damp rooms, windows open at his back, all ſituations were alike to him in this reſpect. He would even ſhow ſome little offence at any ſolicitude, expreſſed by his gueſts on ſuch an occaſion, as an idea ariſing from the ſeeming tenderneſs of his frame; and would ſay with a half-ſmile of good-humoured croſſneſs, 'My back is the ſame with my face, 'and my neck is like my noſe.' His iced water he not only regarded as a preſervative from ſuch an accident, but he would ſometimes obſerve that he thought his ſtomach and bowels would laſt longer than his bones; ſuch conſcious vigour and ſtrength in theſe parts did he feel from the uſe of that beverage." *Vol.* i. *p.* xl.

"His engaging manners, and genile endearing affability to his friends, exceed all praiſe. Not the ſmalleſt hauteur, or conſciouſneſs of rank or talents, appeared in his familiar conferences; and he was ever eager to diſſipate any conſtraint that might occur, as impoſing a conſtraint upon himſelf, and knowing that any ſuch chain enfeebles and almoſt annihilates the mental powers. Endued with exquiſite ſenſibility, his wit never gave the ſmalleſt wound even to the groſſeſt ignorance of the world, or the moſt morbid hypochondriac baſhfulneſs: *experto credo*." *Vol.* i. *p.* xlvi.

"The mental powers of this pleaſing and intereſting writer have already been ſufficiently eſtimated, and it is almoſt needleſs to add, that they chiefly conſiſted in an exquiſite taſte for the fine arts; and in what the French term *le fleur d'eſprit*, the product of a brilliant fancy, and rapid aſſociation of ideas, joined with good ſenſe. Thus endued by nature and education, his ample fortune enabled him to enjoy a learned luxury, to pick all the roſes of ſcience, and leave the thorns behind. In the diſtribution of human affairs, it generally happens that thoſe who have a decided propenſity to letters, or the arts, are confined in the gloomy cells of penury, and oppreſſed with thoſe cares which are the moſt foreign to

their

purſuits; while the delights of genius, and excurſive ſcience, are ed by the ſordid neceſſities of ac- ng a daily maintenance. The nt, on the contrary, rarely poſſeſs rm and decided taſte for the arts, far leſs for literary labours: the of diſſipation, the oblivion not enjoyment of life, lies between and this paradiſe. To this para- Mr. Walpole was admitted: and man life can ever be ſaid to run courſe of regular and uniform ineſs, that happineſs was his, en- ed, perhaps, rather than diminiſh- y diſtant intervals of corporeal in- ty. Surrounded by every object can delight the mind or the eye, can excite curioſity, or gratify ; bleſſed with a ſtrong propenſity me one, or other, intereſting pur- (the very ſecret of human felici- and never deficient in the means s accompliſhment, he certainly ed in a ſphere known to very few." . *p.* xlvii.

EXTRACTS.

MONKS AND FRIARS.

WHAT you ſay is perfectly juſt. e degree of learning is neceſſary to compoſe a novel. How many ern writers confound monks and s! Yet they were almoſt as differ- s laymen and prieſts. Monachiſm n old inſtitution for *laymen*. The s, *freres*, or brothers, were firſt uted in the thirteenth century, in r, by their preaching, to oppoſe ollards. They united prieſthood monachiſm; but while the monks chiefly confined to their reſpec- houſes, the friars were wandering t as preachers and confeſſors. This great offence to the ſecular cler- who were thus deprived of profits inheritances. Hence the ſatiric mpure figures of friars and nuns, ir old churches. Do you remem- any example of retaliation? I oſe there were ſimilar libels on the lar clergy in the chapels of friaries aboliſhed †." *Vol.* i. *p.* 4.

SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY.

MY poor nephew, Lord * * *, deranged. The firſt ſymptom that appeared was, his ſending a chaldron of coals as a preſent to the Prince of Wales, on learning that he was loaded with debts. He delighted in what he called *book-hunting*. This notable diverſion conſiſted in taking a volume of a book, and hiding it in ſome ſecret part of the library, among volumes of ſimilar binding and ſize. When he had forgot where the game lay, he hunted till he found it." *Vol.* i. *p.* 6.

TWO MINISTERS.

"MR. Pitt's plan, when he had the gout, was to have no fire in his room, but to load himſelf with bed-clothes. At his houſe at Hayes he ſleeped in a long room; at one end of which was his bed, and his lady's at the other. His way was, when he thought the Duke of Newcaſtle had fallen into any miſtake, to ſend for him, and read him a lecture. The Duke was ſent for once, and came, when Mr. Pitt was confined to bed by the gout. There was, as uſual, no fire in the room; the day was very chilly, and the Duke, as uſual, afraid of catching cold. The Duke firſt ſat down on Mrs. Pitt's bed, as the warmeſt place; then drew up his legs into it, as he got colder. The lecture unluckily continuing a conſiderable time, the Duke at length fairly lodged himſelf under Mrs. Pitt's bed-clothes. A perſon, from whom I had the ſtory, ſuddenly going in, ſaw the two miniſters in bed, at the two ends of the room, while Pitt's long noſe, and black beard unſhaved for ſome days, added to the groteſque of the ſcene." *Vol.* i. *p.* 33.

GRAY.

"GRAY was a deiſt, but a violen enemy of atheiſts, ſuch as he took Vol- taire and Hume to be; but, in my opinion, erroneouſly.

"The quarrel between Gray and me aroſe from his being too ſerious a companion. I had juſt broke looſe from the reſtraints of the univerſity, with as much money as I could ſpend, and I was willing to indulge myſelf. Gray was for antiquities, &c. while I was for perpetual balls and plays. The fault was mine.

† "Groſs errors of this kind appear in the writings of Mrs. Radcliffe, and Lewis; '*The Monk*' of the latter, both in his book and play, being in fact ar, a being of a very different deſcription. EDIT."

"Gray was a little man of very ungainly appearance." *Vol.* i. *p.* 95.

ARCHITECTURAL SOLECISM.

"A SOLECISM may be committed even in architecture. The ruin in Kew Gardens is built with Act-of-Parliament brick*." *Vol.* i. *p.* 115.

CELLINI'S BELL.

"ONE of the pieces in my collection, which I the moſt highly value, is the ſiver bell with which the popes uſed to curſe the caterpillars; a ceremony I believe now abandoned. Lahontan, in his travels, mentions a like abſurd cuſtom in Canada, the ſolemn excommunication, by the biſhop, of the turtle-doves, which greatly injured the plantations.

"For this bell I exchanged with the Marquis of Rockingham all my Roman coins in large braſs. The relievos, repreſenting caterpillars, butterflies, and other inſects, are wonderfully executed.

"Cellini, the artiſt, was one of the moſt extraordinary men in an extraordinary age. His life, written by himſelf, is more amuſing than any novel I know." *Vol.* i. *p.* 116.

SIR JOHN GERMAIN.

"I SHALL tell you a very fooliſh but a true ſtory. Sir John Germain, anceſtor of Lady Betty Germain, was a Dutch adventurer, who came over here in the reign of Charles II. He had an intrigue with a counteſs, who was divorced, and married him. This man was ſo ignorant, that being told that Sir Matthew Decker wrote St. Matthew's goſpel, he firmly believed it. I doubted this tale very much, till I aſked a lady of quality, his deſcendant, about it, who told me it was moſt true. She added, that Sir John Germain was in conſequence ſo much perſuaded of Sir Matthew's piety, that, by his will, he left two hundred pounds to Sir Matthew, to be diſtributed among the Dutch paupers in London." *Vol.* i. *p.* 119.

SENTIMENT.

"WHAT is called ſentimental writing, though it be underſtood to appeal ſolely to the heart, may be the product of a bad one. One would imagine that Sterne had been a man of a very tender heart; yet I know, from indubitable authority, that his mother, who kept a ſchool, having run in debt, on account of an extravagant daughter, would have rotted in jail, if the parents of her ſcholars had not raiſed a ſubſcription for her. Her ſon had too much ſentiment to have any feeling. A dead aſs was more important to him than a living mother." *Vol.* i. *p.* 133.

VERTOT.

"IN writing the Hiſtory of the Knights of Malta, Vertot had ſent to Italy for original materials, concerning the ſiege of Rhodes; but, impatient of the long delay, he completed his narrative from his own imagination. At length the packet arrived, when Vertot was ſitting with a friend: he opened it, and threw it contemptuouſly on the ſopha behind him, ſaying coolly, *Mon ſiege eſt fait*†." *Vol.* i. *p.* 134.

BRANTOME.

"BRANTOME is a ſingular and amuſing writer. What a compoſition the firſt volume of his Dames Galantes!

"In his account of the Vidame of Chartres he ſays, that when that lord paſſed to London, as one of the hoſtages for the performance of the treaty between England and France, he rendered himſelf ſo agreeable to King Edward, (III?) that he took him with him 'juſqu' au fin fonds des ſauvages 'd'Ecoſſe' (to the furtheſt part of the highlands of Scotland). There was held a grand hunt of deer; after which the Scots preſſing with clubs the game killed, in order to ſqueeze out the blood, ate the raw fleſh with bread, and thought it delicious.

"I wonder this ſtory has eſcaped Mr. Pennant." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 76.

* "An act paſſed, forty or fifty years ago, to fix the preciſe length, breadth, and thickneſs, of each brick. The old Roman bricks, &c. &c. are of a very different form."

† "My ſiege is made."

FISH IN FASHION.

'HEN faſhions are worn out at the milliners ſend the antiquated s to the North, that is, to Swe- Ruſſia. A veſſel deeply laden ich merchandiſe was run down : channel of St. Peterſburgh. day a ſalmon was caught in the dreſſed in a white ſatin petticoat; the ſame net were found two cod, with muſlin handkerchiefs l their necks. The ſharks and ſes were obſerved in gowns of eſt taſte; and hardly was there hat did not diſplay ſome of the t Pariſian faſhions that had ever the North." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 90.

WHEELER INSECT.

'HE wheeler inſect is a curious topical object. Take a little duſt ten timber, and a drop of water; l by the inſect appears, two horns on its head, and then a wheel, locity of which is ſurpriſing. It among the duſt, as if amidſt . The wheel ſeems intended ction to draw in numbers of r inſects, its food. *Vol.* ii. *p.* 98.

E NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.

IR T. Robinſon was a tall, un- man, and his ſtature was often ed ſtill more remarkable by his g dreſs, a poſtilion's cap, a tight jacket, and buckſkin breeches. as liable to ſudden whims; nce ſet off on a ſudden, in his g ſuit, to viſit his ſiſter, who was d and ſettled at Paris.

e arrived while there was a large ny at dinner. The ſervant an- ed M. Robinſon, and he came the great amazement of the . Among others, a French abbé lifted his fork to his mouth, and laid it down, with an eager ſtare rpriſe. Unable to reſtrain his ity any longer, he burſt out with, uſe me, Sir: are you the famous inſon Cruſoe ſo remarkable in ry?' *Vol.* ii. *p.* 130.

LEARNING ENCOURAGED.

WAS told a droll ſtory con- g Mr. Gibbon, t'other day. One le booksellers in Paternoſter Row ubliſh things in numbers, went ibbon's lodgings in St. James's Street, ſent up his name, and was admitted. 'Sir,' ſaid he, 'I am now 'publiſhing a Hiſtory of England, done 'by ſeveral good hands. I underſtand 'you have a knack at them there 'things, and ſhould be glad to give 'you every reaſonable encourage- 'ment.'

"As ſoon as Gibbon recovered the uſe of his legs and tongue, which were petrified with ſurpriſe, he ran to the bell, and deſired his ſervant to ſhow this encourager of learning down ſtairs." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 136.

PORTRAIT OF NINON.

"I WAS deſirous to have a portrait of Ninon de l'Enclos; and now that I have it I don't like it. She tries to look charming, you ſee, and ſhe looks tipſy." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 148.

LXXXI. *The Hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons*, from their firſt Appearance above the Elbe to the Death of Egbert. With a Map of their ancient Territory. By SH. TURNER. 8vo. pp. 395. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

CONTENTS.

BOOK I.—Chap. I. The Origin of the Saxons.—II. Deſcription of the Country inhabited by the Saxons.—III. Circumſtances favourable to the Increaſe of the Saxon Power.—IV. The Application of the Saxons to maritime Expeditions.—V. The League of the Saxons with other States, and their continental Aggrandizement.—VI. Their general Character.—VII. Sequel of their Hiſtory to the Period of the Engliſh Invaſion.—VIII. The Hiſtory of Britain, from the Death of Maximus, in 388, to the Arrival of the Saxons in 449.—IX. The Period between the Departure of the Romans and the Invaſion of the Saxons.

Book II.—Chap. I. The Arrival of Hengiſt—His Tranſactions with the Britons—The Settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in eight Governments.—II. The Peoples that eſtabliſhed

themſelves in Britain.—III. Of the exiſting Works of the Britiſh Bards who were contemporary with ſome of the Anglo-Saxon Invaſions.—IV. The Conflicts between the Britons and the Anglo-Saxons commemorated by the Britiſh Writers.—V. Arthur, as he appears in Tradition—His probable Hiſtory.—VI. The Hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxon Octarchy to the Victory of Oſwald over Cadwallon, A. D. 624.—VII. Continuation of the Hiſtory of the Octarchy to the Death of Ina, in 728.—VIII. The Hiſtory of the Octarchy, from the Death of Ina to the Acceſſion of Egbert in the Year 800.—IX. A View of the State of Europe at the Acceſſion of Egbert.—X. The Reign of Egbert.—Appendix.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE view which the preſent author has taken of the ſubject differs from that of his reſpected predeceſſors. He thought that the period of the Anglo-Saxon hiſtory, which preceded the invaſion of England, was worthy of greater attention, becauſe to contemplate the infancy of celebrated nations is among the moſt pleaſing occupations of human curioſity; it is peculiarly important to us, the poſterity of the Anglo-Saxons, to know as much as poſſible of our continental anceſtors. The firſt book of this hiſtory ſtates all the information that could be collected on this point.

"The hiſtory of the Britons, during the era immediately preceding the Saxon invaſion, is alſo of great conſequence to the clear perception of the ſubſequent events. This part of our antiquities has been much neglected by our general hiſtorians; an humble attempt has been made, in the latter part of the firſt book, to ſelect the trueſt incidents from the obſcurity and error with which they are enveloped.

"The defence of Britain by the natives, though highly intereſting, has never been ſufficiently ſtudied. On this ſubject it appeared of ſupreme importance to conſult the evidence of the Britons themſelves. The preſent day happens to be more favourable to this ſubject than any preceding era. The literature of the ancient Britons, after a long oblivion diſgraceful to our curioſity, is now under the attention of gentlemen able to diſcloſe it. Some of its treaſures have been brought forward. The author has eagerly availed himſelf of theſe, though few in compariſon of what actually exiſt, and truſts that the intelligent curioſity of the public will call out of their duſt the numerous compoſitions which have ſo long ſlumbered, uſeleſsly to the world, in private libraries, and a forgotten tongue. With ſuch unpardonable neglect have theſe relics of our ancient iſlanders been treated, that even Welſhmen have complained that their language was unintelligible; and a manuſcript of old Britiſh muſic is in exiſtence, of which the notation is not at preſent to be decyphered. While it could have been underſtood it was diſregarded; and thus a monument of ancient days, highly precious to every inquiſitive mind, is loſt to us for ever.

"The poems of the bards, mentioned in the ſecond book of this work, ought to appear with literal tranſlations and notes; the Britiſh Triades ought alſo to be publiſhed*. If any old Britiſh genealogies exiſt, they ſhould be collected; every Britiſh fragment, that at all appertains to hiſtory, ſhould be ſecluded no longer. Bretagne as well as Wales ſhould be explored. The Daniſh literati have given in this reſpect, an example to the world. A collection like Langebek's Scriptores Rerum Danicarum medii Ævi, partim hactenus inediti, ſhould appear from every country: and until ſuch efforts are made to reſcue the relics of hiſtory from the deſtruction which has already conſumed ſome, and is about to annihilate the reſt, the literati of every country deſerve to be ſtigmatized for their fatal indolence.

"Of the great Arthur ſo much has been fabled, and ſo much has been denied, that it was impoſſible to paſs over his actions in ſilence. It is now beyond our power to give his hiſtory in luminous detail. As far as the author could ſafely venture, he has advanced, and he has ſeparated the Arthur of tra-

* "The Poems and Triades are now printing in their original language. It is to be hoped that their publication will ſtimulate ſome gentleman to a tranſlation."

dition

rom the Arthur of hiſtory. He
t it was intereſting to have ſome
raditions preſerved, which were
y eſteemed, but credited by for-
:s, and he has therefore inſerted
i the Appendix. If they ſhould
d to be beneath the notice of the
they may be ſerviceable to ſome
virgin.

ıe incidents of the Anglo-Saxon
y (for ſo he begs permiſſion to
ıe Saxon heptarchy) have not
lowed the merit which they poſ-
The author may be too partial
ſubject, but he has always
t that the hiſtory of the Anglo-
governments was full of inte-
anecdotes, which had never re-
the conſideration they claimed.
eſe circumſtances are all which
hor has attempted in this part
work. Another volume will
i the Anglo-Saxon hiſtory from
to the Norman conqueſt, and
ew matter will be occaſionally
l in it. This part is preparing
preſs.

i complete the Anglo-Saxon hiſ-
review of their laws, manners,
ment, literature, and religion,
requiſite. May not the pro-
f the human mind from barba-
i knowledge, be viewed in epi-
n the hiſtory of every nation
has undergone this happy pro-
It is the author's intention, in
ird part of his work, to exhibit
adual advances of the Anglo-
intellect; to diſplay the ſavage
lowly ameliorating into the ci-
, moral, and ſcientific man. But
:mpt will be peculiarly difficult;
illuſion of conjecture muſt be
d againſt; many little traits muſt
ected, without which the pic-
innot be completed, and conſe-
ſome time muſt elapſe before
rformance can venture to ap-
the public eye." *P.* iv.

EXTRACTS.

PROBABLE HISTORY OF ARTHUR.

HE authenric actions of Arthur
:en ſo diſfigured by the gorgeous
ns of the minſtrels and of Jeffry*,
iny writers have denied that he
ved; but this is an extreme as
the romances which occaſioned
it. His exiſtence is teſtified by his contemporaries, whoſe genius has ſurvived the ruin of twelve centuries; and the Britiſh bards are a body of men too illuſtrious for their perſonal merit and wonderful inſtitution to be diſcredi ed when they atteſt. The tales, that all human perfection was collected in Arthur; that giants and kings who never exiſted, and nations which he never ſaw, were ſubdued by him; that he went to Jeruſalem for the ſacred croſs, or that he not only excelled the experienced paſt, but alſo the poſſible future, we may, if we pleaſe, recollect only to deſpiſe; but when all the fictions are removed, and thoſe incidents only are retained which the ſober criticiſm of hiſtory ſanctions with its approbation, a fame ample enough to intereſt the judicious, and to p.rpetuate his honourable memory, will ſtill continue to bloom.

"We are not yet empowered to point out the exact province from which Arthur emerged. We hear of two kings of Gwent in the ſixth century of the name of Arthruis; one, the ſon of Mouric, king of Glamorgan; the other, ſon of Fernvail; but whether either of theſe was the conqueror of the Saxons, or whether his reputation had occaſioned others to impoſe the name on their children, or whether it be the ſame name, is uncertain. It is affirmed that Noe, ſon of an Arthur, gave Llandilovawr to the church. If this was a child of the celebrated Arthur, his donation announces a ſovereignty in Caermarthenſhire; but in theſe days of confuſion, when chieftains fled from one country to another, we cannot infer the firſt reſidence of the father from the ſituation of his children. When Melva, king of Somerſetſhire, deprived him of his wife, he appeared at the head of the men of Cornwall and Devon; when he gave his ſplendid feaſt after his victory over the Saxons, Caerleon on the Uſk was the ſcene of the carouſal. Theſe incidents ſeem to ſtation him in various places, and forbid us to decide poſitively in favour of either.

"The chronology of his firſt appearance is alſo undetermined. We may chuſe the period which ſeems to us moſt probable, but we have no right to force it on the belief of others. The era which we ſhould prefer would be

* (Jeffery) in his Britiſh Hiſtory.

one

one which did not precede 528. On ſuch a ſubject it would be ludicrous to attempt preciſion." *P.* 228.

"Twenty-two years are calculated to have intervened between the battle of Bath, in which he checked the ſtream of the Saxon conqueſt, and that fatal period in which he was torn from his lamenting friends by domeſtic treachery and civil rebellion. This cataſtrophe was produced by the infidelity of his Queen Gwenhyfar, and the hoſtility of Medrawd his nephew. As Medrawd was able to defy the vengeance of the potent Arthur, and even to meet him in battle, we may ſuſpect that chieftains jealous of Arthur's authority ſupported the rebellion. Some authors intimate, that to obtain the aid of neutrality of the Weſt Saxons, Medrawd gave them ſeveral provinces in their vicinity. As uſurped power always ſeeks to maintain itſelf by crime, and abſurdly hopes to obtain from new tranſgreſſions, that impunity which it can never find, Medrawd may have ſacrificed his country to his revenge; but all who love truth in hiſtory, will tread lightly and cautiouſly over theſe events, and not bring any incident too ſtrongly into notice.

"Camlan was the ſcene of that diſaſtrous conflict, in which Medrawd dared to meet his injured uncle with the ſword of revolt, and to conſummate the crime of inceſt by murder. Two days the battle laſted. The poem of Myrzin adds, that ſeven only eſcaped from the ſlaughter. We may interpret this of chiefs or officers. The traitor fell, but Arthur alſo received a mortal wound. From the coaſt of Cornwall he was conveyed into Somerſetſhire. Sailing along the ſhore they reached the Uzella, which they aſcended, and the king was committed to the care of his friends in Glaſtonbury, but their ſkill could not avert the fatal hour.

"The grave of Arthur was the myſtery of the world; his death was concealed, and a wild tale was diffuſed among the populace, that he had withdrawn from the world into ſome magical region, from which at a future criſis he was to re-appear, and to lead the Cymry in triumph through the iſland. Why this fiction was invented we may now inquire in vain. It could not repreſs the ambition of the Saxons, becauſe the temporary abſence of Arthur was ſufficient to favour their wiſhes; and if his living authority could not prevent Britiſh inſurrection, was it probable that his reſidence in another region would avail? yet Talieſſin induſtriouſly ſang that Morgana promiſed, if he remained a long time with her, to heal his wounds; and it is notorious that the return of Arthur was a fond hope of the people for many ages. Perhaps it was an illuſion deviſed to avert the popular vengeance from thoſe who, by aiding Medrawd, had contributed to produce the lamented event; perhaps the kings inculpated by Gildas had participated in the rebellion; or perhaps ſome, affecting to reign in truſt for Arthur, conciliated the public prejudice in favour of their government, by thus repreſenting that they governed only for him." *P.* 239.

"But though the friends of Arthur concealed the place of his interment, a future age diſcovered it. In the year 1189, when romance had begun to magnify his fame, his body was diligently ſought for in the abbey of Glaſtonbury. Henry de Soili, the abbot, at the ſolicitation of Henry the Second and others, proſecuted the ſearch. The king had often told him, that he had heard from the Welch bards, that Arthur lay buried between two pyramids very deep. The monaſtery contained two ſtone pillars, with many inſcriptions, illegible from the injuries of time and the antiquity of the writing. The ground between theſe was dug to a great depth, and above ſeven feet below the ſurface, a leaden croſs was found under a ſtone, with the inſcription, 'Hic jacet ſepultus inclitus rex 'Arthurus in inſula Avallonia.' The abbot preſented the croſs, and Giraldus read the inſcription. Nine feet below this, the remains of Arthur appeared incloſed in oak; of this formidable warrior nothing but duſt and bones were viſible. Some yellow hair indicated that his ſecond wife had lain near him.

"The bones of Arthur were as extraordinary as his reputed actions; an eye-witneſs declares, that the abbot applied the tibia to the leg of the talleſt man then preſent, and that it roſe three fingers breadth above his knee. His ſkull was equally prodigious; the ſpace of a hand expanded between the bones which had been covered by his eyebrows. Ten wounds marked the head, which had concreted into ſcars, except

one that diſplayed an unclóſed chaſm, the avenue of fate *.

"The revered relics of the hero were re-interred with magnificence. His ſword, his Caliburno, as a precious gift, was preſented by Richard the Firſt to the king of Sicily, and his crown was taken away by Edward from Carnarvon. The publication of Jeffry's Britiſh Hiſtory, an interpolated tranſlation of the compoſition of Tyſſilio, diffuſed the fame of Arthur with new but extravagant ſplendour through England, through Europe, and the world. By doing Arthur this juſtice, he ſaved nature ſome trouble, for 'had men 'been ſilent about Arthur, the mountains, rocks, and ſtones of Wales 'would have been perpetually proclaiming his name. Such is the inſeparable attachment of glory to virtue!" *P.* 243.

LXXXII. *Miſcellanies.* By JAMES HAY BEATTIE, A.M. With an Account of his Life and Character. By JAMES BEATTIE, L.L.D. Small 8vo. pp. 196. 6s. *Dilly.*

A Portrait, engraved by Heath.

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EXTRACT.

THE MODERN TIPPLING PHILOSOPHERS.

"FATHER Hodge † had his pipe and his dram,
And at night, his cloy'd thirſt to awaken,
He was ſerv'd with a raſher of ham,
Which procur'd him the ſurname of *Bacon.*
He has ſhown, that, though logical ſcience
And dry theory oft prove unhandy,
Honeſt Truth will ne'er ſet at defiance
Experiment aided by brandy.

"Des Cartes bore a muſket, they tell us,
Ere he wiſh'd, or was able, to write,
And was noted among the brave fellows,
Who are bolder to tipple than fight.
Of his ſyſtem the cauſe and deſign
We no more can be pos'd to explain:—
The *materia ſubtilis* was wine,
And the *vortices* whirl'd in his brain.

* "On the ſubject of theſe bones, ſee Mr. Whitaker's Parallel Facts, 3 Mancheſter. 69. If theſe bones really belonged to Arthur, this verſe cannot relate to him, or muſt be untrue, 'Gwenhyvar of beautiful aſpect, Oh reject 'me not becauſe I am little.' Ymz Arthur a Gwenhytar. Owen, voc. Divrodi."

† "Roger Bacon, the father of experimental philoſophy. He flouriſhed in the 13th century."

"Old

"Old Hobbes, as his name plainly ſhows,
At a *bob-nob* was frequently tried:
That all virtue from ſelfiſhneſs roſe
He believ'd, and all laughter from pride †.
The truth of this creed he would brag on,
Smoke his pipe, murder Homer ‡, and quaff;
Then ſtarting, as drunk as a dragon,
In the pride of his heart he would laugh.

"Sir Iſaac diſcover'd, it ſeems,
The nature of colours and light,
In remarking the tremulous beams
That ſwom on his wandering ſight.
Ever ſapient, ſober though ſeldom,
From experience *attraction* he found,
By obſerving, when no one upheld him,
That his wife head fell ſouſe on the ground.

"As to Berkeley's philoſophy—he has
Left his poor pupils nought to inherit,
But a ſwarm of deceitful ideas,
Kept, like other monſters, in ſpirit§.
Tar-drinkers can't think what 's the matter,
That their health does not mend, but decline:
Why, they take but ſome wine to their water,
He took but ſome water to wine.

"One Mandeville once, or Mandevil,
(Either name you may give as you pleaſe)
By a brain ever brooding on evil,
Hatch'd a monſter call'd *Fable of Bees.*
Vice, ſaid he, aggrandizes a people *;
By this light let my conduct be view'd;
I ſwagger, ſwear, guzzle, and tipple:
And d—— ye, 'tis all for your good.

"D—— H—— ate a ſwinging great dinner,
And grew every day fatter and fatter;
And yet the huge hulk of a ſinner
Said there was neither ſpirit nor matter.
Now there's no ſober man in the nation,
Who ſuch nonſenſe could write, ſpeak, or think:
It follows, by fair demonſtration,
That he philoſophiz'd in his drink.

"As a ſmuggler even P—— could ſin;
Who, in hopes the poor gauger of frightening,
While he fill'd the caſe-bottles with gin,
Swore he fill'd them with thunder and lightning ‖.
In his cups (when Locke's laid on the ſhelf)
Could he ſpeak, he would frankly confeſs it t'ye,
That, unable to manage himſelf,
He puts his whole truſt in neceſſity.

"If the young in raſh folly engage,
How cloſely continues the evil!
Old Franklin retains, as a ſage,
The thirſt he acquir'd when a devil ¶.
That charging drives fire from a phial,
It was natural for him to think,
After finding, from many a trial,
That drought may be kindled by drink.

"A certain high prieſt could explain §§,
How the ſoul is but nerve at the moſt;
And how Milton had glands in his brain,
That ſecreted the Paradiſe Loſt.
And ſure, it is what they deſerve,
Of ſuch theories, if I aver it,
They are not even dictates of nerve,
But mere muddy ſuggeſtions of claret.

† "See the Spectator, numb. 47."

‡ "Hobbes was a great ſmoker, and wrote what ſome have been pleaſed to call a Tranſlation of Homer."

§ "He taught that the external univerſe has no exiſtence, but an ideal one in the mind (or ſpirit) that perceives it: and he thought tar-water an univerſal remedy."

* "Private vices, public benefits."

‖ "Electrical batteries."

¶ "Bred a printer. This was written long before Dr. Franklin's death."

§§ "Dr. L. Bp. of C. is probably the perſon here alluded to. He was a zealous materialiſt."

"Ou

lolland philoſophers ſay, Gin
true philoſophical drink,
de Doctor H———y imagine
o *ſhake* is the ſame as to *think**.
ile drunkenneſs throb'd in his
ain,
urdy materialiſt choſe (O fye!)
ve its vibrations not pain,
iſdom, and downright philo-
phy.

es, who ſhine in my verſe,
labours with gratitude think,
condemn not the faults they
hearſe,
mpute all your ſin to your
ink.
, poets, philoſophers, mob,
r;
excuſe if my ſatire e'er nips
:
praiſe, think me prudent and
ber,
ame, be aſſur'd I am tipſy."
P. 125.

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EXTRACTS.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF SOLITUDE.

"THE retirement which is not the reſult of cool and deliberate reaſon, ſo far from improving the feelings of the heart, or ſtrengthening the powers of the mind, generally renders men leſs able to diſcharge the duties and endure the burdens of life. The wiſeſt and beſt formed ſyſtem of retirement is, indeed, ſurrounded with a variety of dangers, which are not, without the greateſt care and caution, eaſily avoided. But in every ſpecies of total ſolitude the ſurrounding perils are not only innumerable, but almoſt irreſiſtible. It would, however, be erroneous to impute all the defects which may characterize ſuch a recluſe merely to the lonelineſs of his ſituation. There are original defects implanted by the hand of nature in every conſtitution, which no ſpecies of retirement or diſcipline can totally eradicate: there are certain vices, the ſeeds of which are ſo inherent, that no care, however great, can totally deſtroy. The advantages and diſadvantages ariſing from retirement, will always be proportionate to the degrees of *virtue* and *vice* which prevail in the character of the recluſe. It is certain that an occaſional retreat from the buſineſs of the world will greatly improve the virtues, and increaſe the happineſs, of him on whom nature has beſtowed a ſound underſtanding and a ſenſible heart; but when the heart is corrupt, the underſtanding weak, the imagination ſlighty, and the diſpoſition depraved, ſolitude only tends to increaſe the evil, and to render the character more rank and vicious: for whatever be the culture, the produce will unavoidably partake of the quality of the ſeeds and the nature of the ſoil; and ſolitude, by allowing a weak and wicked mind leiſure to brood over its own ſuggeſtions, re-creates and rears the miſchief it was intended to prevent.

"To enable the mind, however, to form an accurate judgment of the probable conſequences of ſolitude, it is, perhaps, neceſſary to have ſeen inſtances both of its advantageous and detrimental effects. The conſequences vary with the ſubject on which it ope-

* le reſolved perception and thinking into *vibrations*, and (what he *vibratiuncles*, of the brain."

rates; and the ſame ſpecies of ſolitude which to one character would be injurious, will prove to another of the higheſt benefit and advantage. The ſame perſon, indeed, may, at different periods, as his diſpoſition changes, experience, under ſimilar circumſtances of retirement, very different effects. Certain, however, it is, that an occaſional retreat from the tumultuous intercourſes of ſociety, or a judicious and well-arranged retirement, cannot be prejudicial. To have pointed out the train of virtues it is capable of producing, and to have been ſilent on the black catalogue of vices it may reſult from extreme reclufion, would have been the more pleaſing talk; but I have undertaken to draw the character of ſolitude impartially, and muſt therefore point out its poſſible defects.

"Man, in a ſtate of ſolitary indolence and inactivity, ſinks by degrees, like ſtagnant water, into impurity and corruption. The body ſuffers with the mind's decay. It is more fatal than exceſs of action. It is a malady that renders every hope of recovery vain and viſionary. To ſink from action into reſt, is only indulging the common courſe of nature; but to riſe from long-continued indolence to voluntary activity, is extremely difficult, and almoſt impracticable. A celebrated poet has finely deſcribed this claſs of unhappy beings in the following lines:

"Then look'd, and ſaw a lazy lolling ſort,
Unſeen at church, at ſenate, or at court,
Of ever liſtleſs loiterers, that attend
No cauſe, no truſt, no duty, and no friend.
Thee too, my Paridell ſhe mark'd thee there,
Stretch'd on the rack of a too eaſy chair,
And heard thy everlaſting yawn confeſs
The pains and penalties of idleneſs."

"To preſerve the proper ſtrength both of the body and the mind, labour muſt be regularly and ſeaſonably mingled with reſt. Each of them require their ſuited exerciſes and relaxations. Philoſophers who aim at the attainment of every ſuperior excellency, do not indulge themſelves in eaſe, and ſecurely and indolently wait for the cruelties of fortune to attack them in their retirement, but, for fear ſhe ſhould ſurpriſe them in the ſtate of inexperienced and raw ſoldiers, undiſciplined for the battle, they ſally out to meet her, and put themſelves into regular training, and even upon the proof of hardſhips. Thoſe only who obſerve a proper interchange of exerciſe and reſt, can expect to enjoy health of body or cheerfulneſs of mind. It is the only means by which the economy of the human frame can be regularly preſerved.

"He, therefore, who does not poſſeſs ſufficient activity to keep the body and mind in proper exerciſe; he who is unacquainted with the art of varying his amuſements, of changing the ſubjects of his contemplation, and of finding within himſelf all the materials of enjoyment, will ſoon feel ſolitude not only burdenſome, but inſupportable. To ſuch a character, ſolitude will not only be diſagreeable, but dangerous; for the moment the temporary paſſion which draws him from ſociety has ſubſided, he will ſink into languor and indifference; and this temper is always unfavourable to moral ſentiment. The world, perhaps, with all its diſadvantages, is leſs likely to be injurious to ſuch a man, than the calm and ſilent ſhades of unenjoyed retirement.

"Solitude alſo, particularly when carried to an extreme, is apt to render the character of the recluſe rigid, auſtere, and inflexible, and, of courſe, unſuited to the enjoyments of ſociety. The notions he contracts are as ſingular and abſtracted as his ſituation; he adheres to them with inflexible pertinacity; his mind moves only in the accuſtomed track; he cheriſhes his preconceived errors and prejudices with fond attachment, and deſpiſes thoſe whoſe ſentiments are contrary to his own. A promiſcuous intercourſe with ſociety has the effect of rendering the mind docile, and his judgment of men and things correct; for in the world every ſubject is cloſely examined, every queſtion critically diſcuſſed; and, while the ſpirit of controverſy and oppoſition elicits truth, the mind is led into a train of rational inveſtigation, and its powers ſtrengthened and enlarged; but the mind of the recluſe being uninterruptedly confined to its own courſe of reaſoning, and to the habit of viewing objects on one ſide, it is unable to appreciate the reſpective weights which different arguments may deſerve, or to judge in doubtful caſes, on which ſide truth is moſt likely to be found. A commixture of different

pinions on any particular ſub-
ovokes a free and liberal diſ-
of it, an advantage which the
illions engendered by ſolitude
nly prevent." *P.* 107.

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lf-conceited ſcholars, are in no
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of thoſe who thus pride them-
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attention to ſome idle and un-
ble ſtudy; a ſtudy which, per-
nly tends to contract the feel-
the heart, and impoveriſh the
of the mind. True wiſdom,
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ſible to the reſt of mankind;
aintain arguments ſo offenſive
ſurd, that whenever they ven-
o diſplay their acquirements in
, they are, like the bird of night,
back with deriſion into their
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are ſo puffed up by arrogance,
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ey can ſcarcely ſpeak upon any
without hurting the feelings of
friends, and giving cauſe of
h to their enemies. The coun-
l inſtruction they affect to give,
ixed with oſtentatious pedantry,
ney deſtroy the very end they
o promote; and inſtead of ac-
g honourable approbation, cover
lves with merited diſgrace.

Plato, the illuſtrious chief of the Academic ſect of Athenian philoſophers, was ſo totally free from this vice of inferior minds, that it was impoſſible to diſcover in him, by ordinary and caſual converſation, that ſublime imagination, and almoſt divine intellect, which rendered him the idol of his age, and the admiration of ſucceeding generations. On his return from Syracuſe, to which place he had been invited by Dionyſius the younger, he viſited Olympia, to be preſent at the performance of the Olympic games; and he was placed on the ſeat appropriated to foreigners of the higheſt diſtinction, but to whom he was not perſonally known. Some of them were ſo pleaſed with the eaſe, politeneſs, wiſdom, and vivacity of his converſation, that they accompanied him to Athens, and, on their arrival in that city, requeſted him to procure them an interview with Plato. But how pleaſing and ſatisfactory was their ſurpriſe, when on his replying with a ſmile, 'I am the per-'ſon whom you wiſh to ſee,' they diſcovered that this affable and entertaining companion, with whom they had travelled without diſcerning his excellency, was the moſt learned and profound philoſopher at that time exiſting in the world! The ſtudious and retired life of this extraordinary character had not decreaſed his urbanity and politeneſs, nor deprived him of the exerciſe of thoſe eaſy and ſeducing manners which ſo entirely engage the affection and win the heart. He wiſely prevented ſecluſion from robbing him of that amenity and unaffuming eaſe ſo neceſſary to the enjoyment of ſociety. Like thoſe two eminent philoſophers of the preſent day, the wite Mendelſohn and the amiable Garve, he derived from ſolitude all the benefits it is capable of conferring, without ſuffering any of thoſe injuries which it too frequently inflicts on leſs powerful minds.

"Culpable, however, as ſtudious characters in general are, by neglecting to cultivate that ſocial addreſs, and to obſerve that civility of manners, and urbane attention, which an intercourſe not only with the world, but even with private ſociety, ſo indiſpenſably requires, certain it is, that men of faſhion expect from them a more refined good breeding, and a nicer attention to the forms of politeneſs, than all their endeavours can produce. The

faſhionable world, indeed, are blameable for their conſtant attempts to deride the awkwardneſs of their more erudite and abſtracted companions. The ſeverity with which they treat the defective manners of a ſcholaſtic viſitor, is a violation of the firſt rules of true politeneſs, which conſiſts entirely of a happy combination of good ſenſe and good nature, both of which dictate a different conduct, and induce rather a friendly concealment than a triumphant expoſure of ſuch venial failings. The inexperienced ſcholaſtic is entitled to indulgence, for he cannot be expected nicely to practiſe cuſtoms which he has had no opportunity to learn. To the eye of poliſhed life, his auſterity, his reſerve, his miſtakes, his indecorums, may perhaps appear ridiculous; but to expoſe him to deriſion on this ſubject, is deſtructive to the general intereſts of ſociety, inaſmuch as it tends to repreſs and damp endeavours to pleaſe. How is it poſſible that men who devote the greater portion of their time to the ſolitary and abſtracted purſuits of literature, can poſſeſs that promptitude of thought, that vivacity of expreſſion, thoſe eaſy manners, and that varying humour, which prevail ſo agreeably in mixed ſociety, and which can only be acquired by a conſtant intercourſe with the world? It was not only cruel, but unjuſt, of the Swediſh courtiers to divert themſelves with the confuſion and embarraſſments into which Meibom and Naude, two celebrated writers on the Muſic and Dances of the ancients, were thrown, when the celebrated Chriſtina deſired the one to ſing and the other to dance in public for the entertainment of the court. Still leſs excuſable were thoſe imps of faſhion in France, who expoſed the celebrated mathematician Nicole to the deriſion of a large company for the miſapplication of a word. A faſhionable female at Paris having heard that Nicole, who had then lately written a profound and highly approved treatiſe on the doctrine of curves, was greatly celebrated in all the circles of ſcience, and affecting to be thought the patroneſs and intimate of all perſons of diſtinguiſhed merit, ſent him ſuch an invitation to one of her parties, that he could not refuſe to accept of. The abſtracted geometrician, who had never before been preſent at an aſſembly of the kind, received the civilities of his fair hoſteſs, and her illuſtrious friends, with all the awkwardneſs and confuſion which ſuch a ſcene muſt naturally create. After paſſing an uncomfortable evening in anſwering the obſervations of thoſe who addreſſed him, in which he experienced much greater difficulties than he would have found in ſolving the moſt intricate problem, he prepared to take his leave, and pouring out a profuſion of declarations to the lady of the houſe, of the grateful ſenſe he entertained of the high honour ſhe had conferred on him by her generous invitation, diſtinguiſhing attention, polite regard, and extraordinary civility, roſe to the climax of his compliments, by aſſuring her that the *lovely little eyes of his fair entertainer had made an impreſſion which could never be eraſed from his breaſt*, and immediately departed. But a kind friend, who was accompanying him home, whiſpered in his ear, as they were paſſing to the ſtairs, that he had paid the lady a very ill compliment, by telling her that her eyes were little, for that little eyes were univerſally underſtood by the whole ſex to be a great defect. Nicole, mortified to an extreme by the miſtake he had thus innocently made, and reſolving to apologize to the lady, whom he conceived he had offended, returned abruptly to the company, and entreated her, with great humility, to pardon the error into which his confuſion had betrayed him, of imputing any thing like *littleneſs* to ſo high, ſo elegant, ſo diſtinguiſhed a character, declaring that he had never beheld *ſuch fine large eyes, ſuch fine large lips, ſuch fine large hands, or ſo fine and large a perſon altogether*, in the whole courſe of his life." *P.* 119.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

"IT was originally intended that the papers contained in the Appendix ſhould be placed in the different volumes, according to the references; but from the variety in the length of thoſe papers it was afterwards thought proper, in order to preſerve a uniformity of ſize in the volumes, to throw them together at the end of the work. Previous to this determination, a reference had been made, page 57, to one of the notes at the end of the firſt volume, as if it were in the Appendix; but the reader will obſerve, that there are but two notes at the end of the firſt volume, and that this reference is to the note, and not to the Appendix, the references to which will be found numbered in the ſucceeding pages.

"The tranſlator takes the opportunity of this advertiſement to apologize for the admiſſion of French terms into the body of the work. Although ſenſible of the copiouſneſs of the Engliſh language, and of the fault of admitting words that can be tranſlated, he has been under the neceſſity of uſing the French expreſſions received in converſation, in order to avoid an awkwardneſs of phraſeology. He alludes to ſuch phraſes as *Tiers-Etat, Coté-Droit, Coté-Gauche, Brigands, Lantern* for the lamp-iron, and others, which the peculiar events of the age ſeem to have naturalized." *P. v.*

EXTRACTS.

SEDITIOUS RESOLUTIONS OF THE PARISIAN ELECTORS—TARGET, ABBE SIEYES, AND MIRABEAU.

"THE electors, proud of the ſucceſs of their firſt reſolution *, very ſoon entered into a ſecond of a much more ſerious nature, and of which the conſequences have been very fatal. The only commiſſion with which they were charged being completed, by the compoſition of the inſtructions and the nomination of the deputies to the ſtates general, their powers were expired, and their aſſembly virtually diſſolved; but, inſtead of ſeparating, and returning to the common claſs of citizens, as all the electors of the kingdom had done, they reſolved, in the laſt of their legal meetings, that they ſhould continue to meet and to adjourn from time to time, as long as the ſtates-general were ſitting, for the purpoſe, they ſaid, of giving their deputies ſuch further inſtructions as the forced haſte of the operations of their aſſembly had at preſent prevented. Accordingly, the aſſembly was adjourned to the Wedneſday following, June 7. Mr. Necker—for to him alone muſt be imputed all the faults committed by the miniſtry at this period—Mr Necker, inſtead of calling forth the full cenſure of the council againſt this reſolution, which ought immediately to have been reſcinded with the ſevereſt reprehenſion, did not ſeem to pay it the ſlighteſt attention. The conſequence was, that, in about ſix weeks after, this permanent aſſembly of electors were ſeen reigning over Paris with ſovereign power; convening, by virtue of their reſolution, new aſſemblies of ſections, and organizing with them the moſt violent and general inſurrection. Authority can never ſafely overlook any attempt made againſt it; nor in the depoſitaries of it can the pardon of ſuch attempts be an act of virtue. Diſdaining the ſlighter, or neglecting to pu-

* Directed againſt a decree of the council for ſuppreſſing an inflammatory journal publiſhed by Count Mirabeau.

niſh them, is an invitation to commit more; and they very ſoon multiply, and become ſo ſerious, that they annihilate the government, which loſes the power to repreſs them. The almoſt ſudden diſſolution of the moſt ancient and powerful monarchy of Europe has but too fully proved theſe melancholy truths.

"While the weakneſs of the council was thus leaving the authority of the king to the firſt occupant, and the example of the Paris electors was teaching the ſeditious with what impudence it might be braved, the three orders were ſtill deliberating, in the moſt faſtidious debates, ſolely upon the verification of the powers, and adhering day after day, with great obſtinacy, to the claims about which they were divided. The conferences of the conciliatory commiſſioners, who had been appointed at the inſtance of the order of the clergy, were waſted in harangues, or endleſs diſputes, and conciliated nothing. The orders became mutually exaſperated; and that of the Tiers-Etat was already ſo firmly reſolved to liſten to no modification whatever upon the queſtion of voting individually, that they would have conſidered in a very ſuſpicious light any member among them who ſhould have given indication of a different opinion.

"It was under theſe circumſtances, that a deſire of preventing ſtill more fatal innovations prompted M. Malouet, one of the deputies of the Tiers-Etat, to prepare an addreſs to the king, and a ſketch of a reſolution or declaration of the commons, tending to guaranty to the two firſt orders the enjoyment of their legal property, and of their honorary prerogatives. He communicated theſe two papers to the Abbé Sieyes, and Target the advocate, both of whom he met at the houſe of Deſmeunier, one of their colleagues. Target thought it was an inconſiderate engagement to guaranty *all* the property of the clergy and nobility; for the additional word *legal* was not a ſufficient reſtriction in the eyes of that lawyer, who, by the way, at the very firſt ſitting of the ſtates-general, loſt all the reputation for eloquence and information, he had carried thither, and became perfectly ridiculous for his oratorical bathos, puffing, and contortions. The Abbé Sieyes, on the contrary, was of opinion, that the guarantee of all property was but juſt, but he was againſt any mention being made of the honorary prerogatives. 'What!' ſaid M. Malouet to him, 'have you 'any deſign of deſtroying the nobi-'lity?' He replied, 'Yes, certainly.' Being aſked what were his means, he anſwered, 'We ſhall ſee; it behoves 'us at leaſt to ſet the *fulcrum*, and 'what we cannot accompliſh our ſuc-'ceſſors may.' M. Malouet having prevailed on Target to adopt his plan of addreſs by making ſome ſlight corrections, and depending upon the majority of the Tiers-Etat, not yet in the ſecret of the Abbé Sieyes's projects, propoſed, two days after, a declaration drawn up on the ſame grounds as his addreſs to the king; which was very well received, and was going to be put to the vote, when Count Mirabeau obſerved to the members near him, and ſpread through the aſſembly, *that this declaration was a meſſage from the palace.* This hint inſtantly produced the effect intended by Mirabeau: the Tiers-Etat rejected the declaration propoſed by M. Malouet, who from that moment became the object of a general diſtruſt, kept up conſtantly by freſh fabrications.

"Count Mirabeau's conduct on this occaſion was the conſequence of a pique that he had taken at an incident of which I was informed at the time by M. Malouet, who has ſince publiſhed the particulars of it in the Collection of his Opinions, printed in 1792. This anecdote is of too intereſting a nature to be paſſed over in ſilence. It is thus related by M. Malouet himſelf:

"'I knew M. de Mirabeau,' ſays he, 'only by his character, from which 'I was greatly inclined to ſhun him. 'We took different ſides from the firſt 'ſittings of the aſſembly, and I little 'expected to be ſought for by him, 'when M. du Roveraï, with whom 'I was acquainted at Geneva, and 'who was then at Verſailles, told me 'from him, that he wiſhed very much 'to confer with me. I accepted an 'appointment at M. du Roveraï's, 'where I found another perſon from 'Geneva, a M. Dumont. This was 'in the end of May 1789. My diſtruſt 'of M. de Mirabeau kept pace with my 'prepoſſeſſion [illegible] I conſi-'dered [illegible] danger-'ous [illegible] very much 'ſtruck [illegible] with me 'accuſed me. "I have been a [illegible]"

[illegible]

'ſaid he, "for an explanation with 'you, becauſe, in ſpite of your mo- 'deration, I diſcover you to be a 'friend of liberty; and I am, perhaps, 'more alarmed than you at the fer- 'ment I ſee in the minds of men, and 'at the miſchiefs that may flow from 'it. I am not a perſon to ſell myſelf 'baſely to deſpotiſm: I wiſh for a free 'but monarchical conſtitution. I am 'not for ſhaking the monarchy; and 'if meaſures be not ſpeedily taken, the 'very bad heads, the great inexperi- 'ence and arrogance which I perceive 'in our aſſembly, and the inconſiderate 'reſiſtance and provocation given by 'the firſt orders, make me fear as 'much as you that there will be dread- 'ful commotions. I therefore addreſs 'myſelf to you as an honeſt man. 'You are connected with Mr. Necker 'and M. de Montmorin; you muſt 'know their intentions, and whether 'they have a plan or not. If they 'have a reaſonable plan, I will ſup- 'port it." This declaration made 'a great impreſſion upon me, and it 'was ſufficiently rational for me to be- 'lieve it ſincere: Mirabeau's intellects 'were ſound; he did not chooſe miſ- 'chief for miſchief's ſake. Upon ſe- 'veral important queſtions, and par- 'ticularly upon the conſtitution of the 'commons, in a national aſſembly, his 'opinions were ſeen to be monarchical. 'I yielded to this explanation with a 'kind of confidence: I told him frank- 'ly, that I thought as he did; that I 'had no doubt of the neceſſity for a 'plan of reform, and of a conſtitution 'that might ſatisfy the reaſonable ex- 'pectations of the nation—but that I 'did not know, and very much doubt- 'ed, whether or not the miniſters had 'any determined plan; that the heſi- 'tation I had perceived in them had 'alarmed me as much as the arrogance 'of many of my colleagues.

'"Well," ſaid he, "will you pro- 'poſe to them to ſee and confer with 'me?"

'"I conſented, and informed Mr. 'Necker and M. de Montmorin of the 'reſult of my converſation. I found 'them both extremely averſe to any 'intercourſe with Mirabeau, from his 'immorality, his character, and the 'little confidence he merited. I con- 'tended againſt all theſe objections: I 'repreſented, that the man who with 'great talents announced honeſt views; 'who, notwithſtanding his immorality, 'did not appear to have yet engaged 'in any party, and would give great 'weight to that which he ſhould em- 'brace; and who, far from offering 'himſelf to be a corrupt tool, explained 'himſelf in ſuch a manner, that it was 'impoſſible to propoſe to him any ſort 'of conditions, or fictitious part—de- 'ſerved to be heard. It was agreed 'that Mr. Necker ſhould receive him 'the next day, and the conference 'took place. But Mirabeau expected 'they would open themſelves to him, 'whereas they had only conſented to 'hear what he had to ſay. He waited 'for the communication of a plan, and 'it is probable they had not one to 'communicate. The conference ac- 'cordingly was dry and ſhort: he went 'away diſcontented, and ſaid to me, as 'he came into the hall, *I go there no 'more, but they ſhall hear of me*; and he 'has been but too true to his word. 'There ended our intercourſe, and I 'was two years without ſpeaking to 'him.'

"This anecdote and the preceding one throw a great light upon the characters and views of the three members of the Tiers-Etat, who, at the beginning of the revolution, rendered themſelves moſt remarkable, each in his way—Mirabeau, Target, and the Abbé Sieyes; and alſo give an idea of the principles and conduct of M. Malouet, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his integrity, by his energy, and by talents generally acknowledged. The extravagance which he found in the opinions of both parties made him commit the fault of not entirely joining that whoſe principles came the neareſt to his own, and the ſyſtem of neutrality which he adopted equally provoked the one and the other. The impartial or moderate members with whom he joined, attempted in vain to create a third party: they could never obtain conſequence above a petty cabal, becauſe ſuch always has been and always will be the fate of moderate or middling parties, in thoſe great political convulſions called revolutions, which never offer but one alternative to all thoſe whom their ſituation forces to take a part. They have but to chooſe between that of ſupporting the revolution, with and in the manner of thoſe who are for it, and that of oppoſing it, with and in the manner of thoſe who are againſt it: if they take a third, they neceſſarily have the two others for enemies. This M. Malouet

t experienced; and accordingly hes and inſults have been upon him from all ſides. But ıer can nor ought to be judged by the opinions he has advanpported, or oppoſed, either in mbly of his bailiwick or in the ıeral; and of which he has d a collection. Some errors ubtleſs be perceived among for who is he that, in thoſe f effervescence and general deıad not ſome to reproach himſelf ıut among them there will alſo d repeated proofs of his good the diſintereſtedneſs of his zeal, the uprightneſs of his inten-

this period there was but a very umber of deputies who fore- hat length the fury of innovauld go, if haſte were not made ounds to it. The union of the was urged, and declared openly ıout the kingdom, to be the ans of public ſafety. The beſt l deputies of the commons, ho ſo ſoon after as the month of ſcovered the greateſt reluctance evolution, did not heſitate to that union; and M. Malouet, ng pointed out ſome inconvenihat might reſult from it, if it ace unconditionally, was from ment ſtigmatized as *an enemy to on*. He ſucceeded, however, ıading ſome of the more intelli- his colleagues, that the two orders of the ſtate ought not to oſed to total deſtruction, which ould be by inſiſting upon the voting individually, before the claims, the property, and eſſenrogatives of the clergy and nowere ſecured. Such was the f his addreſs, which was ſupby the wiſeſt men in the cham- the Tiers-Etat, and which ıot have been rejected by the y, had the clergy and nobility d the conditions propoſed in it, s to the union; but the efforts le himſelf, and got others to upon this occaſion, among the her orders, being attended with eſs, Sieyes, Mirabeau, Barnd the other members of the Club, oppoſed this plan, which d their views; and when the took place, it was in ſuch a manner only as would ſuit them to deſtroy the clergy and nobility.

"Although M. Malouet's addreſs was equally diſapproved of by the partiſans of the ancient conſtitution and the democrats, it cannot be denied that, in the circumſtances in which it was propoſed, it would have been a very fortunate event had it been adopted." *Vol.* i. *p.* 49.

ANECDOTE RESPECTING MR. NECKER.

"WHILE the houſe of the miſſion * was thus beſet, the Count de Barbançon, a member of the order of nobility, and commandant of Noyon, went to Mr. Necker, accompanied by two deputies of that municipality, to ſolicit an aid of money, intended for the purchaſe of peaſe and beans to ſupply the ſcarcity of corn experienced by that town. They were denied admiſſion, under pretence that Mr. Necker was ſhut up on buſineſs, and could ſee nobody. But as the wants of Noyon were very urgent, they went and informed the head-clerk, Coſter, of it, begging him to obtain them immediate attention. This clerk ſaid that demands of that nature muſt be made to the miniſter himſelf, and that he would ſend a perſon with them to conduct them to Mr. Necker. They found him in a large parlour, with about ſixty perſons, who were not leſs diſconcerted than himſelf at their entrance. They there obſerved the moſt flaming deputies of the Tiers-Etat, certain members of the minority of the order of the nobility, and ſome gentlemen and ladies of the court, who compoſed the political and intriguing coterie of *the Great Man*. The miniſter advanced haſtily, and with an air extremly embarraſſed, towards the deputies of Noyon, and aſked them what the object of their viſit was. M. de Barbançon told him, and preſſed him warmly to grant Noyon an aid of 6000 livres. 'I will give an order for it immediately,' replied he: 'do you want any thing elſe?' M. de Barbançon requeſted that the ſum might be in gold, that the deputies, who were going to ſet out with it, might carry it with more eaſe; upon which the order for its being paid in gold was given to the clerk who accompanied them. At that inſtant a young

* Where the Archbiſhop of Paris was lodged.

man

man entered the room, his hair diſhevelled, and his boſom all open, crying like a madman, '*Bravo! bravo! bravo!* —we have juſt made the Archbiſhop of Paris promiſe to join the order of the Tiers-Etat to-morrow.' The preſence of the deputies of Noyon at the familiar entry of this emiſſary from the populace, increaſed Mr. Necker's embarraſſment to an extreme degree. This circumſtance, however, is not ſufficient to prove, what was believed at the time, that he was the ſecret inſtigator of the outrages committed upon the Archbiſhop; yet this popular committee aſſembled at his houſe, and the eaſy and ſudden introduction of the depury from the mob, at a moment when his door was open only to his intimates, make it no raſh conjecture, that, if he did not adviſe or approve the outrages in queſtion, no doubt was entertained by the perpetrators, but that the reſult of them would be highly agreeable to him; and M. de Barbançon, after having been a witneſs to the pleaſure which the news ſpread among the perſons who were then with the miniſter, called on the Baron de Juigné, brother of the Archbiſhop of Paris, and offered to make a formal declaration of it." *Vol* i. *p.* 114.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LXXXV. *A Complete View of the Dreſs and Habits of the People of England*, from the Eſtabliſhment of the Saxons in Britain to the preſent Times; illuſtrated by Engravings taken from the moſt authentic Remains of Antiquity. To which is prefixed an Introduction, containing a general Deſcription of the ancient Habits in Uſe among Mankind, from the earlieſt Period of Time to the Concluſion of the ſeventh (ſeventeenth) Century. By JOSEPH STRUTT. 4to. Parts IV. and V. of Vol. II. pp. 262. 1l. 11s. 6d. coloured 3l. 3s. *Edwards, Thane.*

ONE hundred and forty-four Plates of various Habits and Dreſſes of the fifteenth, ſixteenth, and ſeventeenth Centuries.

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EXTRACTS.

THE HORNED HEAD-DRESS OF THE LADIES IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

"ABOUT this time (fifteenth century) a prepoſterous kind of head-dreſs made its appearance among the fair ſex, diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of '*the* '*Horned Head-Dreſs*,' which is ſeverely reprobated by John de Meun, in his poem called the *Codicil*: he ſpeaks to this effect: 'If I dare ſay it, without 'making them,' that is the ladies, 'angry, *I ſhould diſpraiſe* their hoſing, 'their veſture, their girding, their head-'dreſſes, their hoods thrown back, with 'their *horns* elevated and brought for-'ward, as if it were to wound us. I 'know not whether they call them *gal-'lowſes* or *brackets*, that prop up the 'horns, which they think are ſo hand-'ſome; but of this I am certain, that 'Saint Elizabeth obtained not paradiſe 'by the wearing of ſuch trumpery.'—He then proceeds to deride the exceſſive width of theſe head-dreſſes, and ſpeaks of the quantity of fine linen that was uſed to decorate them, with much diſapprobation.

"The knight, who has already furniſhed us ſo largely with ſelections*, calls in, upon this occaſion, the authority of an 'holy biſhop,' who, declaiming from the pulpit againſt the faſhionable foibles of the fair ſex, accuſes them of being marvellouſly arrayed in divers and quaint manners, and particularly with *high horns*. The prelate then gravely, with more zeal perchance than learning, attributes the cauſe of the deluge to the pride and diſguiſing of the women, who, he tells us, were thereby led aſtray into the paths of vice: but, reſuming the former ſubject, he compares the ladies of his day to horned ſnails, to harts, and to unicorns; declaring that, by ſuch unnatural adjuſtments, they mocked God; and proceeds to relate a ſtory of a gentlewoman, who came to a feaſt, having her head ſo ſtrangely attired with long pins, that her head-dreſs reſembled a gibbet; 'and ſo,' adds he, 'ſhe was ſcorned by all the compaſs, 'who ridiculed her taſte, and ſaid, ſhe 'carried a *gallowes* upon her head.' All the remonſtrances from the pulpit, the admonitions from the moral writers, and the ſatirical reflections of the poets, were not ſufficiently powerful to conquer the prevalency of this faſhion, or, at leaſt, not very haſtily; for the horned head-dreſs maintained its ground nearly two centuries. Lidgate, the monk of Bury, who lived in the reign of Henry the Sixth, has written a long ballad upon this ſubject; and he therein endeavours to perſuade the ladies to lay aſide their horns, which, he inſiſts upon, are no addition to their beauty; for beauty, adds he, will ſhow itſelf, though the horns be caſt away. He uſes alſo another argument, namely, the example of the Virgin Mary, who never ſubmitted to any ſuch diſguiſement.

"At the commencement of the fifteenth century, this ſpecies of head-dreſs was extended to a prepoſterous ſize. We learn, that, when Iſabel of Bavaria, the vain and luxurious conſort of Charles the Sixth of France, kept her court at Vincennes, it was neceſſary to make all the doors in the palace higher and wider, to admit the head-dreſſes of the queen and her ladies. Indeed, it is by no means wonderful, that large coiffures ſhould have continued long in faſhion, eſpecially among the women of high rank, when it is conſidered, that they admitted of a proportionable variety of ornaments, and afforded an opportunity for the ladies of diſplaying their taſte to greater advantage than a ſmaller compaſs would admit of.

* From a work in MS. compiled towards the concluſion of the fourteenth century, for the uſe of three young ladies, daughters of a knight in Normandy; *in the Harleian Library at the Britiſh Muſeum, marked* 1761.

"A ſo-

oreign author * ſpeaks of the
ead-dreſs, as it was worn at
in the following manner: 'It
d of a mixture of woollen cloth
s, with two horns reſembling
, and was cut and pinked after
hion of a German hood, or
like the belly of a calf.' But,
ime of his writing, this attire
have been upon the decline;
e faſhionable one he thus de-
'The ladies ornamented their
with certain rolls of linen,
like ſteeples, generally half,
metimes three quarters, of an
ell.' Theſe were called by
reat butterflies, from having
g wings on each ſide reſem-
oſe of that inſect. The high
covered with a fine piece of
ging down to the ground, the
part of which was tucked un-
arm. The ladies of a middle
re caps of cloth, conſiſting of
breadths or bands, twiſted
e head, with two wings on the
aſſes' ears; others, again, of
condition, wore caps of black
half a yard high, which in
ys would appear very ſtrange
emly. 'It is no eaſy matter,'
s the author, 'to give a pro-
ſcription in writing of the dif-
faſhions in the dreſſes of the
' and he refers the readers to
ent tapeſtry and painted glaſs,
h they may ſee them more
r repreſented: to theſe he
ve added the illuminated ma-
s, wherein they are frequently
o be met with." *P.* 245.

SOME AND EXTRAVAGANT
ES OF THE MEN, TEMP.
IV.

NRY the Fourth, ſoon after
ion to the throne, revived the ſumptuary ſtatutes of Edward the Third; but, if they had then been ſtrenuouſly carried into execution, Thomas Occliff, who wrote in the reign of that monarch, would not have had the occaſion of complaint which he exhibits againſt the extravagance of dreſs exiſtent in his time. This poet, after enumerating many things requiring amendment, comes to the ſubject of apparel; 'and this,' ſays he, 'in my 'thinking, is an evil, to ſee one walking 'in gownes of ſcarlet twelve yards 'wide, with ſleeves reaching to the 'ground, and lined with fur, worth 'twenty pounds, or more; at the ſame 'time, if he had only been maſter of 'what he paid for, he would not have 'had enough to have lined a hood.'— He then proceeds to condemn the pride of the lower claſſes of the people, for imitating the faſhions and extravagances of the rich; 'and cer-'tainly,' ſays he, 'the *great lords* are 'to blame, if I dare ſay ſo much, to 'permit their dependants to imitate 'them in their dreſs. In former time, 'perſons of rank were known by their 'apparel; but, at preſent, it is very 'difficult to diſtinguiſh the nobleman 'from one of low degree.' He then conſiders the 'foule waſte of cloth' attendant upon theſe luxurious faſhions, and aſſures us, that no leſs than a yard of broad cloth was expended for one man's tippet. Returning to his former argument, that noblemen ought not to encourage their ſervants in the uſage of ſuch extravagant dreſſes, he ſays, 'If the maſter ſhould ſtumble as 'he walks, how can his ſervant afford 'him any aſſiſtance, while both his 'hands have full employment in hold-'ing up the long ſleeves with which his 'arms are encumbered †?' He then adds, that 'the taylors muſt ſoon ſhape 'their garments in the open field, for 'want of room to cut them in their

* Paradin, Hiſt. de Lyons, p. 271. Theſe faſhions were in uſe A. D.

† They are thus deſcribed by another author: *Maxime togatorum cum prolatis manicis, vocatis vulgariter* pokys, *ad modum* bagpipe *formatis:* gowns with deep wide ſleeves, commonly called *pokys*, ſhaped like a and worn indifferently both by ſervants and maſters. They are alſo enominated devils' receptacles, *receptacula dæmoniorum rectè dici*; for, : could be ſtolen, was popped into them. Some were ſo long and it they reached to the feet, others to the knees, and were full of ſlits. ſervants were bringing up pottage and ſauces, or any other liquors, eves would go into them, and have the firſt taſte. And all that they ocure was ſpent to clothe their uncurable carcaſes with thoſe *pokys* or vhile the reſt of their habit was ſhort. Vita Ric. II. p. 172."

'own houſes; becauſe that man is beſt 'reſpected who bears upon his back, at 'one time, the greateſt quantity of 'cloth and of fur.'

"From the following obſervation the reader may, perchance, ſuſpect the reformiſt of loving his belly more than his back: 'In days of old,' ſays he, 'when men were clad in a more ſimple 'manner, there was abundance of good 'eating; but now they clothe them-'ſelves in ſuch an expenſive manner, 'that the former hoſpitality is baniſhed 'from their houſes.' He then laments, 'that a nobleman cannot adopt a new 'guiſe, or *faſhion*, but that a knave will 'follow his example;' and, ſpeaking in commendation of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, he informs us, that 'his 'garments were not too wide, and yet 'they became him wondrouſly well.' 'Now, would to God!' continues he, 'this waſte of cloth and pride were 'exiled from us for ever; for, now we 'have little need of brooms in the land 'to ſweep away the filth from the ſtreet, 'becauſe the ſide-ſleeves of pennyleſs 'grooms will gather it up, if it ſhould 'be either wet or dry.' He then addreſſes himſelf, by apoſtrophe, to his country, and adviſes a reformation of all theſe abuſes: his ſatirical concluſion, however, I hope, is inapplicable to any time but his own. 'If,' ſays he, 'a man of abilities, meanly clad, 'ſhould ſeek acceſs to the preſence of a 'nobleman, he would be denied on the 'account of his clothing; but, on the 'contrary, a man who, by flattery and 'the meaneſt ſervility, can procure 'himſelf the moſt faſhionable apparel, 'he ſhall be received with great ho-'nour'." *P.* 254.

TRUNK BREECHES, OR SLOPS—THE VARDINGALE.

"THE next remarkable innovation (at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth) was the trunk breeches or ſlops, which were gradually ſwelled to an enormous ſize: theſe breeches, we are told, were ſtuffed out with rags, wool, tow, or hair, and ſometimes, indeed, with articles of a more cumbrous nature, if the ſtory related by Holingſhed be founded upon fact; wherein a man is ſaid to have exhibited the whole of his bed and table furniture, taken from thoſe extenſive receptacles. The ladies alſo, on their parts, extended their garments from the hips with foxes' tails and *bum-rolls*, as they were called; but, finding that, by ſuch moderation, they could keep no pace with the vaſt protuberance of the trunk ſlops, they introduced the great and ſtately vardingales, or fardingales, which ſuperſeded all former inventions, and gave them the power of appearing as large as they pleaſed.

"The vardingale afforded the ladies a great opportunity of diſplaying their jewels, and the other ornamental parts of their dreſs, to the utmoſt advantage, and, for that reaſon, I preſume, obtained the ſuperiority over the cloſe habits and the more ſimple imitations of Nature; and what, indeed, was the court-dreſs very lately, but the vardingale differently modified, being compreſſed before and behind, and proportionably extended at the ſides? Bulwer, to whom I have ſeveral times had occaſion to refer, gives us the following anecdote relative to this unnatural habit:—When Sir Peter Wych was ambaſſador to the Grand Seignor from King James the Firſt, his lady was with him at Conſtantinople; and the Sultaneſs, having heard much of her, deſired to ſee her: whereupon, Lady Wych, accompanied with her waiting women, all of them neatly dreſſed in their great vardingales, which was the court-dreſs of the Engliſh ladies of that time, waited upon her Highneſs. The Sultaneſs received her with great reſpect; but, wondering much at the extenſion of her hips, inquired if that ſhape was peculiar to the women of England: to which the lady replied, that the Engliſh women did not differ in ſhape from thoſe of other countries; and, by explaining to her the nature of the dreſs, convinced the Sultaneſs, that ſhe and her companions were not really ſo deformed as they appeared to be."—*P.* 259.

ANECDOTE OF SIR PHILIP CALTHROP AND JOHN DRAKES.

"THE propenſity of perſons of low eſtate to imitate the faſhions of thoſe above them, has been adverted to ſeveral times in the courſe of this chapter; and now, by way of concluſion, I ſhall add a ſhort ſtory from Camden, in which this propenſity is very properly ridiculed. 'I will tell 'you,' ſays the venerable antiquary, 'how Sir Philip Calthrop purged John 'Drakes,

'Drakes, the ſhoemaker of Norwich, 'in the time of Henry the Eighth, of 'the proud humour which our people 'have to be of the gentleman's cut.— 'This knight bought on a time as much 'fine French tawny cloth as ſhould 'make him a gown, and ſent it to his 'taylor's to be made. John Drakes, 'a ſhoemaker, of that town, coming 'to the ſaid taylor's, and ſeeing the 'knight's gown-cloth lying there, and 'liking it well, cauſed the taylor to 'buy for him as much of the ſame 'cloth, at the like price, to the ſame 'intent; and, further, he bad him 'make it in the ſame faſhion that the 'knight would have his made of. Not 'long after, the knight coming to the 'taylor to take meaſure of his gown, 'he perceived the like gown-cloth ly-'ing there, and aſked the taylor whoſe 'it was. "It belongs," quoth the 'taylor, "to John Drakes, who will 'have it made in the ſelf-ſame faſhion 'that yours is made of."—"Well," 'ſaid the knight, "in good time be it: 'I will have mine as full of cuts as thy 'ſhears can make it."—"It ſhall be 'done," ſaid the taylor. Whereupon, 'becauſe the time drew near, he made 'haſte to finiſh both their garments. 'John Drakes had no time to go to 'the taylor's till Chriſtmas-day, for 'ſerving of his cuſtomers, when he 'had hoped to have worn his gown; 'perceiving the ſame to be full of cuts, 'he began to ſwear at the taylor for 'making his gown after that ſort. "I 'have done nothing," quoth the tay-'lor, "but what you bad me; for, as 'Sir Philip Calthrop's gown is, even 'ſo have I made yours."—"By my 'latchet," quoth John Drakes, "I 'will never wear a gentleman's faſhion 'again" *." P. 275.

MINSTRELS AND PLAYERS.

"MINSTRELS and players were formerly retainers in the houſes of the nobility: they wore the livery and badges of the maſter to whom they belonged; and, under that ſanction, travelling from place to place, exhibited their performances for hire. In the reign of Queen Mary, a remonſtrance from the privy council was preſented to the lord preſident of the north, ſtating, 'that certain lewd,' that is, diſſolute or ignorant, 'perſons, to the 'number of ſix or ſeven in a company, 'naming themſelves to be the ſervants 'of Sir Francis Lake, and wearing his 'livery, or badge, upon their ſleeves, 'have wandered about theſe north 'parts, repreſenting certain plays and 'interludes reflecting on her Majeſty 'and King Philip, and the formalities 'of the maſs.'—Theſe, according to Warton, were 'family-minſtrels, or 'players, who were conſtantly diſtin-'guiſhed by their maſter's livery or 'badge.'—In conſequence of the above remonſtrance, Sir Francis Lake was enjoined to correct his ſervants ſo offending.

"'In former times,' ſays an author who wrote in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 'a nobleman's houſe was a 'commonwealthe in itſelfe; but ſince 'the reteining of theſe caterpillers," meaning the vagrant players, 'the 'credite of noblemen hath decaied, 'and they are thought to be covetous, 'by permitting their ſervants, which 'cannot live of themſelves, and whome, 'for neerneſs, they will not maintain, 'to live at the devotion or almes of 'other men, paſſing from countrie to 'countrie, from one gentleman's houſe 'to another, offering their ſervice; 'which is a kind of beggarie; who, 'indeede, to ſpeake more trulie, are 'become beggers for their ſervants: 'for, commonlie the good wil men 'beare to their lordes makes them 'drawe the ſtringes of their purſes to 'extend their liberalities to them, 'where otherwiſe they would not.'

"Under the appellation of minſtrels, no doubt, was included all ſuch perſons as ſtudied muſic profeſſionally, and performed for pay. It ſeems certain, that ſome peculiar kind of dreſs was generally adopted by theſe melodious itinerants; and, from ſeeing them frequently depicted in habits altogether different from thoſe in common uſage, I am led to conclude that, in addition to their muſical talents, they often exhibited certain tricks of buffoonery, to which the quaintneſs of their dreſs was accommodated; we may then conſider them as a kind of mimics; and probably they were the primitive introducers of the ſtrange diſguiſements that make up the medley of a modern maſquerade; and, by ſuch a double exhibition, the exertions of a ſingle minſtrel might afford no

* "Camden's Remains, page 198."

ſmall

ſmall degree of merriment to minds unprepared for any ſuperior ſpecies of entertainment. We frequently find them in company with other drolls, whoſe performances conſiſted of dancing, of tumbling, or of balancing, to the muſic *. It appears, indeed, that dancing and tumbling, in former times, differed but little, if at all, from each other; at leaſt, they ſeem to be often confounded: a remarkable inſtance occurs to my memory.—In a ſplendid manuſcript, written and illuminated at the commencement of the thirteenth century †, which contains a ſhort Bible hiſtory, embelliſhed with many curious paintings, there is one picture repreſenting the daughter of Herodias in the preſence of Herod; but, inſtead of *dancing*, according to our acceptation of the word, ſhe is literally *tumbling*, or making a ſomerſault, with her hands upon the ground ‡." *P.* 303.

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(Concluded from page 411.)

BATHS AT SIOUT—RUBBERS FOR THE FEET.

"DURING my ſtay at Siout I conſtantly frequented the baths, to which I had taken a great liking, and which appeared to me to have a very ſalutary effect. Theſe baths are neither ſo handſome, nor kept in ſuch good order as thoſe at Cairo. Beſides the different manners of kneading the fleſh, of ſuppling the limbs, and of rubbing the body, the Sybarites of this part of the country take great pleaſure in having the ſoles of their feet rubbed, in their own houſes, with pieces of pumice-ſtone. The ſort that is the moſt eſteemed for this uſe is of a blackiſh caſt; it is ſhaped like a ſhuttle cut with a feather-edge on one ſide, and a flat ſurface is left on the other. This ſhape is the moſt convenient for the hand of the perſon who applies the friction. The flat ſide, or the bottom, is ſtriped with deep denticulations, which give it the roughneſs of a large file, and which ſcrape the ſoles of the feet in a ſuperior manner.

"The pieces of pumice-ſtone thus formed are called in Arabic *el bakké*. The beſt are ſaid to come from Paleſtine. The operation of having the ſoles of the feet roughly rubbed is one of the chief pleaſures of the Egyptians; but at firſt it is inſupportable to Europeans, and occaſions involuntary motions and ſtartings, which are excited by the ſenſibility of the parts. After a certain time, theſe too delicate ſenſations are no longer felt; and at length this operation becomes agreeable, eſpecially when it is performed by an experienced hand." *P.* 548.

INTOXICATING QUALITY OF HEMP.

"HEMP is cultivated in the plains of theſe countries; but it is not ſpun into thread as in Europe, although it might probably anſwer for that purpoſe. It is, nevertheleſs, a plant very much in uſe. For want of intoxicating liquors, the Arabs and Egyptians compoſe from it different preparations, which throw them into a ſort of pleaſing inebriety, a ſtate of reverie that inſpires gaiety and occaſions agreeable dreams. This kind of annihilation of the faculty of thinking, this kind of ſlumber of the ſoul, bears no reſemblance to the intoxication produced by wine or ſtrong liquors, and the French language affords no terms by which it

* "Repreſentations of all theſe performances frequently occur in the illuminated MSS. whence ſeveral examples are given in the firſt and ſecond volumes of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Engliſh."

† "In Bibl. Harl. inſig. 1527."

‡ "Another painting, repreſenting a girl tumbling upon her hand to the muſic, occurs in a MS. in the Cotton Library, marked Domitian, A II.; which is nearly as ancient as that above mentioned."

can

expreſſed. The Arabs give the
of *keif* to this voluptuous vacuity
d, this ſort of faſcinating ſtupor.
he preparation moſt in uſe from
:mp is made by pounding the
with their membranous capſules;
le reſulting therefrom is baked,
oney, pepper, and nutmeg, and
weetmeat is then ſwallowed in
of the ſize of a nut. The poor,
both their miſery by the ſtupe-
produced by hemp, content
:lves with bruiſing the capſules
ſeeds in water, and eating the
The Egyptians alſo eat the
es without any preparation, and
ikewiſe mix them with tobacco
oking. At other times they re-
only the capſules and piſtils to a
wder, and throw away the ſeeds.
powder they mix with an equal
ty of tobacco, and ſmoke the
re in a ſort of pipe, a very ſimple,
arſe imitation of the Perſian pipe.
othing more than the ſhell of a
-nut hollowed and filled with
, through which a pungent and
cating ſmoke is inhaled. This
er of ſmoking is one of the moſt
ary paſtimes of the women in the
ern part of Egypt.
All theſe preparations, as well as
arts of the plant that ſerve to
them, are known under the
ic name of *haſchiſch*, which pro-
ſignifies *herb*, as if this plant were
herb, or plant of plants. The
ſch, the conſumption of which is
conſiderable, is to be met with in
e markets. When it is meant to
nate the plant itſelf, unconnected
its virtues and its uſe, it is called

Although the hemp of Egypt has
reſemblance to ours, it, never-
ſs, differs from it in ſome charac-
which appear to conſtitute a par-
r ſpecies. On an attentive com-
on of this hemp with that of
pe, it may be remarked, that its
is not near ſo high; that it ac-
s in thickneſs what it wants in
t; that the port or habit of the
is rather that of a ſhrub, the
of which is frequently more than
inches in circumference, with nu-
us and alternate branches adorn-
t down to the very root. Its
s are alſo not ſo narrow, and leſs
ted or toothed. The whole plant
les a ſtronger ſmell, and its fruc-
tion is ſmaller, and at the ſame
time more numerous than in the Euro-
pean ſpecies." *P.* 551.

MIRACULOUS STATUE.

"IN the moſque (at *Tomieh*) there is ſhown a camel in ſtone, which is ſeen to turn towards Mecca at the time when the caravan of pilgrims ſets out from Cairo, and to turn back towards Cairo when it leaves Mecca. Such is the fable related by the inhabitants of *Tomieh*; and this gives ſome celebrity to their town. I had not an opportunity of examining this miraculous ſtatue." *P.* 554.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL IN UPPER EGYPT—ITS AGRICULTURE.

"THERE is certainly no country in the world where the ſoil is more productive than in Egypt. However, when, as ſome ancient and modern authors have affirmed, its produce in wheat is carried to one hundred, two hundred, and even as far as three hundred, for one, it is extended far beyond the common average. On the other hand, thoſe who have aſſerted that a meaſure of corn, ſown in the ground, produced only tenfold, have ſtopped far ſhort of the truth. On this ſubject I collected and compared the moſt accurate information; the reſult was, that, one year with another, a crop of corn yields from five and twenty to thirty for one. And it is important to obſerve, that it is not here meant to count the number of grains contained in an ear, produced from a particular ſingle ſeed, but that I am ſpeaking of the entire harveſt, of the maſs of corn that it furniſhes in a given diſtrict; ſo that each meaſure ſown, yields a crop of from five and twenty to thirty meaſures. In extraordinary years, favoured by circumſtances, the land laid down in corn gives a produce of fifty for one. At *Néguadé* I was even aſſured that, ſix or ſeven years previous to my arrival, a cultivator had reaped a hundred and fifty times the ſeed ſown; but this obſervation, ſuppoſing it to be correct, applying only to a ſolitary and particular fact, cannot be included in the general eſtimate. For ſome years the inhabitants had been complaining of the ſcantineſs of their crops; nevertheleſs, during theſe very years, which they conſidered as times of dearth, the land had produced twenty for one.

"Such a fertility, which had no need

of

of exaggeration to appear aſtoniſhing, is ſtill ſuſceptible of increaſe. Ignorant and lazy, the Egyptian cultivators knew not how to derive the greateſt advantage from the moſt fruitful ſoil; and the proceſs of watering, which vegetation requires in ſo warm a climate, was neglected, or in a great meaſure forgotten.

"However, if it be conſidered that vegetation has no where more ſtrength and activity than in the ſoil of Upper Egypt; if it be remarked that no ſpecies of culture long occupies the ground, and that ſeveral are ſeen to ſucceed each other, and thrive in the ſame year, the inexhauſtible mine of abundance which this ancient land contains in its boſom, cannot fail to be a ſubject of aſtoniſhment.

"And this incomparable fertility is ſtill more brilliant in the ſouth than in the north of Egypt. The Thebaïs, which borders upon the torrid zone, would ſeem, from the heat of the ſun by which it is warmed, from the maſſes of rocks by which it is ſurrounded, and which reflect and concentrate the heat, and from its elevated ſituation, more difficult to irrigate, to be deſtitute of verdure and incapable of yielding rich crops: it is, nevertheleſs, infinitely more fertile than the moiſt ſoil of the Delta. Its produce of every kind is more ſurpriſing. It is ſhaded by a greater number of fruit-trees, forming, in ſome meaſure, foreſts not very cloſely planted, which maintain a conſtant coolneſs, and under the ſhade of which the traveller may either take repoſe, or proceed on his way.

"Beſides the vegetative ſtrength of a privileged ſoil, the manner in which the Egyptians ſow corn is alſo one of the cauſes of its great multiplication. It is obvious that the method of ſowing thick, perhaps neceſſary in cold and compact ground, would be prejudicial in a warm ſoil exuberant with vegetation. Accordingly, the ſeed is very ſparingly ſcattered in the fields of Egypt. The ſower walks behind the plough, and ſtrews in the ſmall furrow it makes, a portion of grain barely neceſſary, which the plough covers in tracing another furrow. In this manner there is no ſeed loſt; there is none that, as in our country, ſeems to be thrown purpoſely to feed the birds. The ſtalks, arranged in drills, and at a proper diſtance from each other, as well as the roots that ſupport them, eaſily receive the impreſſions of the air and the ſun; and the ears, being neither confined nor ſmothered, are healthy and ſtrong; the grains with which they are filled ſoon become plump and luxuriant, and none of them ever prove abortive or diſeaſed. Neither are the fields overrun by a great number of plants which, under the generic name of weeds, are, in the greater part of our fields, a real ſcourge to the harveſts. The corn is ſown pure as it is reaped; it is not mixed, in the ſame field, with different ſpecies of grain, which, though of the ſame genus, yet not ripening at the ſame period, can yield nothing but a mixture, as unproductive to the cultivator, as it is unprofitable to the conſumer." *P.* 618.

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